OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1844. NUMBER 40

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

G. T. STEWART EDITOR.

Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, for THREE DOLLARS per year; and once a week for ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS—payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.

OFFICE of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

POETRY.

MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG.—*Cowper.*

THE VOICE OF '44.

WRITTEN BY G. T. STEWART.

A spirit is abroad the land,
That cannot, will not, sleep;
It seeks its goal, as seeks the strand
Great Ocean's surge when vexing hand
Of Tempest stirs its deep—

That spirit is the People's, and its tone
Shall in the lapse of days
Swell to a trumpet, till o'ergrown
The utterance which late years have known
Its peal the nation sways.

Up, now!—is it a time to fold
Your hands in dubious lock?
Each day gives to this year its mould,
Look forth—a hundred champions bold
Are tilting to the shock!

Is it a time for fearfulness?
What if the foe outstrip—
Think on the Right—then onward press;
Let thy good cause win thee success—
Stout heart and lion-lip.

Wail not o'er graves!—our leader sleeps;
"He is not dead"—his fame
Still like a pinioned angel sweeps
That land, which yet unceasing weeps
His dear and honored name!

Rouse for the conflict! shall that foe
Who scoffed our honored head,
Triumphing o'er his ashes go,
Pointing scorn's finger, fixed and slow,
Still ever at the dead?

Peace to our leaders!—one brief year!
But ere it fleet away,
A voice shall thrill their hearts with fear—
A People's Thunder pealing here,
The name of HENRY CLAY!

INGENIOUS BEGGARY.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus writes "Apropos of beggars—the system of ingenious beggary, so curiously described in Grant's "Great Metropolis," is beginning to be carried on in New York. There is one young lady (of very correct habits, I believe, in point of fact) makes a living by means that wear a somewhat questionable complexion, out of "distinguished strangers." A member of Congress, or a diplomatist in transit, for example, receives a note, the day after his arrival is advertised, in a handwriting of singular beauty. In the most graceful language, and with the daintiest use of French phrases, he is informed that a young lady who has long watched his career with the deepest interest—who has a feeling for him which is a mystery to herself—who met him accidentally in a place she will recall to his memory should she be so fortunate as to see him again—who is an unhappy creature of impulse, all too fondly tender for this harsh world and its constructions—would like to see him on a certain sidewalk between eight and nine. By holding his hand across his left breast, he will be accosted at that time and place.

The lady-likeness and good taste of the note, so different from the usual entatives of that description, breed a second thought of curiosity, and the victim is punctual. After a turn or two on the appointed sidewalk, he encounters a tall young lady, deeply veiled, who addresses him by name; takes his arm, and discourses to him at first upon his own ambitious history, contriving to say the true and flattering thing, for which she has duly informed herself. She skilfully evades his attempts to make her talk of things more particular, and regretting feelingly that she can only see him on the sidewalk, appeals to his "well known generosity" for ten dollars to keep her and her dear mother from being turned out of doors! She takes it with tremulous pathos, demands of his honor that he will not follow her, and slips round the corner to meet another "distinguished stranger" with whom she has appointed an interview fifteen minutes later in the next street! I was in a company of strangers at a hotel not long ago, when one of these dainty notes was produced, and it so happened that every man present had one in his pocket from the same hand! Among the party there were four appointments proposed by the same lady, to come off on the four sides of a certain square, for that evening. She is probably doing a good business."

A MAMMOTH MAN.—It is stated that a farmer lately died at Moorsled, Belgium, of enormous dimensions. He was seven feet in circumference, and the calves of his legs were as large as the body of an ordinary man. His coffin was three feet wide, and 3 feet deep, yet he completely filled it.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE,

On the Auditor of State's Annual Report.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the annual Report of the Auditor of State to the present General Assembly, together with the joint resolution from the Senate in relation to the printing thereof, beg leave to report:

That so far as said annual report of the Auditor of State purports to give any information in regard to the finances of the State, your committee have not deemed the same as coming within the scope of their present inquiry. That [illegible] seen fit to accompany his exhibit of the state of the finances, with sundry recommendations to the General Assembly, in regard to the measures of public policy not immediately connected with the duties of his office, and to urge his own views of those measures upon the General Assembly, in labored arguments, which seem to assume the right to act as the "constitutional adviser" of the Legislature. Your committee are of opinion, that the Auditor of State, in this regard, has entirely mistaken the range of his official duties, and has assumed a prerogative which belongs exclusively to the Executive. The fourth section of the second article of the constitution provides, that the Governor "shall from time to time, give to the General Assembly, information of the state of the Government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient;" but your committee know of no other public functionary, who is either authorized or required, by the constitution or laws of this State, officially to recommend measures of public policy to the consideration of the General Assembly. The Auditor of State has the same right as any other citizen to *petition* the General Assembly, upon any subjects in regard to which he may desire legislative action; but your committee can perceive no good reason why the views of that officer, in regard to measures of public policy not relating to the duties of his office, should be urged upon the General Assembly in an official form, or in any manner different from those of other citizens.

Not only has the Auditor of State, in the opinion of your committee, transcended his duty in assuming functions which belong exclusively to the Executive, but he has seen fit to couch his recommendations in language strongly implying a claim of the right, on his part, to advise and admonish the General Assembly, as to the manner in which the duties incumbent upon that body should be performed. In saying to the members of the General Assembly, "coming as you do immediately from the body of the people, *no injunctions of mine* to economy in the appropriation of public moneys, or the imposition of public burdens are required," there is, at least, a strong implication, that the Auditor of State has the right, which in a proper case he might see fit to exercise, to *enjoin* the Legislature in his official capacity, to "economy in the expenditures of the public money." In the declaration that he has "no protestations to offer" against a reduction of the salaries of State officers, a claim of the right to protest against legislation upon that subject, would seem to be pretty clearly implied. Again, in speaking of the same subject, the Auditor informs the General Assembly that he is sufficiently patriotic not to murmur at any reduction that may be made in his salary, if the Legislature "like charity" begin the work at home—that is to say, by reducing the compensation of its own members. However consistent with right it may be, that the Legislature should thus begin the work of retrenchment, it is nevertheless not very respectful in the Auditor of State, to make the suggestion, in his official communication to that body.

Your committee, furthermore, entertain the opinion, that if the General Assembly should see fit to begin the work of retrenchment elsewhere, it would afford no good ground for any official "murmuring" on the part of that officer. The expressions above referred to, with divers others of a like character, have impressed your committee with the opinion, that the *style* in which the Auditor of State has seen fit to exercise the Executive functions which he has assumed, is indecorous and disrespectful towards the General Assembly, and not such as should mark the official intercourse between the different branches of the State Government. Although in a government like ours, where republican simplicity is deemed a cardinal virtue, the representatives of the people ought not to be too sensitive to offences against their official dignity, yet your committee consider a proper regard to courtesy and decorum, in all official intercourse between the different branches thereof, as highly essential to the harmonious administration of the Government.

There is one portion of said document, to which, in the opinion of your committee, there are objections of a still more serious character than those above referred to.

That portion of the report to which your committee now refer, is as follows. After stating that there has been a decrease in the revenues arising from the Ohio canal for the present year, the Auditor says: "One of the causes, and perhaps the most important one, which has contributed to this reduction of the revenues on the Ohio canal, is the fall which suddenly took place during the summer, in the prices of produce, and the consequent disinclination of the holders to sell. This disposition to hold may have been somewhat encouraged by the great difficulty, from the character of the weather, during the fall, and the condition of the roads, in getting it to market. More particularly does this reason of the fall of prices apply to the article of wheat. Up to the middle of July, this staple commodity commanded a good price, and went forward to market with great activity. The effect of this was felt in the tolls on the canals, which during the months of June and July, increased from five to six thousand dollars per week, over those of corresponding periods in the preceding year. Since the month of July, the price has declined, and very little, comparatively speaking, has gone forward. Prior to that time the great demand was for the Canadian market. By the retaliatory system of duties established by the British Government, called forth by the increase of our own tariff laws, this [illegible] since the 15th of July last been effectually closed. The class of men, and of funds, that, twelve months ago, sought the products of our soil, are no longer to be seen among us, and the farmers of the west are thus the first to experience, as well in the reduction of prices of their products, as the revenues of their public works, which must be supplied with taxation, the injurious effects of this policy of the General Government. This is not mere idle theory. Unfortunately for us, our books and the void in our revenues, furnish its too full and perfect confirmation. The following comparative statement of tolls on the Ohio Canal, from the first day of August to the 15th of November, in each of the years 1842 and 1843, (during which time the importations of merchandise in the year 1843, must have been increased rather than diminished,) demonstrates the truth of this statement, and sheds a flood of light upon the causes of this deficiency in the revenue.

	1843	1842
August, -	$46,535,62	$54,194;25
September, -	39,873,29	66,788,10
Oct. 1st to Nov. 14th, 1843, and Nov. 6th, 1842, -	53,289,63	69 080,89
	139,698,54	190,063,24
Deduct 1843,		139,698,54
Balance in favor of 1842, -		50,364,79

If the cause here alluded to, be an operating one against the revenues of the public works, its natural remedy is, of course, beyond the power of the State authorities; yet it is important that the facts should be given to the people upon whom the burdens must fall. It is true in one sense of the term, that the deficit is merely temporary in its character. The produce is in the country, and must go forward, even at reduced prices. The loss may thus be made good to the revenues, but it merely changes its form, and rests upon the producer. But the question goes beyond this, and presents the inquiry how, in future, this closing of a most important market is to effect revenues, which, in a great and constantly advancing agricultural community, like ours, should increase rather than diminish? Why should we grow if we cannot sell? And of what avail are our public works, either to the State or its people, if they do not constitute avenues to the markets of the world, and accumulate revenues by the transportation of our surplus products!"

It would baffle the skill of the most ingenious critic, to discover in this extract, any thing but an attempted argument against the tariff law of 1842. This being a subject which, by the express words of the constitution of the United States, is placed beyond the power of State legislation, your committee can discover no apology for the conduct of the Auditor of State, in departing thus widely from the line of his official duty, to discuss an exciting question of national politics—even if the right were fully conceded to that officer, to recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly, in the most unlimited manner, any measures of legislation within the line of their constitutional powers. The policy of a protective tariff as a question of national politics has been a prominent subject of discussion before the American people for several years past; and it cannot be denied, that it is to become a leading party question in the Presidential election of 1844. Your committee cannot characterize the conduct of the Auditor of State, in thus incorporating into his official report an argument upon that subject, as any thing but an attempt to make the General Assembly the involuntary instrument of giving circulation to electioneering matter, designed to have an influence upon the approaching Presidential election, with all the sanctions which its official form, and its being printed by order of the General Assembly, are calculated to throw around it. In the opinion of your committee, such conduct on the part of the Auditor of State, cannot be too severely rebuked.

Not only is this portion of the report highly objectionable on the grounds above stated, but your committee feel themselves warranted in saying, that the argument contained in it is most strikingly erroneous, and founded either upon gross misapprehension or misrepresentation of facts. The design of the argument is to show, that as a consequence of the tariff law of 1842, there has been a great falling off, during the present year, in the demand for, and the price of, one of the leading staple productions of this State, to-wit: Wheat. In order to sustain this position, the Auditor assumes that the demand for wheat in this State has been materially affected by the provincial duty levied upon wheat imported into Canada since the 15th of July last; and this duty he characterizes as a "retaliatory system of duties, established by the British Government, called forth by the increase of our own Tariff laws." In this the Auditor has evidently fallen into an error. The act which he is pleased to style "retaliatory," is not an act of the British Parliament, but a *provincial* act, passed by the provincial Government of Canada, for the purpose of protecting and encouraging the growth of wheat in that province. It received the *royal* assent on the 15th of July, 1843, and provides, that "there shall be levied on all wheat imported into Canada, except from the United Kingdom, or any of her Majesty's possessions, and being the growth and produce thereof, a duty of three shillings sterling for each imperial quarter of wheat; and so in proportion for any less quantity thereof." So far from this being a "retaliatory system of duties established by the British Government," that Government immediately after the approval of the provincial act above referred to, passed an act (and based it upon the continuance of the provincial duty aforesaid) to *reduce* the duty on wheat and flour imported into the United Kingdom from the province of Canada, the tendency of which is to counteract the influence of the provincial duty, on the American market. These considerations warrant your committee in saying, that whatever influence the provincial duty aforesaid may have had upon the American market, that influence is not in any manner attributable to the American Tariff law of 1842.

The Auditor has fallen into another gross error in supposing that the great demand for wheat prior to the middle of July last, was for the Canadian market. The fact is, that the proportion of wheat purchased for the Canadian market, prior to the middle of July, was very much less than it has been since that time.

The following facts, collected from reliable sources of information, fully bear us out in these statements:

There were shipped from the port of Cleveland, during the first ten weeks of navigation, ending July 15th, 1843, the following quantities of wheat and flour.

	Bbls. Flour.	*Bush. Wheat.*
To American ports,	253,472	275,618
" Canada,	17,932	4,629

These facts show conclusively, that prior to the middle of July last, the great demand for wheat and flour was *not* for the Canadian market. The great demand for bread stuffs in the early part of the season was for American consumption; and in the opinion of your committee, the principal causes of that demand were the severity and long continuance of the previous winter, causing an extraordinary consumption; and the revival of manufactures in the Eastern States. The statement of the Auditor, that "since the 12th of July last the Canadian market has been effectually closed," is equally erroneous. On the contrary, the amount of wheat and flour shipped to Canada from Cleveland since that time, is immensely greater in proportion to the whole amount shipped from that port, than previous to that time, as will be seen by the following statement of weekly shipments, at the several periods mentioned:

Week ending July 29, 1843, shipped to Canada	7,465	bush. Wh't.
" " Aug 5, "	5,016	" "
" " Sept 2, "	22,828	" "
" " " to Am. ports,	13,853	" "
" " Sept 23, to Canada	10,458	" "
" " " to Am. ports,	10,107	" "
" " Oct 21, to Canada,	5,136	bbls. flour
" " " to Am. ports,	6,357	" "

Thus it appears that in less than two months after the time the Auditor states that the Canadian market became effectually closed against American wheat, there was more wheat by 18,199 bushels shipped to Canada in *one week*, than during the *ten weeks* in which he says "the great demand was for the Canadian market." In the week ending September 2d there was 64 per cent. more wheat shipped to Canada, than to American ports. In the week ending September 23d, the shipments were in favor of Canada by 351 bushels. In the week ending October 21st, near half the flour shipped went to Canada. By these facts it appears that the Auditor's statement, that the *fall* in the price of wheat, after the middle of July, is attributable to the Canadian duty, is just as erroneous as the statement that prior to that time the demand was for the Canadian market.

Your committee are of opinion that the Auditor, in the paragraph immediately preceding the foregoing extract, has given the true cause which has operated to a great extent in reducing the revenue from the Ohio Canal, when he says: "At the last session of the Board of Public Works, a reduction of 25 per cent. was made in the tolls on produce going north, and on merchandise passing in the same direction for what are termed short distances." Whatever may be the true cause of this falling off in the revenue, the facts herewith submitted warrant your committee in saying, it is *not* owing to a less active demand for the wheat crop of this State, than there was in the year 1842.

The following is an authentic statement of the total amount of wheat and flour received at Cleveland by the canal, in years 1842 and 1843:

1842—bushels of wheat, -		1,311,665
Barrels of flour, -		492,711
Estimated, in wheat, counting 5 bushels to the barrel, as - -		2,463,555bu
		3,775,220bu
1843—bushels of wheat,	813,536	
Barrels of flour,	577,369	
Estimated, in wheat, as above, to - -	- 2,886,845	3,700,381
Excess in favor of 1842, - -		74,839

Your committee have obtained from the collector of tolls at Portsmouth, a statement of the amount of wheat and flour arrived and cleared at that port, during the years ending 1st December

1842 and 1843; from which it appears that in 1842 there was shipped northward from that port, by the canal, 9,230 barrels of flour, and 7,268 bushels wheat—equal, estimating all in wheat as above, to 53,417 bush.

While in the year 1843 there has been shipped northward from that port, but 67 bbls. flour, equal to 335

Excess in 1842, 53,083

This amount of wheat having merely *passed through* the canal, and not being part of the produce *carried out* of the State by the canal, this amount of 53'083 bushels should be deducted from the above sum of 74,839 bushels, which would leave the excess of arrivals at Cleveland in 1842, over those of 1843, but 21,756 bushels.

By the same statement of the collector at Portsmouth, it appears that the amount of wheat and flour received at that port, by the canal, during said years (estimating flour as wheat, at 5 bushels to the barrel as above) is as follows:

In 1843, 144,280 bushels.
" 1842, 93,440

Excess in 1843, 50,840

Being larger than the excess in favor of 1842 at Cleveland, by 29,084 bushels. By which it appears that the whole amount of wheat carried out of the State in 1843 by the Ohio canal, exceeds that carried in 1842 by 29,084 bushels, notwithstanding there has been a great failure in the wheat crop of the present year, in the central and southern portions of the State.

Nor has the average price of wheat, since the middle of July in the present year, been *as low* by about ten per cent. as during the same time last year, as will be seen by the following comparative view of prices at Cleveland, during those periods, which your committee have made out on examination of the Cleveland papers:

	1842.	1843.
From 1st Aug to 1st Sept	74a82	84a78
" 1st Sept to 1st Oct	64a70	78a70
" 1st Oct to 1st Nov.	65a56	70a73
" 1st Nov to close of navig.	54a56	70a70

If the facts above stated can be relied upon, (and we have taken some pains to avoid falling into any error) we think they most conclusively refute the argument against the Tariff, which the Auditor has undertaken to predicate upon the falling off in the revenue from the Ohio Canal.

J. J. COOMBS.
J. H. M'MILLAN.

The following beautiful letter from Mr. Clay, is extracted from the Philadelphia Enquirer. It is a reply by him to a communication from the Walnut Ward Clay Club—a noble tribute to a gallant State.

Ashland, Dec. 8. 1843.

Dear Sir—If my acknowledgment of your communication, as the organ of the Walnut Ward Clay Club, has the appearance of tardiness, I pray you nevertheless to believe, and to assure the Club, that my heart was deeply penetrated with gratitude and thankfulness for the friendly sentiments towards me which it conveyed. The time is rapidly approaching when I may have to announce a definite determination, whether I shall give my consent or not, to the use of my name as a candidate for the high office which the Walnut Ward Club does me the honor to desire I should fill. In forming my opinion on that question, if I should be called upon to decide it, I shall give due weight to the supposed wishes of a majority of my fellow citizens, to my obligations of duty to my country, and to the desire of many associations of my friends and fellow-citizens which has been addressed to me, including that of the Walnut Ward Club. The next few months must bring forth important events, which will serve to enlighten us as to the future, and point out the course of duty. In the mean time, it is highly gratifying to witness the almost daily evidences of the concentration and consolidation of public opinion, on those great measures of Whig policy, to the establishment of which I have uniformly contributed my humble exertions. And no where have I witnessed these demonstrations with more sincere and heartfelt satisfaction, than in that great State, to which, many years ago, I gave the denomination of Keystone, in our noble Federal arch.

It is a remarkable fact, that from my first entry into public life to the present moment, I do not recollect that I have ever differed with Pennsylvania on any great measure or principle of National policy, in peace or war. I have had the misfortune to differ with her in respect to the election of distinguished men to high office, and under like circumstances, I should differ from her again; and out of that difference I have been exposed within the borders of Pennsylvania and elsewhere to much bitterness misrepresentation, and misconception. I regretted it, but was constrained to endure it, trusting to time, the great purifier and corrector of error, to supply that remedy which I was unable to prescribe. But never for a moment did that difference of opinion between Pennsylvania and myself, abate or restrain any exertion which I had the power to make in the support of those measures of public policy, in which she felt so deep an interest. They were not, it is due to candor to say, solely on her account, but because it was my honest conviction, that those measures would greatly tend to promote both her prosperity and that of the Union. I remain with great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. YEO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus, that he has taken a room in Mr. Deshler's buildings, near the City Hall, to give lessons in Dancing. Juvenile Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 till 5. Gentlemen's classes on the same evenings from 7 till 9; to commence on Monday, 15th of January.

Jan. 17, 1844—40-tf.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, Of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, Of Massachusetts.
FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID SPANGLER, Of Coshocton co.

SALUTATORY.

In assuming a position in the editorial phalanx, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern us, may be justly anticipated—that position, politically considered, is sufficiently defined in the candidates whose names appear at the head of our columns. In supporting Henry Clay, we advocate the principles of which his life is a continued illustration—the principles of Home Protection, of Opposition to Monopoly, Foreign and Domestic—Of encouragement to Works of Internal Improvement—Of steady adhesion to all those cardinal maxims of Public Economy and Equal Rights, which Jefferson, in common with the Fathers of the Revolution, promulgated and maintained. We shall denounce the new-fangled schemes of a *false* Democracy in opposition to the established experience of former nations, and the matured opinions of Revolutionary men. In our Literary character, we shall consult the substantial to the effervescent, the chaste to the licentious, and the productions of a *Home* intellect to the filched garbage of English authorship.

GIDEON T. STEWART.

MR. TOD.

This gentleman made an elaborate attempt at "defining his position" before the Hickory Club on Saturday evening last. He then and there explicitly avowed his hostility to a Protective Tariff and a National Bank. He declared his commendation of the infamous banking law of last winter in unqualified terms. Sooner than abandon the individual liability principle, he proclaimed his choice of a *Hard Currency!* This completes the issue. Mr. Tod's personal and political friends have held him up as the very pink of modest integrity—a veritable 'Honest John Davis.' In the light of that character allow us to ask, how can this honorable man harmonize his conscience with the bald ribaldry of such an assertion as this:

"The morality and intelligence of the people are with us [Loco-focos] TEN to ONE!!"

And how can he harmonize *his* common or uncommon *sense* with such declamations as these:

"In 1840 our antagonists [the Whigs] had passed *three-fourths* of the race before we [the Democracy] had started!"

"We [the Democracy] spent the greater part of our time in endeavoring to bring the Whigs to a statement of principles!!"

"We were *shamefully defeated*," and (in fast connexion) "*I think we put the cap over them pretty well!!*"

A. P. STONE,

Formerly a defeated candidate of the Federal party in this county, was summoned to preface the *debut* of his *undoubted Excellency*, with some appropriate "feelers," which were received with unhesitating applause, and doubtless paved the way for the unusually bold developments of the evening. His remarks were mainly levelled at the Tariff. We are astonished at the mental obesity which could seriously urge such a question as this: "What better is it for me as a merchant to pay ten or twenty per cent. duty to a *Yankee* than to an *Englishman?*" Let us humbly reciprocate one or two enquiries—Whether is it better for you, in whatever relation considered, to retain the monied circulation of the country at home or send it abroad?—to pay tribute to an *oligarchy* of English manufacturers, or a *Democracy* of American mechanics—to support a despotism of foreign monopolists, and by a direct taxation, our domestic government at the same time, or free yourself wholly from the one, and cherish only the other? Which is most propitious to commercial prosperity, a foreign despotism, or a home republic? Into such elements does this singular question resolve itself.

THE CONVENTION.

From all that we can learn a larger delegation from abroad was present at the Tyler meeting than at the Federal Convention. The nomination of Tod was evidently a forced measure.—There was some *bolting* of the unruly, and making of wry faces among "the faithful" during the proceedings, but the Autocrat, with his urchinions, was there—the lash resounded, and like scourged and tail-cropped spaniels, they sneaked back into the ranks. The finger of the Magician was present, the Indomitables of Cass were effectually quelled. Alack! for his crest-fallen chivalry!!

The Whig Convention was a splendid gathering, notwithstanding the inauspicious state of the weather, and the exceedingly brief character of the notice: Thomas Corwin never saw a prouder day than that which announced the Whig candidate. Again and again, in prolonged appeals arose the voice of that delegation, proclaiming him the first, almost their *exclusive* choice. He resisted the acclamations of the Convention notwithstanding, and proclaimed his determination to fight in the ranks. Reluctantly, but *unitedly*, the members proceeded to their *second* choice, and the name of DAVID SPANGLER, of Coshocton, went up amid long and continued bursts of applause! With a dignified unanimity the Convention proceeded to the discharge of its other duties. An enthusiasm was visible in every part of their progress. A spirit of concession, a high and determined purpose, pervaded the entire assembly. It was the men of '40—the spirits of Dayton, of Meigs, *of February Twenty-Second*, that were there, and every heart was conscious of its proud position. It was the first throb of that great national heart, which in the language of one of the Convention's most eloquent speakers, "in the palsy and coldness of our country's extremities, was beating WARMLY within." Soon shall its mightiest pulsation be given, and life, like the sunbeams, radiate to those extremities, when "Harry of the West" becomes the candidate of its people!

"THE OGLE FABRICATIONS."

Under this characteristic head, a series of abusive slanders have been published by the Federal Loco-press of this State and the Union, during the last three years. The tables are now turned, and it is under this identical syllabus, that we now charge upon them the machination, without the slightest foundation, of the most unmitigated lie that ever blackened over the columns of their defamation.

We refer to the statement, that the late lamented Ogle, of Pennsylvania, had acknowledged the illegitimacy of the speech accredited to him in the Congressional session of '39–'40: and we only refer to this, to mark the contemptible duplicity which marks their course on this subject. Notwithstanding the falsity of the publication is abundantly proved by the testimony of sworn and unimpeachable witnesses, the Statesman and its copyists, have not retracted the first syllable; *they have not even attempted to substantiate their allegations*—silently; and surely it must go forth to the ear of their credulous dupes—THERE it may rankle, but no antidote must follow. We refer to this fabrication, farther, as a marked illustration of the unblushing depravity and almost super-human hardihood, which could carry these wretches to the very jaws of the sepulchre, that they might evoke from thence their ghosts of *falsehood!*

No re-calling! no vindicating! and yet this is but one of multiplied instances that live in the memory of those three years—but one of a thousand defamations which have passed to "that bourne from whence no SLANDER ever returns"—the Loco-foco press of Ohio!

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the Report of the Committee on the State Auditor's Annual Report, commenced on the first page. The assumed Dictatorship of that "Co-ordinate Branch of the Government" has there experienced a merited rebuke. We trust that His Corpulency will in future so far restrain his official conceit, and the exercise of his Gubernatorial functions, that they shall not be discovered from behind the curtain; all scandal will thus be obviated. The Committee have evinced in their Report a manly, independent spirit, apart from all partizan bitterness—such as must induce the approval of every unbiassed judgment. The criticism is sufficiently scathing, and editorial strictures would be gratuitous. Let any man, Whig or Democrat, read that Report of Auditor Brough's, and the Report of this Committee, and then cry "persecution" if he dare. *Read*, one and all.

☞ Mr. Hazwell's Lectures at the City Hall are exciting a great deal of interest in the community. His introductory lecture on Monday evening, was a chaste and elegantly finished production, and the delivery was finely in keeping. We were seldom so much delighted as on that occasion. It was emphatically

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

N. B. See the notice on our third page.

☞ The Mechanics and Citizens of this place are about to erect a Clay Club Hall in Columbus. We need one not a little. It is proposed to complete this edifice by the 22d of February next. Stout hands and willing hearts make quick work. Success to the undertaking.

☞ It is proposed by some young men of this City to fit up a Barge on Wheels as a travelling conveyance for themselves to the Baltimore Convention in May next. Will not some of our public spirited Whigs aid them in this? The expense will not exceed $150.

GERMAN PAPERS.

The "National Zeitung" is the title of a neatly executed German paper, published at Washington City, by P. Augustus Sage, of which we have received a copy.—The items of news, foreign and domestic, in the number before us, are well selected, and its leading article on the finances of the states is instructive and well arranged.—The name of John Tyler floats at its masthead, for the Presidency, (we should prefer to see that of Harry of the West there). But be its favorite for the Chief Magistracy, whoever he may, the "National Zeitung" appears to be the advocate of correct principles, if we may judge from his language in relation to the views of the "Freimuethige" in the following article which we translate from it, and we must, so long as it advocates such doctrines, heartily wish it success.

"Newspaper world. — The "Freimuethige," a very good paper published at Buffalo, N. Y., by A. L. Krause, has given up its apparent neutrality, and in the first number of its second volume openly announces its preference for the Whig party. In a long English and German article in justification of its change, it rejects the democratic doctrine of *free trade* and declares itself in favor of the present Tariff. It says:

'The great and important principle, so to regulate our tolls on imported articles, as to protect our home industry from the destructive competition of foreign countries, is a principle which not only the Constitution itself, but nearly all the great statesmen of this country have from beginning established and maintained. The messages of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson and, to a certain degree, also the first message of John Tyler, sufficiently demonstrate this fact. Even M. Van Buren himself in the year 1828 voted in the Senate for the highest protective tariff, which ever existed in this country, and John C. Calhoun, was one of the founders of the tariff of 1816, and distinctly expressed himself in favor of the protection of domestic industry. An *entirely* free trade has long been looked upon as a chimera, by the greatest statesmen of all nations; and the mightiest and richest nations on earth have acknowledged the principle of protection of industry to be the only true and just one.

'England attained to her present greatness, by acting out this principle; but she has slyly and selfishly sought to hinder and break down the promulgation of like principles in other countries. She has spent millions for this object—and she is yet spending millions to accomplish it. The free trade policy, is the policy of England for *this* country, and that which she could not accomplish by her armies—to wit, the destruction of this free country, would probably soon be successfully attained if we should throw aside the beneficent system of protection, and thus open our doors to British competition. Our own native country, Germany, which for centuries has been drained by England in this way, has at last come to her senses, and taken home industry under her protection against foreign competition and the success of the German "Zollverein" is the most satisfactory proof, of the inestimable value of *certain* protection of home industry. Is it not wonderful, that Germans should struggle zealously in their own Fatherland against anti-national, selfish policy of England—while in this country they voluntarily favor it.'

"We honor the opinions of every man, when they are founded on principle, and we congratulate the Germans, that among so many democratic party papers, which generally repeat without intelligence or judgment of their own, what they imperfectly pick up in English papers, they have now two such able Whig organs, as the "Freimuethige" at Buffalo and the "Republicaner" at Cincinnati, and thus have an opportunity of hearing both sides. We think however, that the "Freimuethige" will probably find a more able antagonist in the "Weltbuerger" than those are, over whose heads the 'Republicaner' so triumphantly strides."

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

This was a spirited affair. A feeling of enthusiasm pervaded every bosom. Several interesting speakers addressed the meeting. The true Washingtonian fire seemed to be rekindled. We were glad to observe our fellow-citizen, Judge Gustavus Swan thus energetic in so noble a cause.—When men of his professional calibre and social influence throw themselves into the ranks, the cause MUST prosper. Many hard-fisted mechanics were there, and indeed the leading members were such. Let there be a mass gathering of our Washingtonians next Thursday evening.

☞ See proceedings.

☞ The "Westboth" (Loco-foco) of this city contains the following infamous tissue of falsehood:

"The Whig Convention which assembled yesterday, exhibited immediately after its organization a striking image of Ohio Whiggery. *Nobody would be the candidate for Governor, because they are all afraid to run against our candidate,* Tod, *and the Convention adjourned early in the morning in the* greatest confusion. In the afternoon, they intend to ornament their Ash-pole with a living raccoon, and then they will surely get along better. O Kickapoo, and Tippecanoe, and Raccoon too."

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

The Shepherdess (steamboat) was wrecked on the 3d inst. within 3 miles of St. Louis. More than 100 of its wretched inmates perished instantly!

The Cadiz *Harrison Republican* says:

☞ Would it not be policy for the Whigs of the lower House, if the Senate continues to thwart all action, to move for as early an adjournment as practicable? Say about the 1st of February. Much fault is found with long sessions of idle discussion.

Right, friend Allison!

A Clergyman in the Senate.—Noticing the fact that the Rev. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, was to preach in one of the Methodist Churches of Washington, on the 14th ult. the New York Express says:

"The preacher alluded to is Senator of the United States. At home, he has been known to preach a sermon, try a case in court, as advocate, sit on a reference, marry a couple, christen a child, and make a stump speech—all between sunrise and bed time, in one day!"

"*A rogue to catch a rogue!*"—Old Maxim.

Delazon Smith, Editor of the Tyler-Locofoco Miamian, thus refutes the falsehood of the State Printer:

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Statesman says: "That it is a slim affair—a most *unanimous* failure. The *noes* seem to have it!" We learn, however, that the Convention was well attended, and that David Spangler, of Coshocton county, was nominated for Governor.

MESSRS. MOSELEY AND BEAR,

These gentlemen are by this time, in all probability, completing their visit to the 'Hermitage.' The Globe, of Washington, and sundry of its satellites, are sorely vexed at their intrusion. We are glad to see they are favorably spoken of by the Louisville Journal, and the prominent Whig journals of that section. Success to them.

☞ Andrew Jackson is closely confined to his room from indisposition.

☞ Newspaper Changes.—The South Carolina Chronicle (Calhoun) and the New Orleans Diamond (Neutral) have hoisted the Clay Banner.

CINCINNATI *vs.* COLUMBUS.

Four Christmas beeves brought to Cincinnati, weighed 10,480 pounds; the largest weighing 3,880. The price of the four was $402.

The *Western Post*, published at Somerset, Perry county, speaks in this wise:

The Whig Convention which met at Columbus on Wednesday last, (10th inst.) nominated DAVID SPANGLER, of Coshocton county, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio. This is an excellent selection, and the gallant Buckeye Whigs must give him 20,000 majority. With Mr. Clay and David Spangler as our team in Ohio, what Locofoco would be presumptuous enough as to suppose for one moment that the defeat of his party is not certain and inevitable? It is, "and no mistake."

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The citizens of New York city are circulating petitions requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking measures to co-operate with citizens in other parts of the Union in petitioning Congress to reduce the rates of postage.

Query—Why do not our citizens move in this cause?

Indiana.—Both branches of the Indiana Legislature have passed a retrenchment bill, and agreed to adjourn on the 15th inst. The law provides that after the first six weeks, the members shall receive but $1,50 a day. This is an excellent provision.

☞ We learn from the New York Tribune, that the Hon. Daniel Webster, has purchased a residence in that city, where he intends establishing himself for the purpose of practising his profession.

HARDLY "NEM. CON."

Vastly Interesting.—To hear an exclusive hard money man talk about bank laws, and the necessary restrictions on bankers.

[*Chillicothe True Democrat.*

Still more Interesting.—Waiting from year to year for that specie to flow up the great Mississippi and Ohio rivers.—*Ib.*

Mousselines des Laines.—This article of female dress, so extensively worn and generally preferred for its substantial qualities, we have already noticed, is now manufactured in large quantities in this country. Another factory has been built at Andover, Mass., where the proprietors say 500,000 yards will be made the ensuing year. The New England Farmer says the prospect for a large demand for wool for this business is good. It requires a long smooth quality, such as the Leicester or Dishley, or that of the old-fashion long wooled common sheep. The Farmer calls the attention of wool-growers to the subject.

☞ The Young Men's Central Club of Ohio, convened on the evening of the 13th inst. It was a spirited rally. The speakers were Messrs. Matthiat and White, of Licking, and Galloway, of Ross. Mr. Galloway made a brilliant effort, and the remarks of the Kickapoo leader, were worthy his reputation. Look out for A YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION IN MAY NEXT!

LITERARY NOTICES.

☞ We have received a visit from the "*Boston Notion*" in its improved Dress—it is a clever Journal and receives a merited popularity. It is published by George Roberts. Terms $2 per single copy—10 copies for $10!!! The agents for this state are Messrs. Moore & Clough of Cincinnati.

☞ The Philadelphia Courier will receive a notice in our next.

☞ The "Rural Repository" is a neat and elegant semi-monthly Periodical, published in the City of Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y. and which we believe is the oldest literary paper in the United States, having commenced its 20th Volume on the 26th of August last; and while it has made no very great pretensions to public favor, it is far better than those publications who boast long and loud of their claims to public patronage. Amid the fluctuations of the world, and the ups and downs of the periodical press, for nearly a score of years this little miscellany has pursued "the even tenor of its way," scattering its sweets around, and increasing in interest and popularity, and our readers will, of course, infer, that if it had no merit it would have shuffled off this mortal coil "long time ago."

Terms—$1,00 per annum—Four copies for $3-00—Seven copies for $5,00—Ten copies for $7,-00.—Fifteen copies for $10,00. Subscribers furnished with all the back numbers if requested. Address WILLIAM B. STODDARD, *Hudson, Columbia Co., New York.*

We heartily commend it to the patronage of the lovers of a tasteful *original* literature.

☞ Brother Jonathan is hale and cheery as wont.

☞ Why is friend Winchester so exclusive in his favors?

☞ Arrangements are making for securing some fresh fonts of type, which with a new assortment of paper will enable us to afford the Tribune a dress, unsurpassed by any Western paper. Orders have been made and we anticipate a supply soon.

☞ Individuals to whom a *marked* copy of this paper is sent are requested to act as local agents. Personal friends of the Editor will please exert themselves in our behalf. We refer them to the Prospectus on the third page.

PREMIUMS FOR '44.

To Agents and Clubs through the State.

We will send to any address, Two copies of the Weekly Tribune, until the close of the Electoral canvass, in November next, for $2. remitted free of charge—5 copies for $4—12 copies for $10,—25 copies for $20—100 copies for $60.

Postmasters are authorized to frank all letters enclosing remittances for papers.

CLAY SONGS.

Every future number of the Tribune until the close of the campaign will be supplied with an original Whig song, (spirited or humorous) prepared expressly for that paper.

☞ A large edition of the present number of the Tribune has been issued for distribution through the state. Every person to whom it is sent, is respectfully solicited to subscribe. Our terms are exceedingly low—more so than any paper in the capitol; we have purposely reduced them that the Whigs of Ohio may be furnished with a campaign paper for '44, on the most economical conditions. Every effort will be made to place the Tribune in the front rank of our political journals. Our expenditures will be considerable and can be only met by an energetic effort on the part of our friends.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Columbus Washington Temperance Society met by appointment at the Methodist church of this city, Mr. Curtis in the chair, Dr. S. M. Smith was appointed Secy. pro tem. A nominating committee of 5, viz, Mr. Jewett, Col. Humphrey, Messrs. Cherry, Shields and Howell, reported the following officers who were unanimously elected. President Mr. Curtis—Vice Pres. Mr. Cherry, Secretary Mr. A. A. Stewart.—Messrs. Boner and Shields were appointed a Business committee for the Third Ward, Messrs. Smith and Armstrong for the second ward, Dr. J. Thompson and Mr. L. Humphrey for the first ward. On motion Judge Gustavus Swan was requested to address the meeting; who opened with some deeply interesting remark. On motion Capt. Price followed in an impressive manner. The exercises of the evening were concluded with some spirited remarks from Mr. Ewing of Columbiana. The pledge having been circulated, on motion the society adjourned to meet at the 2nd Presbyterian church on Thursday evening, the 18th inst.

S. M. Smith, Sec. pro tem.

L. Curtis, Pres.

DECLINED!

We learn that Mr. Spangler has declined the nomination tendered him by the Whig Convention, and has expressed the same through the Coshocton papers. Can this be possible?

ANDREW JACKSON & THE JUDICIARY.

The following remarks are from the National Intelligencer.

"The House of Representatives has got itself engaged in debating over again the proposition, so much and so often discussed heretofore, for refunding to Gen. Andrew Jackson the fine imposed upon him in 1815, by a Judge of the United States, for a contempt of Court in imprisoning the Judge and resisting the authority of the Court.

The debate upon the subject at former sessions has been so fully reported, and the merits of the question are so generally understood, that our readers would hardly thank us for again spreading at large over our columns all that can be said for or against the measure proposed. The subject might indeed well have been left to be decided at this session upon the elaborate reports of the committee of *Congress* in relation to it made at the last session. But as the debate has set in with a promise of lasting as long as an equinoctial storm, (and of being little less violent,) we shall keep our readers advised of its progress, without however, engaging to publish at length more than the first speech on each side, that of Mr. Slidell and that of Mr. Barnard, which we will endeavor to give hereafter.

Respecting this fine and its proposed remission, the only question really at issue, as our readers doubtless understand, is, whether the *judgment of the Court* in that case, shall be now reversed by an *act of Congress*, when nearly thirty years have passed since the rendition of the judgment, and the Judge who rendered it has long lain in his grave.

To the re-payment of the money, with interest, to the brave old General, who merely mistook his duty, and therefore transcended his authority, there would be hardly objection. The question is only made difficult by the endeavor of his over-zealous friends to make the remission of the fine in such a manner as to transfer the censure which history records from the General who incurred it to the Judge who awarded it.

For ourselves, we heartily wish that the question could be stripped of this difficulty, and the money refunded, not doubting that the error of the General was one of the judgment only—proper to be reprehended and punished at the time, but no longer requiring punishment when the danger of the example has passed away."

A CARD—TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned having assumed the Tribune from the hands of its former proprietor, take this opportunity at our first appearance to tender our heartfelt thanks to the Whigs of this city, for the encouragement the have given us. Every thing in our power will be done to render the Tribune worthy its generous supporters and honorable to their cause. We trust the former patrons of the paper will continue to exert themselves in its behalf. By a new arrangement the Tribune will be published semi-weekly through the year.—The subscription price will be increased to $3 *in advance*—if not paid strictly in advance $4.—Those who are not willing to take the semi-weekly can be supplied with the Weekly by the carrier. We solicit an increase of our advertising patronage. Will our friends aid us?

As soon as our subscription will warrant it we will enlarge the Tribune, and continue to improve its mechanical appearance.

E. GLOVER,
G. T. STEWART.

DIED,

At his residence in this city, on the 14th inst., Doct. SAMUEL CURTIS. The deceased was about fifty years of age. For many years, he has been distinguished as a practitioner of Medicine, both in Vermont and Ohio. He was a kind husband, a good neighbor, and an honest man. He bore his afflictions with patience and resignation, and left the world in peace, and in joyful hope of a blessed eternity.

Statesman.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—Containing, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 17–40-tf

MARRIED—On the evening of the 7th inst. by J. P. Bruck, Esq. Mr. Joseph Strickler to Mrs. Ann Maria Murrill, all of this city.

By the same on the morning of the 10th, Mr. Charles Right to Mrs. Sarah Bechtel, both of Delaware county.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

☞ OHIO STATE TRIBUNE. ☜

GIDEON T. STEWART, EDITOR.

The undersigned propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagora of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

The Weekly and Semi-weekly Tribune will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

For the Semi-weekly Tribune per annum,			$3,00
do.	do.	Six months,	1,50
do.	do.	For the session,	1,00
For the Weekly,	do.	Per Annum,	1,50
do.	do.	Six months,	1,00

☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.

G. T. STEWART,
E. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS!—Mr. Hazwell respectfully informs the citizens of Columbus, that he will deliver a course of *Five Lectures*, before the Western Lyceum, on the science of Astronomy! To commence this evening (Tuesday, January 16,) at the City Hall, at half past 6 o'clock, and to continue each evening of this week.

These Lectures, adapted for the information and amusement of all persons of ordinary education, will be elucidated by the most splendid collection of illustrations ever exhibited in this country. This collection consists of near two hundred diagrams, each of which will be exhibited with a magnitude sufficient to be visible in any part of the largest rooms.

At the close of each Lecture, Mr. H. will exhibit a large number of magnificent landscape scenes, ancient ruins, naval engagements, scripture subjects, portraits of distinguished characters, illustrations of natural history, flowers and amusing sketches; the whole surpassing in splendor and design, any exhibition of the kind ever offered to the public; and admirably adapted to impart useful information, as well as rational amusement.

☞ The attention of Parents is particularly invited to the great benefit their children may derive from these Lectures and Illustrative Views.

Tickets for the course, $1. Admitting a gentleman and two Ladies, $2. Single admission 25 cents. Children half price. Tickets may be obtained at the door, at the Neil House and American Hotel, and of the officers of the Lyceum.

N. B. The Hall has been thoroughly cleansed, and will be well warmed and brilliantly lighted; the design being to make these evening entertainments of the most popular and attractive character.

January 16, 1844.

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Flour Store, opposite the State House, State street, Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 17–40-tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.

Jan. 17–40-tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—Alexander A. Stewart, *Merchant Tailor*, has recently returned, and just received from New York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths
Sack Coat Cloths,
Beaver Cloths,
American, French and English Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,
Cut-Velvet Vestings,
Woolen do.,
Plain, Black and figured Satins,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Silk, Lamb wool and Cotton Socks,
Traveling Money Belts,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
Gents' Morning Gowns,
White Figured Satins for evening and party dresses,
Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Byron Collars,
Common do.,
All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings,

Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts, ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest solely in newspaper declammation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—*a candid examination.*

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Magistrate's Blanks,
For sale at the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and Saddle covers, of the same material; also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms ☞ a few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.☜

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil arbitrations and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to he last American decisions, by George Sherwood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 2, Paiges' Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—32-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calender calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in fanor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 69 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushan, Muslin de Laines, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets,* COLUMBUS, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce,

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 28 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake:

R. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearl ash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co. **Practical Hatters,** having established themselves *One Door South of the Neil House,* would inform the public that there can found at all times

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK

Manufacture, all of the *LATEST STYLES* and *PATTERNS.*

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 11.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BIRANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at

DERBBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. HOTMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for CASH.

☞Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metalic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand,

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

MARBLE SHOP IN COLUMBUS.

THE subscribers would give notice that they have established the Marble business near the corner of High and Rich streets, and will furnish to order, upon short notice, the most beautiful white and variegated Marble, from the best quarries in Vermont, for Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Jambs, &c. Workmanship of the best style, and upon the most reasonable terms; and will receive most kinds of country Produce in payment. Also, dealers in the article can be supplied at wholesale, upon short notice. They are invited to call and see. H. GRAY, & CO.

November 18, 1843. n30

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware. For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

☞Incorruptible Teeth.☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus, Ohio,* has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Uffington and Kunz, Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' wholesale prices.

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street, opposite the* CITY HOUSE, ☞RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS: *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spr. Turpentine, Camphine Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also,* Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line, to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843. n29

☞CITY AUCTION ROOM.☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. Per centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

C. W. KENT & SON,

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—dtf.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK.

FOR sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, by JOHN G. AMMBRUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 28—tf

---

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisens, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1 2 cts to $1 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN,

November 25, 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

BLANKS *OF EVERY* description printed and for sale at *THIS OFFICE.*

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.

Dec. 13—35-tf

NEW FIRM.

H. W. DERBY having associated with him H. S. ALLEN, in the Book selling and Publishing business would respectfully announce that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

DERBY & ALLEN.

H. W. Derby would tender his thanks to the citizens of Columbus, and the public generally, for past favors so liberally bestowed, and hopes by his connection with Mr. Allen, and their united attention to business, to meet a continuance of patronage.

Columbus, Oct. 6, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.

Oct. 12.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Rostne, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—3m

GEORGE WISWALL,

House and Sign Painter,

Shop in the rear of the Buckeye House, near Gay Street.

SMALL Jobs promptly attended to in any part of the City. House painting in the country on the most reasonable terms.

Columbus, Sept 30th, 1843.—24tf.

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Moushier, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

W^M. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accomodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 2d. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Fitmarsh, with engravings. McCaulley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Frederika Bemer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kogl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edw. Beran. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at

BERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

MRS. WAGLEY,

MILLINER AND SILK-DYER,

WOULD inform the LADIES of Columbus, that she has *REMOVED* two squares further east of High and Rich streets, where she solicits the patronage of her old customers. Charges suited to the times—low.

Oct 28.-27-3m.

J. L. WAGLEY.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHTS!!

WM. B. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil*, West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp,* Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 6th, 1844.—tf.

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered *Iron*, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 10.—37. GEORGE GERE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & Coffman;

North Main Street,

No. 24-6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE.

BY F. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OYLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS,

AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BEERS,

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

REED & SHATTLER,

TAILORS,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & SHELDON.)

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall;

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

BARKER'S

LIVERY STABLE,

On High Street, between Long and Spring Streets.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

Columbus, Sept 23—n23tf] WM. BARKER.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

OYSTERS and other Refreshments serves up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

HATS—HATS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUST OPENED AT THE CITY HAT STORE a new assortment of Hats of all kinds qualities and shapes; both of their own, and of eastern Manufacture which will be sold cheap for cash and no mistake. Call and see them, for you will not believe how cheap they are until you do. *Fine* Silk and moleskin Hats on fur bodies at 2,50 to $4. Brush and Castor Hats at 1,50 to $4. Pearl Cassimere Hats a new article at only $3. Water proof wool Hats, and all kinds of napped fur Hats at prices in propotion to the above,—all of which are of good materials and well made. Also a few Extra fine Beaver, Nutria Beaver, and Nutria Hats, at reduced prices.

All kinds of furs, skins, wool &c. taken in exchange for Hats and Caps, or Bought for cash.

Dont forget the City *Hat* Store opposite the Franklin Bank, Sign of the Big *Hat.*

BALL, HAND & Co.

Columbus, Aug. 19.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT PUGH'S TIN STORE, *opposite the City House on High Street,*

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is dsirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall.*

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

BOARDING HOUSE.

By Mrs. Ann Scott,

Opposite the First Presbyterian Church, and one door South of the corner of State and Third Streets.

FIVE OR SIX young gentlemen can be accommodated with good boarding and lodging at the above named house, on the most reasonable terms. This house is situated in a very good place—it is not within the hum and noise of the hourly business of the day and night, nor so far from it as to be inconvenient to those whose business allow them but a short space of time in which to attend to their repast. ANN SCOTT.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. AMMBRUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 28, 1843.—tf.

J. Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

Ohio Democrat

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

070
PORTFOLIO 18

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1844. NUMBER 42.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, EDITOR.

Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, for THREE DOLLARS per year; and once a week for ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS—payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.

Office of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

[WILLIS is a mechanical genius. His poetry has that artificial pace which pertains to men on stilts, or city exquisites with high heels and drawn straps. Still there are seasons, when he is a welcome bard—times, like the present, when the whole walking world progress as by machinery. When men go abroad only because they are forced to looking at the entire visible universe as a piece of mechanism going on wheels. At such times, we like to read a poem like the following. Greely affords us a clever introduction in his own "*spirited and humorous*" manner, a style of late, so in vogue with the Statesman.]—ED. O. S. T.

☞ The following is suitable to remind us that there was, during by-gone years, when "the world was in its prime," when the weather partook of the staid, sober habits of the present generation's great grandsires, and went plodding through its regular round, and before dinners were postponed from 12 to 4 o'clock, and the afternoon ended at sundown, instead of 11 or 12 P. M., and before cadaverous faces and red eyes were common as transpositions by "society" for purposes of improvement upon the economy of nature—during those olden days, we say, there was such a season, known to us common, as Winter—a something of which the writer of the following lines evidently entertains pleasant remembrances, too indistinct however for description. Even now we enjoy what passes by the *name* of winter, but such a *modification*, such an imported mixture! Jupiter! deliver us from the *fashion*.]—N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WINTER.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Winter has come again. The sweet southwest
Is a forgotten wind, and the strong earth
Has laid aside its mantle to be bound
By the frost fetter. There is not a sound
Save the skater's heel, and there is laid
An icy finger on the lip of streams,
And the clear icicle hangs cold and still,
And the snow-fall is noiseless as a thought.
Spring has a rushing sound, and Summer sends
Many sweet voices with its odors out,
And Autumn rusleth its decaying robe
With a complaining whisper. Winter's dumb!
God made his ministrelsy a silent one,
And he has given him a foot of steel,
And an unlovely aspect, and a breath
Sharp to the senses—and we know that He
Tempereth well, and hath a meaning hid
Under the shadow of his hand. Look up!
And it shall be interpreted: Your home
Hath a temptation now. There is no voice
Of waters with beguiling for your ear,
And the cool forest and the meadows green
Witch not your feet away; and in the dells
There are no places to lie down.
You must go in, and by your cheerful fire
Wait for the offices of love, and hear
Accents of human tenderness, and feast
Your eye upon the beauty of the young.
It is a season for the quiet thought,
And the still reckoning with thyself. The year
"Gives back the spirits of its dead," and Time
Whispers the history of its vanished hours;
And the heart calleth his affections up,
Counteth his wasted ingots. Life stands still
And settles like a fountain, and the eye
Sees clearly through its depths, and noteth all
That stirred its troubled waters. It is well
That winter with the dying year should come.

ORIGINAL.

For the Ohio State Tribune.

THE LOST AND FOUND;—A FOREST TALE.

BY MISS NANCY STEWART.

[CONCLUDED.]

I consulted with Mr. Lawson, as to the prospect of obtaining information concerning them. He answered that at present all was uncertain, and that my safety depended upon my strength of resolution in keeping my condition a profound secret for the present at least. He counselled me by all means to accept of Mr. Howard's kind offer. Having reason to trust his word, I accepted the advice. In a few days Mr. Lawson returned home, and left me with his friend; here I remained for nearly eight years—about which time Mr. Howard suspected the existence of an undue attachment on my part toward his daughter. He even charged me with it—the first unkind word he had addressed to me. I assured him of his error, but could not convince him. He affirmed that I was secretly attempting to win her affections. High words arose, and he forbade me the house. I prepared instantly to leave. He was an aristocrat—I was poor. Still I was proud as he. As I was leaving the house, a servant encountered me, who presented me with a note. I opened and read:

"Sir, you cannot conceive the extreme anxiety the information of your departure has occasioned me. I am aware that you leave on my account. This is the more painful. I confess, sir, that you had won my esteem—I may say affection, but it was by no invention, no artifice—I cherish no expectation that this is reciprocated—I wish to vindicate myself." Here the abrupt appearance of Mr. Howard terminated the perusal and my delay. In a minute I was at the wharf. A vessel was preparing to sail for the East Indies—it was to leave in a few hours—a bargain was quickly made with the captain, and I was soon on the broad Atlantic. Before starting, I addressed a respectful reply to Miss Howard, stating my desire for a renewal of our intercourse at a future period. That night I slept on the ocean. We soon lost sight of the metropolis, and for three long years I remained with that ship, enduring all the hardships and privations of a sailor's life.

The day before we reached the city of New York, for the last time, a dreadful storm took place. Our vessel, which was considered at that time the strongest upon those waters, was very much disabled in spite of the skill of its ready managers. We expected for a few moments that every wave would carry us under. But providentially we were all saved. When the storm had nearly subsided, and we were preparing for a fresh start, the cry of distress was heard.—"The glass!—the glass!" the captain reiterated, and we soon discovered a flag of distress; we hurried our vessel to the spot: and there, painful to behold! the noble ship Franklin, belonging to Mr. Howard, floated a wreck—many of the passengers were in the waves. There were eight females and twenty males: of the females I rescued four myself, the rest were all drowned.

The last female I rescued with much difficulty, as she was sinking. I lost her three times, but finally, with a mighty effort I brought her to the boat. I was much surprised when raising her up, in witnessing the beautiful features of Minennetta, the daughter of Mr. Howard. "Good Heavens" I exclaimed, "is this possible?—nay, I am in a trance!" Fortunately, however, and with much effort on the part of all, she revived; and upon opening her eyes, the sound of my name made me sensible of the thrilling truth, that it was indeed the person whose image had been fastened upon my heart, since with eagerness I had read the letter she sent me just before my departure from her father's house: as before this, I had not dared to love her, although frequently her kindness flattered me even to hope.

She now requested those present to withdraw a few moments, that we might be favored with an interview. All retired. She took my hand, and with energy exclaimed, "Oh William! is it possible I see you! I heard you were on the water, and in the hope of seeing you, I fearlessly undertook this voyage, which you are aware has so endangered my life." Now, said she, I am satisfied, and not until now, have I been happy since you left us. About two months ago I parted with my last surviving parent. He suffered much in his last hours, but notwithstanding bore all with patience and resignation. Just before his death he took me by the hand said to me, "Daughter, I have long been aware of the just and abiding attachment you formed for William before he left—and I have been the means of destroying all your fond hopes and expectations"—"Now," said he, "I have but a few moments longer to live, and I would say, suffer not those affections to die—*you will see him again.* I bequeath to you all my wealth—take it, use it in promoting your own comfort, and that of William's while you live; and receive a father's blessing—Farewell, Minnetta! I am going"—he said no more!

It pained me much to hear of the death of my old protector and friend; I had long forgiven him, and felt only to look upon the many favors he had shown me.

And now the chords of love bound us together. Heart answered to heart in all the warmth of affection, and soon after we reached New York, we were united at the altar. I then determined upon seeking my lost home. I left her among friends, and for three days I have barely rested. Thank God, I have at length found you; and trust soon that my loved bride will join us, where nothing but death shall separate!

After I had concluded, my dear old grandfather with streaming eyes, knelt down, and with an overflowing heart and a holy reverence, thanked him who had so mysteriously guided my footsteps home.

After supper was over, and I had once more taken my seat as one among the happy circle, father, by my urgent request, related his thrilling history from childhood up.

"My life has been one continued scene of hope, doubt and fear mingled together, and more especially my son, since you so strangely left us. When a boy, my parents resided in Florida; about that time a dreadful and bloody war existed between the whites and Indians. Men both of noble birth, and heroic mind, were seen daily groaning and expiring upon the battle field; and women with uplifted hands, imploring mercy in vain, were also inhumanly *slaughtered*—and the tender offspring, too, was torn by rude hands from its mother's breast, and dashed against the sturdy oak; and the beseeching look of the little prattler was unheeded; even he, was dragged from his hiding place, and slain in the presence of his dying father and mother, adding to the bitter pang and agony of their dying hour."

No mercy was given—the brave, the stout-hearted, the innocent, and helpless, all, all fell alike together, and all were buried together in one grave.

On one day the song of victory would be sung by the Indians, and on the ensuing day victory would be heard echoing back from the whites. Thus for weeks and months together, it was one continued scene of war and blood-shed, and victory gained and victory lost. Father had been an officer in the army for several years, but in the last contest with the Indians, he became very much disabled, by having received a ball in his left thigh. He was brought home in the dead of night by some two or three of his comrades to my poor distressed and anxious mother. We now had no one to protect us; if, perchance, we were discovered by our enemies, our fears increased.—As we were, and had been surrounded by our enemies, we remained in this dangerous condition for nearly a year, sometimes pinched by hunger and destitute of every comfort. Finally, after a long and protracted scene of the most excruciating pain and suffering, my father *died*, and my poor heart broken mother and myself were left alone. We buried him in the dead of night, when all was still and calm without, save the trembling of the leaves and the howling of the wolf in the distance. After securing the grave, we took what few articles of clothing we had, and with a heavy step, departed in search of some one to protect us. We travelled two whole days and nights without either food or sleep; when to our joyful surprise, we found ourselves surrounded by our own people in a small village on the Shenango creek, where we were kindly received and hospitably entertained. Much could be said in praise of the people of this village, but suffice to say, they immediately gave us employment, so that by frugality and industry, in a short time we were rendered quite comfortable.

Here, until of age, I spent my time in laboring to make the situation of my mother agreeable. But in process of time, she took the fever which was raging in the village, and which had cut off a number of the most promising part of the community, lingered a few days, and then her pure and gentle spirit, took its leave from its house of clay, to soar to its long, long sought home, there to join the happy, the sanctified, and the blessed, who surround the throne of Him she loved above all.

I now was quite alone in the world; I had parted with all that was then dear to me. I wandered about some time lonely and disconsolate, until finally my dejected spirits wore upon my system, and laid me upon a sick bed, where I suffered under the effects of a violent fever, for nearly a month, when again I was restored with a determined purpose, if possible, to follow the example that my mother set before me. I had previously lived what is generally termed a moral life, but at heart was little acquainted with the true principles of religion. I have since that time, I think held to these resolutions with a persevering purpose. A short time after the death of my mother, I became acquainted with your mother, and married her. For no other reason did I gain the approbation of her parents, than because of my untiring care and tenderness of my mother. Thus you see, my children, how kindness to parents is blessed. Her parents were then the most wealthy the village afforded. We had not lived long here, however, when another and more dreadful war than the first took place; and we were driven from our happy home to seek shelter in some secure place. We wandered many a mile through the thick wood where the old foe was nigh. Your mother and her parents, together with Old York, (then young) completed the number. When we came within about a mile of this, we settled, and in about a year from then, you, William, was born to the joy and satisfaction of all; two years after, your sister was added to our family. Here we remained unmolested, until after our removal to this place. When news came that the Indians were gaining fast ground upon us, and as I had always indulged a longing desire to revenge our wrongs, I embraced the opportunity. I spent night and day for nearly a week in gathering together men for the purpose of repelling the foe. From that period until within two years, we have contested with them, until I think we have almost driven them back.

And as I remarked at the first, that my trials were increased after you left us, I would add, that I suspected you were stolen by the Indians. And in witnessing the painful effect it had upon your dear mother, it raised my indignation to such a degree, that myself, together with my men, scoured the woods for weeks together, in search of the villain who had so cruelly destroyed all my fond hopes—and slaying every Indian and squaw that we found; finally your mother too was taken from my side, and laid in the cold grave. That rendered me quite broken hearted. What had I to live for now, but to seek revenge! Your sister, Mary, was then my only solace, and her smile, and affectionate regard seemed alone to cheer and dispel the cloud of sadness, which boded over my heart. But, alas! the loss of that dear mother of yours, was indeed heart-rending. No eye so full of sympathy, no smile so cheered my drooping *spirits*. No one evinced such an anxious solicitation in administering to my wants, and none that loved so sincerely as she did.—Mary was then quite young, but since she has arrived to womanhood, she appears to grow more and more in the image of her mother; and were it not for the aching void which her loss has created within my bosom, my bliss would be complete. I however feel amply rewarded for all my pains and toil, by your presence."

Thus my father concluded his brief history, in a simple and touching manner.

A few days elapsed, and we were all dwellers in this "Forest Sanctuary."

From the Penny Novelist.

THE FATAL PICTURE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Fritz followed her a little space, taking care not to attract her attention. What his object was in following her he could hardly tell, for he felt that he could not muster up courage to address her. What should he say to her? He had never addressed a lady in his life without a formal introduction; and then the lady generally began the conversation. But then, it was possible that some sort of adventure might arise. She might be attacked by robbers, and he might rush in to her rescue; or some prince in disguise might attempt to seize upon her, and carry her off with no virtuous intentions.

Fritz's studies in the old German Romances told him that such things used to be of frequent occurrence; and Fritz was better acquainted with German romances than with real life. The lady, however, without molestation, passed up two or three streets, and at length knocked at a door, which was opened by an elderly female, whom she followed in.

What was to be done now? Should he wait till she came out, and follow her back again in hopes of some adventure turning up?

At length it struck him that he might accost her, and tell her the risks she ran in exposing herself, thus unprotected, to every danger, and assure her that he would be near her in case of danger. He clapped his hands in delight at the idea. The only difficulty was the mustering up courage to accost her.

The lady came forth again to return to her father's dwelling; but Fritz felt his trembling again come over him. He pinched himself up to give him courage—a curious expedient! but which appeared, in the present instance, to be successful. He did accost her; he told her that numerous robberies had been committed of late; but that he would continue to be near her to afford her protection in case of need. She started and seemed frightened at being spoken to by a stranger, [illegible], for the streets were beginning to be deserted.

Fritz's courage, it must be confessed, rather to his own surprise, rose with the exigency. He begged her not to be afraid of him; that he was the son of the Count von Bartholm, an old friend of her father's. That, if she wished it, he would follow her on the other side of the street, and still keep his protecting eye over her. The lady expressed herself highly indebted to him for his kindness in thinking of her, and thanked him fervently for his offer of seeing her safe home.

Fritz continued to walk close by her side; but not a word could he muster to ingratiate himself with his fair one; indeed, so great was his agitation, that his tongue absolutely clave to the roof of his mouth. At length they came to a crossing, which was dirty, and impeded by heaps of rubbish. Fritz offered his arm—it was accepted; but when they had passed the difficulty, he did not withdraw it.

Presently a drunken man came reeling down one of the side streets; the lady seemed to be frightened, and pressed closer to him for protection. Fritz at that moment felt the thrilling joy of perfect happiness. He squeezed her arm closer in his, to re-assure her. He felt his courage rise within him. He told her how he had seen her go into the house, and how that he had waited for her that she might not be obliged to return home unprotected.

The next evening Fritz contrived to fall in with her during her evening walk. The third evening he was not contented with protecting her home but he walked out with her also. This continued evening after evening. Sometimes they even walked for a mile or two into the country together. But, notwithstanding all this growing kindness between them, the veil was never for an instant removed.

At length, emboldened by this constant intercourse with his fair one, he ventured an attempt to persuade her to lay aside her veil. "Why will you," he said, "always keep yourself veiled—you, who are so far more beautiful than the rest of your sex!" No sooner had he uttered the word "beautiful," than the lady stopped short in her walk, snatched her hand suddenly from his arm, and apparently was going to say something in anger to Fritz. He, however, prevented her by begging a thousand pardons for his conduct, protesting that he had not the slightest intention of giving her the slightest offence. In the midst of his protestations she extended her hand to him, saying, "I see you did not intend it—let us forget it."

He took her arm again, and they walked on together. The lady heaved a deep sigh, that seemed to come from the bottom of her heart; and, after walking on for some little time in silence, Fritz heard a half suppressed sob—another—and another! At length a tear fell upon his hand. They reached her home. She pressed his hand at parting, and retired into the house without speaking another word. Fritz returned to his father's, pondering in his mind the present curious position of affairs. No sooner does he tell his mistress that she is beautiful, than she, the meekest of the meek, draws herself up as if she had received an insult.

Little did Fritz sleep that night, but lay awake thinking of his mysterious love. But the more he considered the matter, the less could he understand it. The next evening, they walked together as usual; but the lady appeared to be very melancholy. Sometimes he thought he heard a suppressed sob. She spoke but little; and their walk was much shorter than usual. When they had returned to her father's door, she pressed his hand as she wished him good night; and then added, with a deep sigh, "If we should not meet again on this side of Eternity, think sometimes of the unfortunate daughter of the Baron von Grunfeld."

Fritz returned home very sorrowful. Long did he lay awake that night; and at length—for the truth must be told—he sobbed himself to sleep. The ominous, foreboding words, and the deep sigh had sunk deep into his heart. But what could be her meaning? What did her words forebode. He knew no more than the dead.—In the morning he went into his father's little room to take one more look at the picture, as of an object that he might never—never see again. The picture was gone. When he met his father he asked him what had become of it. His father said that it had been packed up to be sent to the Baron's country house: it had only been left with him to get cleaned and new varnished.

"And was it really," asked Fritz, "the portrait of his daughter?"

"The portrait of his daughter!" said old Bartholm, diving to the very bottom of his snuff box, and then, heaping up a small pyramid of snuff upon his thumb, he crammed it up his nostrils, and then, snuffing it with a long drawn breath as if he was enjoying it amazingly, he repeated, "The portrait of his daughter! it is a picture by Titian, more than two centuries old, a portrait of the Baron's great great-grandmother—at least, so he says. By the way did you ever hear the account of his unfortunate daughter?"

Fritz shook his head; his heart was too full to reply.

Well! his daughter was rather an amiable, agreeable girl; and considering who was her father, she had rather a pretty figure than otherwise. But her face unfortunately, was the very image of the Baron's—the same rectangular features, the same carroty hair."

Fritz twisted about uneasily. But old Bartholm, who was looking at the lid of his snuff box, did not perceive it.

"Well!" continued he, "this was not misfortune enough; for, last year, she was attacked by small pox, which destroyed one eye, and sacrificed her face to a dreadful extent: now this, added to an erysipelas, or some eruptive complaint, has made her appearance so horrible that she never appears before strangers, and seldom walks out before dusk, and then closely veiled. But the queerest part of the story is to come. I received a letter from the Baron just now, stating that they left this place at 5 o'clock this morning, and that his daughter is going to take the veil, and has made him solemnly promise never to tell where the convent is situated, or even the direction in which they are now traveling. Why, she does not really suppose that any one is likely to fall in love, and try to run away with her!"

Here he broke off into a chuckling laugh, and finished with another long drawn pinch of snuff. Here old Bartholm left the room. Fritz struck his hand against his forehead, staggered and fell senseless to the ground.

How dreadful were his sensations when he came to himself. The object of his intense adoration, the only object that he had ever loved, was as it were, split in two parts. The beautiful features he had almost worshipped belonged to one who had died more than two centuries ago. The gentle mind and elegant figure of his beloved were immured in a convent no body knew where. He could not mourn over the remains of her whom he had loved; for there were no remains to mourn over. The very dust of one portion of his beloved must long ago have been resolved into the elements, even if the place of her sepulchre was still remembered. The other half, not having died, had left no remains at all. Her, that is, the more recent half of his beloved, he could not even follow, had he so desired; for the place of her retirement was unknown. Nor had that relief common to all the rest of the afflicted, of telling his grief, without becoming an object of ridicule. He allowed the sense of his unheard-of misfortune to prey inwardly upon his mind. A fortnight passed; and from the steeple of St. Peter's tolled the knell of death. The miserable student was no more. His mind had destroyed his body.

Let his fate be warning to all young men never to fall in love with the beauty of a lady before they have seen her face.

"Ministering Angels."—Thirteen thousand ladies of Philadelphia have petitioned the Quarter Sessions for further restrictions on the sale of ardent spirits in that city.

☞ While the Marquis of Waterford is rowdying about, breaking lamps and knocking down watchmen, his lady in Ireland is purchasing cargoes of coal to distribute among the poor on her estate.

Yankee Independence—A new Post Office. Messrs. Hale & Co., of Boston have established an independent Post Office to convey letters between Boston and New York at the rate of five cents each, and are said to be doing upnearly all the business.

Temperance in High Places.—The German Princes are aiding the cause of Temperance, and the King of Bavaria has ordered the Magistrates to be members and heads of the Societies there.

Temperance.—A great temperance movement is about being made in New Orleans.—This is carrying the war into Africa and assailing the very king Alcohol.

Drunkards Asylum.—In the Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., a report has been submitted in favor of a drunkard's asylum.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

☞ Those "knowing ones" who have been accustomed to inspect at pleasure the "modus operandi" in the State Printer's *sanctum*, and who have been imputing to us the same course of proceedings, are hereby notified that they are laboring under a huge mistake. When they connect with our humble editorials, the names of certain distinguished "members" and Whig leaders, we must meekly protest that (in the words of Emmett) "*they do us honor over much.*" The Ohio Tribune was never designed to be a commons for scribblers, or a field of tournament where masked knights may tilt their war steeds. When we have won the reputation of a common liar, we need not blush at this duplicity. Our editorial columns are sealed up to all such imposition. When communications are presented for our paper, they are properly accredited. Our humble name shall never be prostituted to the indorsement of libels, or the cloaking up of a villifier. When the time comes that we cannot perform our editorship without aid, we will pluck down that name, write "Free Trade" in its stead, and call out the vermin of falsehood to slime through its pages.

☞ Let the People remember,

That the same wretches who made themselves so notorious to the world, and so *deservedly* popular with their party in '40, by their base defamation of Gen. Harrison, are now bending their shafts of malignity against Henry Clay.

The Statesman says—

☞ "The Whigs of Columbus think mass conventions too expensive! The truth is, the people are sick of tom-foolery. So is Tom Corwin—so is David Spangler."

Mass meetings of citizens, a tom-foolery! A convocation of the sovereign people to instruct their public servants—express their sovereign wishes, and affirm their wants, a 'tom-foolery'!!! Let not this new point in the State Printer's creed, at all startle that *Dear humbugged* people, 'ycleped the Democracy! They should have understood his position long since. That a convention of the people, was never authorized by the State Printer or his clique—hence it was verdant—a caucus of plebians—too rankly indigenous—a sedition—a "tom-foolery!" The people are sick of "tom-foolery"—oh yes! They will forget the assembling of themselves together! they will lie sweetly submissive in the arms of Tin Pans! They will come up but once in the year and worship at the shrine of Sir Oracle—they will then go meekly away, and proclaim all abroad—"there is no God, but Tin Pan—no revelation but the Statesman, and Medary its prophet; hear, O ye Heavens! and give ear, O earth!"

"So is Tom Corwin—so is David Spangler."—"So is"—the State Printer! How is it? Let us see.

THE LOG CABIN FARMER.

Every body recollects the Log Cabin Farmer, and the kind of duty it performed. It is our intention to issue a paper, something of the same kind, and in the cheapest form, to commence at a suitable period, and to be continued until the Presidential election. The approaching campaign will be an animated one, probably as much so as that of 1840. Our motives for exertion have acquired additional force, from the continuous and openly avowed destructive principles of our opponents—their apparent determination to grind down the poor man to a bare subsistence, and to reduce all to the same condition. After consulting with our political friends, we shall issue a prospectus.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

Bring out that prospectus, Farmer of Steubenville! We wish you every success. If the Whigs of your section are gifted with a tithing of Harrison enthusiasm, we are confident our wishes will be realized. Show up that Cabin, then, "instanter." By the way, a word to friend Wilson, and the Whigs of Steubenville. If you find a scarcity of *logs* about you, just bethink yourselves of Clay for your Cabin!—there is nothing that will stand fire so well. The Whig caloric of '40 is mounting up, and we have a promise of a burning campaign. Prophet Miller assures us that the world has never experienced such a heat; that the fires of '40 were mere circumstances, independent of any active comparison; that the "Relics of Old Opinions," (thereby signifying very happily the Antedeluvian tatters of the Tammany Hall Democracy) are to take fire at the one end, and like the [illegible] advance of that element on the inflammable surface of a Loco-foco match, are to experience a rapid conflagration, terminating at the farther extremity in a dense column of sulphuric smoke, which the winds of Heaven are to gather up and dissipate at the verge of—nothingness! Look well then to the glowing furnace before you. Examine into the fitness of your material; and remember, first of all, that *Clay strengthens while it burns.*

The "Clay Cabin Farmer!" What a euphony in its chime!—and then the "latch-string!"—pshaw! There is no door to its hospitality; that latch string there is no need of.

☞ The Deaf and Dumb Exhibition.—We will notice this in our next.

MR. HAZWELL.

Those of our citizens who have been so fortunate as to attend the lectures of this gentleman, have expressed the highest gratification at the *matter* and *manner* of his elocution. His diagrams (of which he possesses a large collection) are splendid. He has won a larger patronage than any lecturer of our acquaintance who has preceded him in this city. What is the highest proof of his ability to please, we will state that for *five successive nights* of the *single* week, fulfilling his course, there has been no *falling off* in the attendance, but a continued increase! Mr. Hazwell, by the urgent solicitation of his friends and numbers of our citizens, has, we understand, determined to deliver another and a final lecture at the City Hall, on Thursday evening next. It is Mr. Hazwell's **BENEFIT**, tendered by our citizens, considered in its proper light; and we know the courtesy of the city, as well as the distinguished reputation his previous efforts have acquired, will supply him a large auditory. He will exhibit his extensive assortment of miscellaneous views, which have already procured him so much eclat among us. These will all be exhibited on that evening, and will form a splendid panorama of scenic beauty. We prophesy an attendance as extraordinary as is the character of the exhibition.

☞ By request, we insert below the following remarks of Mr. Allen—affording a synopsis of his scheme. What has the Statesman found there to extort its bile as evinced below? Alack! what business had a "printer" to fabricate measures of national improvement, unless he were a "State Printer," and had studied political economy under the Tin Pan sages; and had done homage to the master worshipfuls of the State clique! "Mr. Allen [who is a PRINTER!]"—Mark the sneer—"thinks his plan of distribution decidedly preferable to that of Mr. Clay;"—and why may it not be? A mechanic putting on the stole!—a PRINTER, teaching the people!—How his soul is vexed within him, and his teeth are turned on edge! "*Aristocracy's Dry Nurse—the West Point Academy*"!!!

We are furnished with the remarks of Mr. Allen, at the late convention, of which we spoke the other day. It must have been a rich scene. Mr. Allen, [who is a printer,] thinks his plan of distribution is decidedly preferable to that of Mr. Clay, and it has been suggested that ex-Governor Spangler, declined in consequence of the Whigs refusing to adopt this *individual distribution*, instead of Mr. Clay's State distribution.—*Statesman.*

EXTRACT.

Mr. George W. Allen being called upon for a speech at the Whig State Convention on the 10th of January, said he was not in the habit of public speaking, but would give them a foretaste of a plan he was about propounding to the American people for their consideration. He was aware that men were more frequently made by their *tongues* than by their *virtues*, and more often crushed by it than by their *vices*. He would say but little, for fear that he might fall on the last dilemma.

He proposed that Congress should pass a law to distribute the public lands to each male and female citizen of lawful age, American born, and all naturalized foreigners, by entitling them to a certificate of one hundred and sixty acres each, providing they have not got it; and if they have *less*, to make them out the same—which cannot be sold for debt, (cheering.) He further proposed, that they should have the privilege, with all others that did not own six hundred and forty acres, of purchasing that quantity—and this amount of land should be all they could hold in this government by purchase; and that no person or persons, corporation or company, shall have or hold a title to more than six hundred and forty acres, either directly or indirectly, in this government, except those that have already got it, and those that fall heir to, or become entitled to it by marriage; and they, as fast as they diminish, either by sale or gift, shall not add to their lands till they get below the six hundred and forty acres; (cheering) and that the public lands should be surveyed as soon as practicable, and advertised in the public prints in each state and territory, in which advertisement notice should be given to those persons holding certificates, to attend the sales and bid for choice; and that the moneys paid at the sales should go toward paying for lands already purchased by government, and those that may be bought hereafter. That the person that bid off land at the sale, or entered it after the sale was over, which they could do for the price of their certificate, the survey and making out the deed, which would amount to about five dollars, for one hundred and sixty acres—and would go on to it the first year, and remain on it for five years consecutively, to be exempt from tax for five years; and if they did not go on it the first year, or send some one on to it, they were to be taxed from the time they bid it off, or took it, (cheering;) that if any one got in debt, his creditor should have the privilege of selling his land to the highest bidder in the county where he resides, who would give a difference between his place and that of the debtor, and the money should go towards paying the creditor, and the debtor should take the purchaser's place; also, if the person comes from any other State, Territory, or county, and was the highest bidder, he should give up a certificate for the same amount of land to the debtor.

He said his plan of disposing of the public lands, is no ideal picture, or the suggestion of a disordered fancy; it is founded on reason, and common sense. I have merely propounded these ideas, but not without reflection, to be disposed of by the true Democracy of our country, as they may think proper.

THE POST OFFICE AFFRAY.

We are glad to observe the tone of the Whig and neutral presses through the country, against this most beastly outrage. The vilest street loafer in our city, would blush at being caught in an attack so dastardly. The Loco foco press, as usual, preserve a strict silence, thereby very significantly hinting, that they deem it an exceedingly dirty scrape. Medary has learned a lesson, from his own observation on this score, that will be worth a thousand homilies. Affrays of this character are beneath contempt—they are without the pale of scorn—they are total and unmitigated depravity—the **ACTING OUT OF INFAMY!**

☞ The State Printer is very fond of making quotations from the Abolition papers—we submit to him the following extract from the same source, in illustration of his truthfulness in aspersing the enthusiasm of the Whig Convention:

"The Whigs could travel, some of them, fifty or sixty miles on foot in mud and rain, for Henry Clay. Liberty men will do more for Liberty."—*Philanthropist.*

☞ A better indication that the Tribune is fulfilling its design, we discover in the fact that since the issue of our first No. not less than 12 Locofoco subscribers who have been clinging to its skirts since its elevation of the Clay flag have simultaneously sent us their names through the Post Office requesting a stopage of the paper. We would be very willing to accommodate these gentry, but it so happens that *all* have their names on an account list with charges against them of from 50 cents to one dollar. When these are honorably discharged, the paper will be discontinued. As we have submitted one "specimen" from the Philanthropist for the State Printer's benefit, we suggest the following extract for their improvement, from the same quarter:

"A REQUEST.

We would respectfully and earnestly request those of our subscribers in arrears, not to discontinue their papers until they have paid up their accounts. It looks to us like dishonesty, for a man to stop his paper bluntly, without payment of arrears. We have been somewhat troubled in this way, and we have no other remedy than the good sense of our subscribers, unless we resort to the practice of publishing such delinquencies in the Philanthropist, but the idea of this is very revolting to our feelings."

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, alluding to Mr. Rives, says that "Mr. Van Buren's old friends are dropping off like *rotten* pears."—True enough.—*Albany Argus.*

Yes,—and like "*rotten* pears" they will not be worth the gathering!—*Statesman.*

"Yes,—and like *rotten* pears" they will prove a stench in your nostrils in '44.

AFTERCLAPS, No. 2.

"Freemen! you who prefer reason and argument, to low and vulgar songs, and coon skin mimicry, attend."—*Statesman.*

WHIG LAMENT.

What a pity 'tis that Spangler resigned!
It has put our old friends in a twitter,
It really was uncommon unkind,
We wonder what *ailded* the *critter*.

Alack and alas, what shall we Whigs do,
For a man to beat Democrat Tod,
We very much fear the Locos say true;
"That man can't be brought on the sod."

Spangler, we know, is a perfect none-such,
At stumping, the fam'd wagon-boy he can beat,
And by his exertions in English and 'Dutch,'
We hoped to escape a disgraceful defeat.

It's all over now—that last hope has fled,
While the Locos rejoicing, yet sober,
Affirm that the spirit of Whiggery's dead,
And they'll bury its corpse in October.

☞ O!

☞ The members of the Western Lyceum will meet at their Rooms on Thursday, Jan. 25th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 24th, '44. S. B. SHAW, Sec'y.

Home Manufactures.—The Leather manufacturers in Baltimore are making considerable shipments to Liverpool.

N. Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

MR. RUSSEL'S BENEFIT.

We are glad to learn that notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which precluded almost totally the presence of the ladies, the meeting was a generous one and reflected credit on our citizens.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

It has seldom been our lot to attend an assembly of this character, so deeply interesting.—The eloquence of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting was of the most effective and impressive nature. Messrs. Galloway, of Ross, and Ewing of Columbiana, were among the number—a labored eulogy on the efforts of such men would be sheer idleness—the sturdy Drunkard and the more hardened bacchanalian then—swayed by the impassioned appeals of the orators, they rose one by one and thronged to the desk, in the face of the audience, and theer manfully affixed their names to the pledge. It was a spectacle worthy the proudest pulsation of the human soul! For a detailed account of the proceedings and remarks, we must refer our readers to the communication of the Society's Secretary which will be published in our next paper. One word before we leave this topic. *There* in that little knot of stout hearts who were convened we saw but few of our city laymen and not one of its clergy!—Where were they? —in their cosy parlors, beguiling the hours—in their counting rooms, summing up their gains—in their closets forging polemics for the desk—any where and every where, except where the drunkard was waiting to be reclaimed, and the faithful few were toiling for his recovery! Are these gentlemen to enact the priest and Levite alway? Next Thursday Evening there is to be a Temperance meeting in the Methodist church. Will they be there? We shall see.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

To order the stoppage of a newspaper, and at the very next issue, be seen with open mouths clamoring for a view of the "last No."

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

DAVID TOD ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPOILS.

The course of the unprincipled General, on the eve of battle, is to appeal to the avarice of his soldiers and incite their cupidity by pointing to the treasures of the enemy; thus by bribing and the promises of reward, securing the aid of those whose judgment and notions of right and honor would lead them to different action. Mr. Tod knowing the force of such an appeal, as well as the want of confidence of a majority of even the action which he has the ignominy of leading, declared, we are told, in a speech made not long since, as one of his POSITIVE principles, the right of the victor to the spoils, and that were he elected so far as his influence extended the offices should be filled with those of the same political school as himself. He has then at last dared avow one thing of which he is in favor and we venture to say he has made the avowal on his own responsibility; for, rest assured, had he consulted the committee that have him by the leading strings, the oracle would have given quite a different response.

THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

The second article of the Locofoco creed, as revised and amended in the sanhedrim of the 8th reads in this wise:

"The Democracy," (that is the office-holders) "are opposed to a high Protective Tariff." By a high protective Tariff, they of course mean the imposition of any duties, however high, or however low, that may enable the American manufacturer to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. On this ground the Whigs are prepared and anxious to meet them; and their most ardent wish is that their opponents may not forget the issue and again change their colors before the campaign shall have ended. If there is one fact better established than another, in our political history, it is that the majority of the people ever have been, and now are in favor of protection. And had there been doubt remaining in the mind of any in reference to the expediency of this measure, the returning and constantly increasing prosperity of the country under the Tariff of '42 must have entirely dissipated it; the constant and long continued drain of specie from the country, has ceased and its flow set in the opposite direction, the credit of the nation has revived, and American products instead of begging admission at the door of a foreign market, are finding a ready and certain sale at home. In the infancy of the republic, when the importance of self-defence and the devouring, monopolizing spirit of England were better understood, at least, more fully appreciated than at present, this doctrine had few opposers, and those chiefly of that class who were more anxious that the great experiment of self government should fail than succeed. Jefferson was among the first and warmest advocates of a system of countervailing duties; and all the illustrious men that have filled the Presidential Chair, with the exception of Martin Van Buren, have given their hearty support to the protective policy. But why do the Democracy of these latter days oppose it? First, says their oracle, "Because Government is instituted for the common good of the whole" and then very *logically* concluding that the Tariff militates against that good. By its opposing the common good, they must mean, we think, its tendency, yea its certainty to defeat the election of their favorite candidate for the Presidency, for into his election, the "Summum bonum," with them, seems to have resolved itself.

But if the promotion of the common good consists in multiplying all those means that tend to make a nation great, prosperous, and happy, then we call upon every one who loves his country, to beware how he aids in placing in power those with whom to rule is to ruin. Again, they oppose it because it confers "special and exclusive privileges upon the manufacturers;" this is the old sterotyped humbug by which they seek to array one portion of the country against another; every body that has reflected upon the subject at all, knows that *it is false*; yet with the most unblushing impudence, they ask us to believe as true, that which they themselves know to be a lie. In what respect we ask, is the privilege of manufacturing special and exclusive? Is any one debarred from entering upon it who desires to do so? Are the Eastern States the only place where this interest will flourish? Is not the great west with its matchless enterprise, its innumerable resources and vast water power, equally congenial to its prosperity and success? If it be so peculiar a privilege to be a manufacturer, and if he receive such large returns from his investments. Explain to us the reason why so much capital is found idle and uninvested in our Eastern cities. Is it an exclusive privilege to increase the demand for, and consequently the price of labor, to task and reward the persons and industry of the mechanic in inventing and constructing machinery, to create a sure and steady market for the products of the farmer; if so, we desire to see such privileges multiplied. But if a thirty per cent. Tariff is special and exclusive is not one of 20 per cent equally so, if one operates entirely to the benefit of the manufacturer and detriment of all other interests does not the other also? Most assuredly. They are the same in kind, differing only in degree. So much for this wonderful address, compiled with so much labor and ushered into being amidst so much harmony, most remarkable for its length. Caligula wrote his laws in so fine a hand and posted them up so high that no one *could* read them. The Locofocos have made their's so long that no one will take the trouble to do so. We here take leave of them, proposing to return to them at our leisure.

JUNIUS.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

To DAVID TOD, the following extract is respectfully dedicated:

"Demagogues are the natural fruit of Republics; and the fabled Upas could not be more poisonous or desolating to the soil from which it springs. Envious of his superiors, panting for honors which he is conscious he can never deserve; endowed with no higher faculties than cunning and independent hardihood, reckless of consequences, and grovelling alike in spirit and motives, the demagogue seeks first to cajole the people, then to corrupt, and last of all, to betray and ruin them. When he has brought down the high to a level withself, and depressed the low till they are pliant to his will, his work is achieved. The treachery of a Cataline or a Borgia, may be detected by a fortunate accident, and crushed in its infancy; but the demagogue, under the panoply of falsehood and chicane, may gradually sap the foundations of social order, and his country may be left with no other recompence for the ruin he has wrought, and the misery he has caused, than the poor consolation of execrating his name!!"

A mirror enables us to see our deformities, as well as our beauties.

JUNIUS.

UNCLE SAM'S PROGRESS.—The New York Express says that the trade of the U. St. with China is now the subject of much conversation in Great Britain. One of the Manchester Circulars estimates that for the year 1843, the exports of cotton goods will amount to $6,000,000.

NEW STORE.

ELLIS, SESSIONS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, &c. No. 1, Russell's Building, 3 doors south of the Clinton Bank, High street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 24—42-tf

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
FRONT STREET.
THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.
Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.
Columbus, Jan. 24—42tf] WM. BARKER.

Doctors Lathrop & Schenck,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of **Medicine, Surgery, etc.** Office at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, on Town street, south side, between High and Third streets, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Jan. 17, 1844.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT PUGH'S TIN STORE, *opposite the City House on High Street,*

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.
G. J. PUGH.
Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Flour Store, opposite the State House, State street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

DURAND & WISWALL
SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors. Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daugereotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.
Columbus, Jan. 1844—39-tf

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S, No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in *quality, style or price.* His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue-black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit*, or the price of Goods and making. Any gentleman can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats.*

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.
Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall.*

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

LIFE AND SPEECHES
OF
HENRY CLAY.
COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES, OF OVER 1100 LARGE PAGES,
WITH THREE ENGRAVINGS!
THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

This edition comprises—

I. A Memoir of Henry Clay—clear and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

II. The speeches of Mr. Clay, from 1810 to 1843 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—"Mr. Clay said" so and so, and "he urged, &c., in stead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr. Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness and correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and, whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the fate of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. A Portrait of Henry Clay, from an original painting by Linen, engraved by Prud'homme.

II. A view of the birthplace of Henry Clay, in "The Slashes of Hanover," Virginia—engraved on steel.

III. An Engraved Fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Clay.

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which is now offered to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for *One Dollar and twenty-five cents.* It is printed on fair, white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers, and afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before.

Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
December, 9, 1843.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK,

FOR sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, by JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 28—tf

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING.
Neatly executed the Tribune Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
☞ *OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.* ☜
GIDEON T. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagora of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

THE Weekly and Semi-weekly TRIBUNE will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

FOR THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE PER ANNUM,	-	-	$3,00
do.	do.	Six months,	1,50
do.	do.	For the session,	1,00
For the Weekly,	do.	Per Annum,	1,50
do.	do.	Six months,	1,00

☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.

G. T. STEWART,
E. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. YEO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus, that he has taken a room in Mr. Deshler's buildings, near the City Hall, to give lessons in Dancing. Juvenile Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 till 5. Gentlemen's classes on the same evenings from 7 till 9; to commence on Monday, 15th of January.
Jan. 17, 1844—40-tf.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—Containing, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
Jan. 17-40-tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—ALEXANDER A. STEWART, *Merchant Tailor*, has recently returned, and just received from New York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths
Sack-Coat Cloths,
Beaver Cloths,
American, French and English Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,
Cut-Velvet Vestings,
Woolen do.,
Plain, Black and figured Satins,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Silk, Lamb wool and Cotton Socks,
Traveling Money Belts,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
Gents' Morning Gowns,
White Figured Satins for evening and party dresses,
Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Byron Collars,
Common do.,
All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings,

Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts, ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest solely in newspaper declamation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—*a candid examination.* Columbus, Jan. 1844.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.
Jan. 17-40 tf

Magistrate's Blanks,
For sale at the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and Saddle covers, of the same materials, also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms ☞ a few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.☜

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil arbitrations and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to he last American decisions, by George Sharswood—in these volumes.

Starkie on 8 ander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 2, Paiges' Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—32-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calander calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for President; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen: what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among this assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 60 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Muslin, Muslin de Laines, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicoes. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets,* Columbus, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 36 plates—Gresley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

R. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearl ash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co. Practical Hatters, having established themselves *One Door South of the Neil House,* would inform the public that there can found at all times HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK Manufacture, all of the *LATEST STYLES* and *PATTERNS.*

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 11.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BIRANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metalic taste.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov, 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

E. AYRES,

(High street, opposite the State Buildings, Columbus,)

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron, and Brass Ware.—Also, Stoves and Hollow Ware. All of which are warranted of the best quality. ☞ Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for articles in the above line.

Dec. 20—37 tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and and Boarders. *His Table* is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 13, 1843.—n35

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf, muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Athenæum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 9 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perennial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudour—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—10 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Belle of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—43 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 30, 1843.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife, and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.

Dec. 13—35—tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN.

November 25, 1843. n31

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale. JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

☞ **Incorruptible Teeth.** ☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus, Ohio,* has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Uffington and Kuns, Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices.*

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH.—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street, opposite the CITY HOUSE,* ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robbinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS: *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spt. Turpentine, Camphine Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also,* Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line, to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843. n29

Trunks.

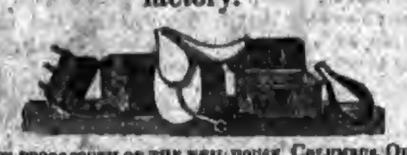
A FIRST rate assortment of hard leather trunks, of of a superior quality; also common trunks. Prices to suit the times—for sale by

E. N. SLOCUM.

A few doors south of the Neil House.

Dec. 9, 1843.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory.



A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM will keep constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks Valises, Traveling Bags, Portmanteaus, Carriage and Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c. Also—Baldwin's patent spring Saddles.

☞ *Military* work executed to order.

The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Call in and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1843.

☞ CITY AUCTION ROOM. ☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. Per centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

C. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—dtf.

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisins, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1 2 cts to $1 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25. 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Shaveology and Shearotomy.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetised under the operation by having their craniums well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. 25. 1843. n31

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHTS!!

WM. B. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil,* West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp,* Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 6th, 1844.—tf.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Hendel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Munsnier, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & Coffman,

North Main Street,

No. 24-6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE.

BY P. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OYLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS, AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BEERS,

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1842.

J. C. REED,

TAILORS,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & SHELDON,)

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall;

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

BARKER'S

LIVERY STABLE,

On High Street, between Long and Spring Streets.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

Columbus, Sept 22—n23tf] WM. BARKER.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments serve up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

WM. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR: WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accomodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 2d. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.

Oct. 12.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 28, 1843.—tf.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Ruston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—2m

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCaulley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Fredrika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edw. Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.

...shoes, and have our own ... and ... work in the ...."—Henry Clay in 1810. —Cin. Enquirer.

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a ... to found, and it would be idle in us to ...

P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The dome of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the ...

True Democrat

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

070
PORTFOLIO 16

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1844. NUMBER 46.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE,
G. T. STEWART EDITOR.

Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, for THREE DOLLARS per year; and once a week for ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS—payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.

OFFICE of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

FAREWELL!

Streams that wander through the glade,
Trees that give a cooling shade;
Hills and dales where flowrets grow
Enrich'd by every ...
And thou, Scioto! lovely stream, [ness;
Where hours I've passed with thoughtful sad-
In tracing o'er my youth's bright dream,
Of perished hopes, and early gladness—
And then through scenes of after life,
With all its bitterness so rife.
How oft when seated by thy side,
I've watched thy slow meandering tide,
Or dwelt upon the moon's soft smile,
Resting so sweetly on thy billow;
Forgetting as I gazed the while,
That care would haunt me at my pillow.
Dear lovely stream! I bid adieu
For ay, to other scenes and you!
For I must to another shore,
I shall visit you no more!

Columbus! Sweet enchanting place,
No longer may thy *Minstrel* trace
Thy cleanly quiet pavements o'er,
With joy as he has done before,
Ah, no! ere yet a week has pass'd,
He will have traced them for the last.
And here I pledge dear much loved spot,
By me thou ne'er shall be forgot.
I go; *fate* dooms the parting call—
Farewell one! farewell *all*—
I must go to another shore,
I shall never see you more!

Jan. 20, 1844. COLUMBUS MINSTREL.

For the Tribune.

TO A FRIEND.

Ah! Friendship—sweet, endearing tie
Binding our spirits here
Full gently do thy accents lie
At Youth's fond ear,
How go its harmonies around
And falls its music sweet
Melting like midnights sound
Voiceless on air—
Ah! what a rayless sphere
Would this Earth be,
Valuless, cold and drear
O Friendship without thee
Then take its pledge from me—
Honored in thine I own
Enduring may that *friendship* be
Sacred to *Worth* alone!

S.

Columbus, Jan. 20, 1844.

From the Brother Jonathan.

FLORENCE McGREGOR:
A TALE OF THE '45.

BY C. DONALD MCLEOD.

I.

"'Twas on a Monday morning,
Right early in the year;
That Charlie came to our town,
The young Chevalier."—Hogg.

In the field of proud honor our swords in our hands,
Our king and our country to save;
While victory shines on life's fast ebbing sands,
Oh, who would not die with the brave!—Burns.

WOMEN, like stars, look loveliest at night; whether with the latter, as with the former, it is because the brighter glare of day diminishes their lustre, or that the dreamy influence of night upon their spirits, draws out the passion which day was too real to call forth, is not clearly known; but one who has ever "uttered his vows beneath a moonlit sky," will never deny the truth of the assertion.

But *Norman Stewart* never thought of doing so, when with *Florence McGregor*, he stood beneath the old trysting tree of Glen Elsie. It was an old fir, that had left his brethren of the mountain to become a home for the guardian spirits of Elsieburn; and to be a shelter for the lovers of the little valley, as they breathed their whispered vows beneath its branching covert. Elsieburn took its rise in the hills that surrounded the valley, which gave it its name, and wound peacefully through it, until near the old tree, its course was interrupted by some low, black rocks; it foamed and fretted among these, till gathering strength from its irritation, it cleared them with a bound, and fell tumbling and splashing down a descent of some half-dozen feet, and then quietly pursued its course to unite itself to the noble waters of Loch Etive.

By its waters stood Florence, with her golden hair played with the breeze; that kind of hair so peculiar to the Highlanders, neither pale red, auburn nor flaxen, but golden, pure, and shining.—Then her lashes and brows were dark, very dark; and her large eye, varying in shade from the clear hazle to almost jetty blackness. She was very beautiful, and well became her dress, of the dark tartan of her clan.

Her lover, too, was worthy of more than a passing notice. Clad in the rich crimson tartan of the Stewarts, he stood beside her, with one arm circling her waist, the flush of love deepening the hue of buoyant health that glowed upon his cheek. From a lofty forehead fell a profusion of jet black ringlets, such as the Highland gentlemen of that day loved to exhibit; a full, dark eye, sparkling with intense but respectful passion, and a mouth, now decked with a smile, but whose form showed plainly that its owner could be most dangerously resolved, if occasion needed, formed a "tout ensemble" that could not be very unpleasing to a warm-hearted girl like her who then looked upon him.

He looked into her eyes, and a shade of sadness crossed his brow as he spoke,—"Mavourneen, this cannot always last; even before I can make you all my own at the altar, I must join the standard of my Prince, and add another to the number of loyal Scottish hearts, who have vowed to fence him from danger to their last life drop. News has arrived that he is about landing at Moidart, and to-morrow I set off with my clansmen to join him."

"I would wish not wish to delay you an hour; for, much as I love you, could I believe that you would shrink, for a moment, from him, I would be the first to cry shame on you for a traitor, and the last to beg for mercy for you. Oh, how fervently shall my prayers, all that the maidens of his home can give him, be uttered for blessings on the head of our beloved Prince."

"Florence," answered the lover, "if I could have shrunk away from him, the enthusiasm that glows in your fond heart, would have driven me on to fight for, and if need be, die for him. Oh, how noble is the grave which loyalty wins! It is found with an unaccusing conscience, and it is hallowed by a nation's tears."

"But, has the Prince," asked the maiden, brought with him that foreign support that I have heard my father say were expected?"

"He has brought one vessel only," said Stewart. "He relies mostly upon the hearts and hands of his kinsmen, and their countrymen. We will have all the clans with us nearly. To the cause, the best of the Macdonalds and Macleods will hurry; although their chiefs, and all the Campbells, ever on the safe side, are suspected of a strong leaning towards the German Usurper. But," he continued, "the body of the clans will turn out and join the standard of their Prince, as soon as it is unfurled in the Highlands."

"It must be so," cried Florence, "for the glorious spirit, roused by the noble Dundee, cannot yet have become extinguished; and they who, under that hero, fought for the father, will now gather round the son: and the descendants of those who have battled and died for his house, since the time of James of Flodden-Field, will never fall from him. Here, Norman! let this leaf not be hindmost in the fight; it shall spur you on to deeds worthy of your name and line; and as it brings recollection of me, will bid you be merciful to him who asks for quarter in the heat of battle."

As she spoke, she broke a small branch from the old fir and twisted into the braid beside the eagle plume of his bonnet.

"God bless you, my own Florence!" and the lover held her to his heart.

In silence they sought their home; in silence the farewell was taken, and the young Highlander set off to join the Chevalier.

II.

"Whisht, ye randy auld quean, you! if yer ill-spae lies should come to the leddy's ears, and draw a tear till her e'e, or ae sigh from her gentle heart, I'll have ye ducked in the loch, sae deep, that ye 'ill go near han' to find auld Clooty, your meister, at the bottom o't."

The speaker was a rosy cheeked, blue-eyed Scotch girl, one of the household of Florence McGregor, and was in a most proper passion at old Nanse McCombich, the spae wife (or fortune teller) of the glen. Maud had usually a most perfect respect, not unmixed with fear, for the person of the sybil, for "Nanse had fouth o' forbidden lan, an' her second-sicht was true, as the wail o' the banshee." But now the comfort of the lady was threatened, by the knowledge of the bad visions of Nanse, and poor Maud had determined that she should hear nothing of them, if she could prevent it.

The party addressed was a rather small, and very attenuated woman. She had lost "all save her God i' the sare fecht o' Killie-krankie." The father, husband, brothers and only son, a boy of about fourteen, fell with the gallant Montrose. Her heart broke "wi' the bitter trial; an' the tear, wha's fall gave comfort, dried i' the grief-withered e'e forever." The black eye alone was untouched by time, and now sparkled brightly, amid the desolation of that ruined face; there was no reason there, but the untamed poetic fire of madness flashed ever from its orb. She spoke:

"Aye, girl, 'randy wife,' and 'gypsey quean,' are a' the names the desolate can ca' their own; but they dinna come weel frae sae young a mou' as youre. Before sae mony winters has passed o'er your head as it took to heap snow on these auld hairs, ye may dree as sair a wierd as I hae dune."

"Na, Nanse," cried the kind-hearted lassie, "ye ken I wad na say aught to bring sorrow to yer brow; but I did na want the leddy vexed wi' ony auld warld stories."

"Aye," answered the spae-wife, "they may be auld warld stories to you; but I tell ye, lass, I saw the cane-father o' the Stewarts bonnet drench-ed i' the red bluid; and on the wide muir there was a form that I kend weel; for mony's the time I have nursed i' my arms—an' it was streekit on the cauld field, with the fixed e'e turned to the sky, wi' the plaid crossed on the breast, and the cauld, dead hand clingin' to the broken clay-more that could na keep its owner. There were mony o' the tartan men, stiff, around him, but I could see nane but him."

"Eh, Nanse, woman," whined Maud, now thoroughly melted, "did ye see a' that? did ye say mony o' the hill-men? I'll warrant ye now that Donald's ane o' thae; he was aye forward, an' where the young tigearnach (i. e. chief) leads Donald wadna be let to follow him, and he'll be as dead as ony o' them sune. Ochone! ochone!"

"Wha clavers now?" asked the sybil. 'Whisht, lassock, and tell me what sound you, that comes like the voice of the wood bird i' the spring?'

"'Tis the leddy singing,' answered Maud, stilling her sobs—'hear till her!'

The voice of Florence rose to the notes of the clairshach, or highland harp!

"OH, BEAUTIFUL NIGHT."

I.

The heath-bells are bursting
Their net-work of blue,
Their petals are thirsting
To drink of the dew;
The mountains swart shadows are growing in length;
And the eagle is waving his pinions of strength,
To be lulled to his slumbers,
Afar on the height,
By thy dreamy-like numbers,
Oh, beautiful night!

II.

Oh, loved of the dreamer,
Bliss-worker for me!
Hope's beautiful glimmer
Burns longest in thee!
Let thy rest-bringing spell, o'er my waking heart roll,
And bring back the form of the loved to my soul!
And reality's sorrows
Shall yield in the fight,
As thy magic I borrow,
Oh, beautiful night!

She ceased, and the mingled tones of the clairshach and the dying song, were borne to the softly listeners.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

"HEARSAY EVIDENCE."

"What authority have you?"
State Printer.

The following revelations are from the pen of Mr. Delazon Smith, editor of the Miamian. We publish the article entire, for it merits a full notice.

"DAVID TOD—OUR SELF—OUR POSITION—OUR INTENTIONS—THE PROSPECTS—THE POSITIVE RESULT.

It is well known to many that, more than a year ago, Sam, Medary and kindred hard money spirits, invited Governor Shannon to take "*the hard money ground*," and THREATENED him, in the event of refusal, with political and *partisan* death! Gov. Shannon refused to comply with the *demand*. And we *now* state it as a fact, that more than six months ago, in pursuance to a call from Sam Medary,—Bill Allen, McNulty, Medill, Weller and others, met at the city of Columbus, to determine who should be the next candidate for Governor, and who go to the United States Senate after Tappan's times expired. A secret meeting was had. It was agreed that *Tod* MUST be the candidate, because he was known to be a *hard money man!* It was further agreed, that Sam Medary should go to the United States Senate in the event of Tod's success and the securing of a majority on joint ballot in the General Assembly of the State.

Immediately after this meeting, Tod was written to. He came to Columbus. Medary took him from the capitol to Dayton,—from here to Cincinnati and thence to Clermont county. Medary returned to Columbus, and Tod to his home in Warren, Trumbull county. Medary knew that Tod was a *hard money* man, and he knew, even more certainly, that he could control and use him! How was he to bring him out, advantageously, as the *strong* man of the Party? *This* was the chief object of solicitude! The question is solved! McNulty is written to. He then controlled the *hard money* "Mt. Vernon Banner." The *very next week* Tod's name mounts the mast head of that sheet, and an almighty eulogy is passed upon the future Governor! The next week a secret letter brings his name at the mast head of the "New Lisbon Patriot," another "*hard*" sheet. The same means engraved the same name upon the top of the Editorial column of the "Kalida Venture" and other papers possessing "*hard*" reputations!

In due time the Editor of the Statesman copies into his paper a string of *puffs* of the—is to be Governor—and,—very innocently—declares it as his opinion, that, "from the tone of the Democratic press of the State," which is, of course, presumed to speak in the name of the people and the party, "David Tod Esq., of Trumbull county is the best and the strongest man and the manifest preference of the Democracy!"

In conjunction with this local manœvreing, kindred "fantastic tricks" have been played for Van Buren and Buncombe! Whilst these games have been playing, we have been entreating, beseeching, expostulating, warning,—begging.—But all to no purpose! The die was cast! Van Buren, Tod, Medary and hard money or nothing! We warned,—we threatened! We positively declared that unless they yielded in part,—acted more honorably, consistently and courteously, they should not possess it!

What are the facts? and what has been their course? They have with the malignity that characterize fiends,—the selfishness that belongs to devils, and the fury which pertains exclusively to Hell, beaten us, so far as nominations and instructions are concerned. We have, by them, been cheated, derided, mocked, denounced, laughed at and condemned! Resolutions, addresses and letters have been prepared to order: committees have been selected and conventions packed upon us! Our remonstrances have been spurned, our entreaties slighted, our prayers unheard, our petitions scouted; ourselves, had in derision,—treated with scorn and contempt. What then? Why, these selfish, hard money exclusives, foolishly laid "the flattering unction to their souls," that we were so wedded to party—so jealous of their political reputations, and so deadly opposed to federalism and whiggery that we would be forced to come in, profess to approved their course; endorse their acts; support their nominees, defend their cause and boldly swear that all was right!

It remains simply for us to add, that they have deceived themselves, that we shall not aid in sharpening knives with which our throats would be cut! We meant what we said a year ago and which we have so often and earnestly repeated since! We are neither slaves, fools nor cowards! We are not desirous to wound, and we are not afraid to strike! We are no exclusives, no hard money men; but we are determined that fairness and right shall prevail and that those who persist in the wrong shall not hold power in Ohio, or the General Government! Acquiescing fully in this determination, we pull down the name of *David Tod*, affirming that we do so from principle and self respect, and not out of any unfriendly feelings towards the man, or through any want of respect towards his "Old mother, his wife or his children!

We are not alone in this! Gov. Shannon and a score of other leading, good and strong men are with us. When the exclusive and dictatorial few shall consent to treat us honorably and manfully, "give us open sea and fair play," well! Until they do, they need not count upon our cooperation!

One more fact and we have done. The Columbus *clique* have arranged our political destinies as a people as follows:—Van Buren is to be re-elected in 1844; T. H. Benton, 1848, and re-elected in 1852; William Allen, in 1856, and re-elected in 1860!! Almost every Governor, United States Senator and Members of Congress even members of the General Assembly of the State, and Judges of the Courts are already designated for the next twenty years! Will these men be wise in time and give over their pre-concerted arrangements? If they do not, will the Democracy of the State sustain them? In any event, our appeal shall be to the self-governing and most thinking people! "We shall see what we shall see!"

THE "UNTERRIFIED" DEMOCRACY IN THE HOUSE.

One would think from appearances, that the Loco-focos of Ohio had taken considerable trouble to select men of the smallest calibre, to represent them in the General Assembly. Men remarkable only for the facility with which they may be lead, and their meek submission to arrogant dictation. But perhaps, there was a reason for this. It is well known that Sam Medary is the supreme law-giver of the State, so far as that party is concerned, and soft and pliant tools, no doubt, best suit his convenience, because they are easier moulded to his purposes. We think Sam is well suited this winter. He could not desire a more gentle and manageable body of adherents—they work in the traces with right good will. Yet it so happens that some grow restive occasionally, but the application of the lash soon curbs the transient spirit of resistance. Instance the scene upon the passage through the House of the bill for the retrenchment of the State Printing.

Several Loco-foco members, on the final passage of that bill, voted for it. This was early in the day. The Statesman came out in the evening, its columns teeming with the most unqualified abuse of the supporters of the bill, indiscriminately. What was the result? The next morning, FIVE of the seven members came into the House, and asked to have their votes recorded in the negative: the other two held out until near the middle of the day. There was, no doubt, a great struggle in their minds. Their consciences approved the course they had pursued, but the threats of the State Printer were ringing in their ears. The conflict was severe, but dictation at length triumphed—they also asked to have their votes reversed!—*The Washingtonian.*

EPITAPH.

Written on two infant children, who were born and died in the spring, and were buried in the same grave.

Twin buds of infancy! like vernal flowers
Plucked by rude Death from off the parent stem,
In the years Spring they came and went—no hours
Of winter knew,—like mornings dewy gem
They kissed the Earth, and straight forsook its bowers—
Go to! 'tis meet one sod should cover them.

LAON.

Columbus, January 20, 1844.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MOVEMENT OF OUR MECHANICS.

We observe a marked agitation among this branch of our citizens against the present system of prison contracts, which it seems has proved highly detrimental to them in their several pursuits. We observe also with regret, a disposition on the part of a few prominent citizens to avoid a participation in the movement from some bug bear of modesty (!) protesting it to be a highly *delicate question*, in which they, from some peculiarity of position, cannot be expected to engage. We have no sympathy with such *disinterested* fastidiousness. We esteem candor in the light of a *principle*, and not of *policy*. We shall express our views on this subject without disguise, as a duty inseparable from the position we occupy.

In a land where freedom of speech is the political birth-right of its people, the humblest citizen may protest against aggression, coming from whatever rank or condition. Our country has already acquired an enviable precedence in manufactures, and the American mechanics compose at this moment a rank, which in wealth and influence, is second to none in the republic. It is eminently their privilege, if oppressed by any system of governmental policy, to demand from legislators and citizens, a respectful consideration. The mechanics of Columbus have for some time past attempted a train of ineffectual efforts to compete with the penitentiary contractors in their manufactures—they have learned we believe from experience the utter futility of any such effort. The strength of that institution seems not at all retarded, but daily increasing—its products take instant precedence in our markets, forcing aside the fruits of honest industry, and creating for itself a monopoly of so singular a construction, that no power, single or combined, except that which created, can check or destroy it. The Penitentiary can only dispose of its numerous products, by creating labor monopolies, and these can alone be formed by crushing private competition altogether. From its peculiar organization, this system can solely exist by warfare on all similar avocations. Opposition is its life principle. Its effects upon the mechanics who fall within its scope of influence, may be briefly, though imperfectly stated.

1st. It is fast reducing the wages of working mechanics to a mere pittance. The prominent feature of English manufacturing monopolies, is this: by engrossing the market, they force the industry of the country into their employ, and then compel a low rate of wages. The Ohio Penitentiary engrosses the market first, and then imports convicts to do the labor, thereby expelling the mechanics of its vicinity. The former operates upon the principle of enslavement—the latter that of extermination, or banishment!—which institution carries the darker face?

2d. It palsies the energies and dampens the ardor of those classes of mechanics, whom as yet its proscriptive policy has not directly reached. The system of contracts is an ever fluctuating one; it is moulded and fashioned to meet the capricious demands of trade. The energies which *are now sweeping* through one channel of industry, may be readily converted into another, as the interests of the contractors may determine; hence the whole manufacturing class are kept in perpetual awe of this formidable engine—regarding with suspicion every favorable indication that may appear in their line of business, doubtful whether it may not appeal to the cupidity of the contractors. What disastrous results may not be predicated upon such a policy?

3d. It is fast filling up the ranks of the manufacturing community with a horde of felons who have won their only badge of respectability from the task-masters of a prison; and who only use it as a passport to the confidence of those whom they first contaminate, and then destroy. There can be but *one* tendency in this state of things, and that is the degradation of the profession. However much superficial theorizers may declaim about the "dignity of the mechanic," that character can be very easily forfeited. Contempt is inseparable from depravity. A reference to the reports of our Penitentiary alone will convince us that there is a continued efflux from thence into the mechanical profession—a depraved leaven is going forth that threatens universal pollution. It was but a short time since that the Editor heard a respectable mechanic of this city affirm, that if the New England Penitentiaries, in concert with our own, preserved their present policy, the question ere long to our mechanics will be, not "with whom did you learn your trade?"—but "at what penitentiary did you graduate?" !! We are aware that the liberated convicts of the Eastern States herd to the West, hoping here to mingle with the respectable and honest of their own avocations. It is enough to suffer from abroad, without domesticating the evil.

But this system is wrong in theory, visiting in many cases the subject of a direct wrong by the infliction of one, perhaps, not less effective. To illustrate: an incendiary destroys the dwelling of an honest mechanic of this neighborhood. As a punishment, the authorities place the perpetrator in the workshops of the prison, where he is employed in the execution of contracts, which by their action will wholly prevent the unfortunate sufferer from retrieving his loss by the sale of his manufactures. The position is a matter-of-fact one, and finds its practical illustration in no few instances. It is wrong, because it is unequal in its bearing on community, and hence *unjust*. It affects none but the mechanical classes: the farmer and the professional man find in it their interest—*directly*, from the cheapness of manufactured articles—*indirectly*, from decrease of taxation, originating in the large income derived from the sale of these contracts. The mechanic is alone in his wrongs, and has but the small satisfaction of knowing that his losses are the gains of all about him.

Many persons of high political and business influence extend their public and personal patronage to the State prison contractors, at the same time that they denounce with extreme bitterness, all foreign monopolies. They repudiate English manufactories, because they destroy enterprize in the mass, enslave the industry of the country, cheapen wages that thus they may cheapen sales, and thereby render themselves formidable to private competition in every shape. These are facts that in their estimation tell heavily against English monopolies; and yet did it never occur to their keen perception of incongruities abroad, that themselves were aiding to build up and abet within full view of their dwellings, an institution based upon this very polity—equal to the most inveterate of England in power and destructiveness? What nice line of distinction have these gentlemen traced between their theory and practice? *They* sustain the Ohio prison monopoly! In the name of consistency we ask them to produce a single feature of foreign monopoly systems which they may not trace in its most pernicious development on the front of this legislative bantling.

We believe that the present system was framed in good faith, without the remotest conception of the pernicious action it would exert on the industry of our citizens. We know no reason to suppose that the present contractors apprehend the real injury their enterprize must necessarily inflict. We have learned with pleasure, that some of these gentlemen of their own accord have abandoned these contracts, from a respect to the interests of those around them—a kindred feeling will, we have little doubt, prompt ALL to acquiesce in any means of retrenchment or abolition, tending to remove the evil and the complaints of their fellow-citizens.

We must apologize to our readers for occupying so much space with this question, and shall not again intrude the subject, unless some unlooked for event forces it upon the tapis—in the meanwhile, our columns are open to the mechanics in their appeals, or any who resist the movement, provided all be done in the spirit of temperate discussion.

NOT ALL QUIESCENT.

We copy the following from the "Chillicothe True Democrat."

☞ The following lines from the Washington Spectator, the accredited organ of Mr. Calhoun, with other similar hits, are exciting much interest as to the course of Mr. Calhoun will pursue in the coming presidential contest. Politicians may harness themselves up as they will, but they can never drive the people from their principles. They will follow no "uncertain sound." You may cheat them once, but "no two times be dom."

"'Tis hard to beat the Whigs—but harder fate
To have our friends to vanquish—or keep straight,
Convention—Party—to the Devil go—
We'll have the right, or send the whole below."

"YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL CLAY CLUB OF LORAIN."—This is the name of a Whig Association in Elyria, O. auxiliary to the Young Men's State Club. The call was a spirited one. We will insert it in our next. It is the best indication of the season, that the Whig enthusiasm of our young men is catching the tone of '40. Mr. G. W. Moses is Chairman of the Club—E. L. Stevens, Secretary.

"SMALL POTATOES."

Under this classic head we have experienced a scathing editorial from the German "Westbote" of this city. The presiding genius of that paper has made an elaborate effort at disproving several positions which we introduced from the 'Freimuthige' of Buffalo, N. Y. He assails the German Zollverein, with no small vehemency, reprobating its policy in strong terms.—With an absence of mind, which is perfectly irresistible, he quotes liberally from the 'Republicaner' in support of his Anti-Tariff dogmas, when lo! in the very centre of this extract, we find this Zollverein cited as the very thing which the German Democracy in this country desire! He thanks us for our quotations from his columns. Does he think it adds respectability to his paper, in the eyes of the intelligent Germans of our city, and their American neighbors, to know that it can so successfully cope with the Statesman in vulgarity and falsehood? Our Germans have cheeks, and they must feel the blush of shame, when they find one of their countrymen thus vieing with our Yankee blackguards for celebrity in billingsgate!

EXHIBITION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—We designed to have given this deeply interesting examination, an extended notice in to day's paper, but are compelled again to postpone it.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon Mr. RIDGWAY, of the Senate, for the documents from his table. We shall notice the Report in connexion with the Deaf and Dumb Exhibition in our next.

☞ Capt. DUFFEY, the talented editor of the Columbus Herald, has sold out his establishment to Mr. G. T. Stewart, who has changed its title to that of "Ohio State Tribune," and promises his patrons a new Clay song in every future number, till after the election. His head and ears must be Clay-brained out and out.

[*Chillicothe True Democrat.*

Our head and ears were Clay-made in the beginning, and we have never yet belied that creation. We fear the Editor of the 'T. D.' mistakes his 'personal identity' when he imagines brains so liquid as to flow through the ears.

We did not make the change alluded to; the paper was new-christened some weeks before we resumed it. The compliment to Mr. Duffey is merited: and coming from a Loco-foco, is highly honorable.

THE STATE TRIRUNE

At Columbus, has passed from the hands of Capt. DUFFEY, and is now published and edited by G. T. Stewart. It is decidedly Whig, and will efficiently aid in the good cause.—*Cin. Gaz.*

MR. WEBSTER,

It is said, has announced his determination to give an earnest support to the nominee of the Baltimore Whig Convention for the Presidency, who he believes will be Mr. Clay. In a short time, a public declaration to that effect is looked for.

☞ Ten thousand modest blushes in behalf of ourself and the "Young Men's Central Clay Club of Ohio" to the Editor of the Elyria Atlas for his flattering notice of both.

A QUERY—TO MECHANICS.

Why is it that our Legislature elect a State Printer, to perform the labors which might be done equally well within the Ohio Penitentiary? Who does not know, that there are convicts by scores in those walls, who could execute all the duties of the State Printing, with as much facility as the straggling journeymen, from this and other states, who are collected to the capitol for that purpose? What justice is there in our State employing contracts, for its convicts, against the interests of citizens, that the Legislature may have the power to assign an office into the hands, and thereby, a few thousands into the purse, of a State Printer, frequently *some pampered minion, of the dominant party*?

How does the matter of fact proposition now stand? Simply thus: You mechanics of Columbus, are taxed to the amount *indirectly*, of scores of thousands, that your legislators may place a golden office, into the hands of a partizan leader! Employ those men now in your prison workshops, at the printing press, at the proper manufactory, for the supply of the public offices, at the erection of your public buildings, at the completion of your public works, and the discharge of all those offices, which you now assign to contractors mostly from abroad; creatures imported to do the bidding of the Federal clique! how soon would every complaint among you, be hushed up and plenty, the crown of industry, sit like a regalia at your board. But no, it must not be. When the federal clique decreed that the citizens of Columbus, should not witness with their own eyes, the dome of their promised capitol, until their murmurs were quieted, and their necks were obedient to the yoke; when in pursuance of this edict, the materials were carried away, and the laborers driven to the workshops, they meant to teach the mechanics of this city, a *bitter lesson.* They have done it to admiration! It is the felt lesson of a wretched experience. It is time that the tables were turned, and that lesson taught backwards.

Let these Lords of oppression and Panders of partizan bitterness *know*, that our citizens have penetrated the brazen embossements of their Tin Pan. They have heard the whispered incantations, that have been uttered in their midnight orgies, and those priests of divination, are unmasked before the people. The men of hidden wickedness, stand arraigned in their high places. The voice of their accusers, is mounting up. "Where," they ask, "is the evidence of your self vaunted friendship, for the workingmans interest?" Echo answers "where!" Yes!—what harmony is there between the promises and practices of those men? If they had never mentioned them in their rapid electioneering whine of the "*Dear Mechanics*"—the "*Honest Laborer*"—the "TOILING MILLIONS,"—we might have given them credit for their consistent hostility. The advocates of foreign monopoly, should be the supporters of a home oppression; let them stand out and avow their principles; but let them hush up that howl of "love to the mechanics," which they, the machinators of political humbugery, have been pouring through the country, with such vigor and mock earnestness, for the last several years.

We have received several letters of encouragement, from our Whig friends abroad. We tender them our thanks, for the kind wishes they express, and the more substantial evidences of interest they send us. We subjoin the following from a gentleman in in the Kickapoo Nation:

NEWARK, JAN. 24, 1844.

G. T. STEWART, Esq.—Dear sir, I happened casually, yesterday, to see a copy of your "Tribune." So pleased was I with its spirit, that I resolved at once to to become a patron. You will please forward it to my address. On Saturday eve we form a "Young Mens Clay Club," in this, the heart of the Kickapoo Nation. The Council fires are lighting up.

Yours, &c.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.—Gideon T. Stewart, Esq., has purchased this spirited Whig paper, published at Columbus O., and will hereafter be its sole editor. It strikes bravely for Henry Clay.—*Maysville (Ky) Eagle.*

"EMBODIMENT OF WHIG PRINCIPLES."

"There are, in the state of Kentucky, forty thousand white persons over the age of 20, that can neither read nor write! Kentucky is claimed certain for the "Mill boy of the *slashes*."

Statesman.

Yes, and we will wager a walking stick against a whig Editors pate, that of those "Kentucky's Unterrified" of which the *Statesman* makes such laudation, at the election returns, a huge moiety are oozings from the 40,000

THE STATE PRINTER LIFTING UP HIS EYES!

That the Almighty has looked with signal displeasure on the disgusting and demoralising scenes enacted by the Hard-cider politicians, from their commencement until now, no one believing in a Supreme power, can doubt.

Statesman.

MR. ALLEN—THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We think that there is more sense in distributing these lands at once *to the people* themselves, the real sovereigns of the country, than dividing them among the States, as a bone of contention for politicians to quarrel over, or the United States to assume the State debts, and make them the basis of the debts, at the expense of the great mass of the people.—*Statesman.*

☞ Will the State Printer inform us in this connexion, WHY, when this *identical proposition*, to which he so unqualifiedly avows his preference, is advanced by Mr. Allen, he treats it with so much ridicule and abuse? Is it because, (as we affirmed the reason in our last) the scheme was concocted in the brain of a mechanic, and not in the intrigues of a Tin Pan, that he thus disgorges his enmity? or is it, because he deemed the above a mere rhetorical flourish, cast out for Buncombe? or an electioneering clause, without sense or application?

"Clay's ungenerous treatment to Harrison."

Statesman.

Alack! how does the State Printer's sympathise yearn to the lamented the abused (!) Harrison!

☞ We regret to learn that J. R. Osborn, Esq. has retired from the editorship of the Huron Reflector. He resigns his trust, (the term of his engagement having expired,) in a clever address to the patrons of the paper, in which he assigns as his reasons for withdrawal, the crowd of his professional duties. The Reflector will be edited, and we doubt not well edited, by the former proprietors. It is a spirited journal and should be ably sustained.

C [illegible] Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.
[illegible] Friday, by Tho Dor-

[illegible] OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS [illegible] —*Henry Clay* in 1819.
[Cin. Enquirer.

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickawy, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March,

---

☞LOOK HERE!☜

For the Tribune.

Mr. Editor,—It is generally believed by those best acquainted with the evils and intrigues of locofocoism, that at an early period of the session a Tin-Pan was held by that party, at which it was resolved, that in order to defeat all the most prominent candidates for offices, becoming vacant the present session, arrangements should be made with certain of the Whig candidates, best suited to their own views, who could give evidence of ability to carry three Whig votes on joint ballot, that they should receive the entire vote of the locofocos.

To suppose that there are any of the Whig members capable of such a coalition, would be an insult to their integrity, and a slander upon the Whig party; still we are induced to believe that the attempt will be made.

This scheme has for its object more especially a change in the office of Secretary of State, the continuance of the present incumbent, is particularly disagreeable to locofocoism.

☞

☞We are pleased to learn that Dr. R. L. Howard, late of Elyria, (where he has acquired a high reputation for his professional abilities,) has determined to establish himself, in our city, mainly for the practice of Surgery. We have obtained a local acquaintance, with the celebrity of this gentleman, and we may be allowed to congratulate Columbus, on the accession to her talented, and her citizens on the acquisition of so public spirited a member.

☞Is the State Printer impatient about 'Hearsay evidence," and "What authority have you!" he shall be quieted in our next.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Society met in accordance with adjournment at the Baptist Church, and as both the President and Vice President were absent, Mr. Thomas Shields was called to the chair. On motion Mr. B. Leonard, of Knox county, addressed the meeting, and was succeeded by Dr. Hubbard, of Lorain. On motion Mr. Galloway, of Ross, followed. His remarks were deeply affecting. He alluded to the unaccountable apathy and indifference which had settled upon the friends of the cause, with much feeling; those who were a short time since most active, and whose immediate circle of friends and near relations had felt its benign and elevating influence. Mr. Galloway spoke of our clergy, also, with much warmth, although (he stated) no individual perhaps entertained a higher regard for this portion of our fellow citizens, for their worth and influence than he did; yet he could not refrain from expressing the pain he felt in witnessing their decline of interest in a cause which next to religion itself, should enlist their sympathies and call forth their exertions; if (he remarked with emphasis,) the Temperance cause relapsed to the position it held ten years ago, the shame would rest upon their heads. He spoke of the fearful state to which we were approaching—of the prevalent apathy among the professed friends of the drunkard. His strictures upon the Temperance aristocracy of the day, were deservedly severe; the only aristocracy he recognized, were those who embalmed the cause of humanity and virtue in their hearts. He would rather have his name enlisted in the cause of Temperance than enrolled with the greatest political or literary enterprises of the age.

The pledge was, on motion, then presented for signatures; there was an immediate rush to the desk, and a number of names were added, among which were those of several intemperate individuals.

On motion, Mr. Samuel Bateman came forward, signed the pledge, and addressed the meeting in an earnest and moving manner.

Mr. Ewing, of Colombiana, concluded with some appropriate and interesting appeals to the audience.

The Society on farther motion adjourned to Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at the 1st Presbyterian Church.

THOS. SHIELDS, Pres't pro. tem.
A. A. STEWART, Sec'y.

EXPLANATION.

In the correspondence between Mr. Clay and Mr. Meriwether, and Mr. Clay and Messrs. Branham and Bledsoe, of Georgia, the following passages occur. In his letter to Mr. Meriwether, Mr. Clay says: "You are right, so far as the record is concerned, in your statement that I did not vote for the Tariff of 1816 or '24, but I supported their principles and have always admitted that I was in favor of them." And in his letter to Messrs. Branham and Bledsoe, he says: "I voted for the Tariff of 1816 and '24, and '32."—Many of our readers have been at a loss to account for this apparent discrepancy. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer furnishes the explanation. It is this: "In 1816 and 1824 Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House. In Committee of the Whole he advocated and voted for the bill—in the committee the ayes and noes are never taken, because there is no record of their proceedings—and of course, when it went into the House, being Speaker, he did not vote, as it was not brought to a tie, which is the only event in which the Speaker is called upon to vote. Therefore, he says, *as far as the record is concerned*, you are right in your statement that I did not vote, &c., &c. Then in his letter to Messrs. Branham and Bledsoe, not having particular reference to the *record*, he says: "I voted for the Tariff of 1816—'24, and '32"—which he did in committee. It is thus apparent that there is neither "looseness," "inconsistency," nor "forgetfulness" in Mr. Clay's statement.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Doctors Lathrop & Schenck,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of **Medicine, Surgery, etc.** Office at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, on Town street, south side, between High and Third streets, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Jan. 17, 1844.

For the Tribune.

KOON-VENTION:

"A TOM-FOOLERY!"

Or, The State Printer's "O be joyful!"

QUERY—'Is it spirited or humorous?'—*Statesman.*

"Jack Brough, my jolly Oyster Con,
Hold tight your cock for joy,
The Whigs have lost their Spangler, man!
That koon we feared would head our Van—
But now he's sloped, my boy.

Bring out the cock, for crow he must,
Although his comb looks blue!
And peal it like a thunder gust—
Until his very pipes shall bust,
For Van and Davy too.

And you, Sim Snooks, that fiddle take,
And crack a roundelay—
'Twill make the koonies all 'gin quake,
When they shall hear your catgut shake—
Like spring frog in wet day.

You'll drive the Tribune from its shell,
And fright its jinglimus;
So ply your squeaking se-saw well,
And let their leaky music tell
How koons are in a muss!"

Ah! Samivel; 'twill never do;
That cock shall crow no more—
As stout a koon shall make him rue
That "cock-a-doodle-doo!"
Ere many a day is o'er.

SQUEERS.

☞The Temperance Meeting of Thursday Evening, was a spirited affair—several more intemperate persons signed the pledge—the ball is rolling on—who shall stop it? not its enemies surely.

☞A number of errors on the part of the compositor, in our last number, were discovered too late for correction; several whole sentences in the editorial, are made sheer nonsense by the oversight; they are corrected in the weekly.

We wish our friends to aid us in enlarging our advertising patronage.—Send in your business cards—our terms are liberal and our city circulation is, we believe, larger than any in Cloumbus.

GODDARD ON TEETH.

THE Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human teeth; with the most approved methods of treatment—including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth, with thirty plates. By Paul B. Goddard, M. D., M. A. N. S. M. A. P. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on Anatomy, etc. etc. Aided in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, Dentist.

Just received, and for sale, at the Philadelphia price, at the Store of

DERBY & ALLEN.

January 25, 1844.

FINE ARTS.

THE subscriber has removed from the Buckeye Block, to the *Mechanic's Hall*, where he will devote himself exclusively to the Fine Arts, and having the advantage of a first rate painting room, will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may employ him to execute correct Portraits of themselves or friends. He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all those who have so liberally patronised him heretofore.

GEORGE W. PHILIPS.

Columbus, Jan. 12, 1843.

STEPHENS' NISI PRIUS.

THE Law of Nisi Prius, Evidences in Civil Actions and Awards. By Archbald John Stephens, Barrister at Law, with notes and references to the latest American Decisions. By George Sharswood. Complete in 2 vols. 8 vo.

Just received and for sale at the Philadelphia price, at the Book Store of

DERBY & ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1844.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT POOR'S TIN STORE, *opposite the City House on High Street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for Ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

[illegible]

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let

AND

Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—42tf] WM. BARKER.

HATS—HATS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUST OPENED AT THE CITY HAT STORE a new assortment of Hats of all kinds qualities and shapes; both of their own, and of eastern Manufacture which will be sold cheap for cash and no mistake. Call and see them, for you will not believe how cheap they are until you do. Fine Silk and moleskin Hats on fur bodies at 3,50 to $4. Brush and Castor Hats at 1,50 to $4. Pearl Cassimere Hats a new article at only $3. Water proof wool Hats, and all kinds of napped fur Hats at prices in propotion to the above,—all of which are of good materials and well made. Also a few Extra fine Beaver, Nutria Beaver, and Nutria Hats, at reduced prices.

All kinds of furs, skins, wool &c. taken in exchange for Hats and Caps, or Bought for cash.

Dont forget the City Hat Store opposite the Franklin Bank, Sign of the Big Hat.

BALL, HAND & Co.

Columbus, Aug. 10.—tf.

NEW STORE.

BERE, SESSIONS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, &c. No. 1, Russell's Building, 3 doors south of the Clinton Bank, High street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 24—42-tf

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Flour Store, opposite the State House, State street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors. Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daugereotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinta, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—39-tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S. No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in *quality, style* or *price.* His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue-black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very [illegible] for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit*, or the *price* of Goods and making. Any gentlemen can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats.*

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall.*

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES, OF OVER 1100 LARGE PAGES,

WITH THREE ENGRAVINGS!

THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

This edition comprises—

I. A Memoir of Henry Clay—clear and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

II. The speeches of Mr. Clay, from 1810 to 1842 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—"Mr. Clay said" so and so, and "he urged, &c., in stead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr. Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness and correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and, whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the fate of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. A Portrait of Henry Clay, from an original painting by Linen, engraved by Prud'homme.
II. A view of the birthplace of Henry Clay, in "The Slashes of Hanover," Virginia—engraved on steel.
III. An Engraved Fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Clay.

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which is now offered to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for *One Dollar and twenty-five cents.* It is printed on fair, white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers, and afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before.

Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

December, 9, 1843.

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly executed the Tribune Office.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

☞OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.☜

[illegible] STEWART, EDITOR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagora of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

THE Weekly and Semi-weekly TRIBUNE will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

FOR THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE PER ANNUM, $3,00

do.	do.	Six months,	1,50
do.	do.	For the session,	1,00
For the Weekly,	do.	Per Annum,	1,50
do.	do.	Six months,	1,00

☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.

G. T. STEWART,
E. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. YEO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus, that he has taken a room in Mr. Deshler's buildings, near the City Hall, to give lessons in Dancing. Juvenile Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 till 5. Gentlemen's classes on the same evenings from 7 till 9; to commence on Monday, 15th of January.
Jan. 17, 1844—40-tf.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—Containing, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 17-40-tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—ALEXANDER A. STEWART, *Merchant Tailor,* has recently returned, and just received from New York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths
Sack-Coat Cloths,
Beaver Cloths,
American, French and English Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,
Cut-Velvet Vestings,
Woolen do.,
Plain, Black and figured Satins,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Silk, Lamb wool and Cotton Socks,
Traveling Money Belts,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
Gents' Morning Gowns,
White Figured Satins for evening and party [illegible],
Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Byron Collars,
Common do.,
All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings,

Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts, ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest solely in newspaper declamation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—a candid examination. Columbus, Jan. 1844.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.
Jan. 17-40 tf

Magistrate's Blanks,
For sale at the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and Saddle covers, of the same material; also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms ☞ few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.☜

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil arbitrations and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the best American decisions, by George Sharswood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17 Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paiges' Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 9—35-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calendar calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manners; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 16, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 60 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushan, Muslin de Lanes, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicoes. Likewise an extensive Assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 16, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.—*Corner of High and Friend streets, Columbus, Ohio,* keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 38 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

R. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearl ash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co, Practical Hatters, having established themselves

One Door South of the Neil House,

would inform the public that there can found at all times

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK

Manufacture, all of the *LATEST STYLES* and *PATTERNS*

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 18.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BERANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold," the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metallic taste.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sight exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

E. AYRES,

(High street, opposite the State Buildings, Columbus,)

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron, and Brass Ware,—Also, Stoves and Hollow Ware. All of which are warranted of the best quality.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for articles in the above line.

Dec. 20—37-tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and and Boarders. *His* Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him, and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 13, 1843.—n35

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Athenæum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers." "The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 8 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perrenial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese, 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—12 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Bell of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—49 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.

Dec. 13—35-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN.

November 25, 1843. n31

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale, JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

☞ Incorruptible Teeth. ☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus, Ohio*, has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Uffington and Knox, Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the *manufacturers' wholesale prices.*

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street, opposite the CITY HOUSE,* ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS: *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spr. Turpentine, Camphine Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also*, Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line, to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843.

Trunks.

A FIRST rate assortment of hard leather trunks, of of a superior quality; also common trunks. Prices to suit the times—for sale by

E. N. SLOCUM.

A few doors south of the Neil House.

Dec. 9, 1843.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory.

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM will keep constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Saddles, Bridles, *Harness*, Trunks Valises, Traveling Bags. Portmanteaus, Carriage and Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c. Also—Baldwin's patent spring Saddles.

☞ *Military* work executed to order.

The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Call in and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1843.

☞ CITY AUCTION ROOM! ☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. For cartage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

C. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—tf.

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisens, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1-2 cts to $1 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Shaveology and Shearotomy.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetised under the operation by having their cranium well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov 25, 1843. n31

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 5, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Nov. 18—33 GEORGE GERE.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHTS!!

WM. S. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil*, West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp*, Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 6th, 1844.—tf.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Muenscher, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & Goffman:

North Main Street,

No. 24-6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE.

BY F. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OYLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS,

AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BEERS;

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

J. C. REED,

TAILORS,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & SHELDON,)

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall;

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

WM. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR, WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accomodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 2d. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.

Oct. 12.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 26, 1843.—tf.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Ruston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—3m

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers, boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 26, 1843—tf

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCaulley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Fredrika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edwd Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK,

FOR sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, by

ISAAC G. ARMBRUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 26—tf

---

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE. G. T. STEWART, Editor. [illegible] Friday, for Two Dol-

[illegible] AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE [illegible]."—Henry Clay in 1810.
Cin. Enquirer.

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a [illegible] to found, and it would be idle to [illegible]

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickawy, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it [illegible] the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the South [illegible]

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]

PORTFOLIO 16

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1844. NUMBER 44

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART EDITOR.

Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, for THREE DOLLARS per year; and once a week for ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS—payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.

OFFICE of the Tribune on High, between Sixth and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

From the Brother Jonathan.

FLORENCE McGREGOR.

A TALE OF THE '45.

BY C. DONALD McLEOD.

[illegible]

"Aye, my bird," said Nance, "sing while ye can, while yer spirit is licht enough. 'Beautiful nicht' may bring joy to you; but oh, it canna gi'e rest to the auld and broken heart."

Sleep came down upon the dwellers in that home, and hope played in the dreams of all.

But the morning brought sorrow with its coming: let us see!

The father of Florence McGregor, like most of the other highland gentry, who had been attached to the house of Stewart, was much impoverished by the unsuccessful "rising of the fifteen," as the Montrose rising was usualy called. He would have been unable to have retained his paternal homestead and tenantry, but for a fortunate misfortune that befel him. A pestilent attorney who had amassed wealth by his pettifogging, leeching, from the inhabitants of Edinburg, had become smitten with the idea of turning *gentleman*; and gathering together his ill gotten gains, he came to the fair Elsie Vale. Just at this time, the pressure of poverty began to make itself felt by the worthy Laird McGregor. Here was the opportunity for Attorney Campbell to ingratiate himself with the highland gentry. McGregor had universally received his fawning advances with chilling hauteur, but the other had succeeded in obtaining a footing, doubtful in respectability, but allowing him the privilege of visiting occasionally at the house of the old Laird. His presence was deemed an intrusion; but the hospitality of the McGregor could not be violated, so far as to deny him admittance.

One night, after the old Laird's distress had become generally known, Campbell was sitting at the fireside in company with the master. Florence and her accepted suitor were away, and there were no persons in the hall to interrupt the proceedings of the worthy attorney.

"My most respected and esteemed old friend," said he, "there is a subject, upon which I have long wished to consult you; as there is none, whose opinion I would more gladly accept, or more implicitly be guided by. You know that my industry has enabled me to save a little money, more than my frugal manner of living has occasion for. If my worthy and excellent friend could put me in a way of laying it out, for a time—say mortgage, or wadset—he would honor me by taking it for any term he pleased, and here he

"Aye," answered McGregor, "and pay for its use, a percentage that would soon surpass the amount of the principal."

"Nay," cried Campbell, with well counterfeited warmth, "you wrong me, Sir; to the stranger, I might charge an interest, but to you, sir—believe me, your kindness in using it, would be payment enough for me."

The trap succeeded; the worthy old man was deceived; he grasped the hand of the villian who thus entrapped him, thanking him warmly for what he believed was sincere friendship. In fine, the good Laird mortgaged his lands to the attorney, who now held them in his power, to lay hands on them at any moment, or to render their owner subservient to his evil schemes.—Whatever, though, might have been his after purposes, so far as regards the person of McGregor, they were frustrated. A few weeks after the completion of the arrangement, Florence was an orphan.

III.

Just above the spot which we have described, as the parting place of Norman Stewart and his lady-love, and the brook which gave name to the valley, took its way amid the ruins of old rocks—for time and tide had sapped them till they were but ruins—and formed a dark turbulent pool, ever foaming and fretting with rugged stones that strewed its bottom; after which, as if worn out by a struggle, it went on peacefully, though still murmuring a little at its unsuccessful struggle. At the most surly looking part of the waters from the bank, on one side, rose a rock about 20 feet high; along the top of which, wound a path which led to the inhabited part of the vale to the sacred neighborhood of the old trysting tree.

Florence McGregor, ever after the parting of her lover, had loved to wander forth, and seek the spot where she had last seen him; and there, musing on him, thinking over all his excellencies, and his love for her, she could again feel her lip thrill as it did to his last kiss, and her heart beat once more as when the farewell pressure bound her to his breast. Oh, blessed memory of Love! thou and thy sister, Hope, are the mollifiers of wounds of feeling, the softeners of earth's roughness to the wearied spirit.

Campbell had, shortly after the death of old McGregor, "shown the black foot," as the highlanders call the first evidence of evil. He had made a proffer of his hand—he did not mention heart—to Florence, and mistook the cold pride of her denial, for a mere maidenly reserve, and had determined, when opportunity offered, to make the attempt again.

It was sunset on the Scottish hills, when Florence was walking along her usual path towards the 'tryst tree o'Glen Elsie.' The subject of her thoughts, was the one all beloved being who claimed, and to whom was granted her love.—Long and deeply she thought on him, and memory brought both smiles and tears to hallow the idea of the loved one.

As she reached the part of the path immediately over the rock spoken of before, she paused, and her thoughts were uttered aloud.

"It is now three long months, since I have seen Norman," said she, "three lang lonesome months."

"Almost time to have forgotten him, is it not, Miss McGregor?" cried a voice behind her; and turning she saw the attorney.

"We highlanders do not use to forget our friends so readily, Mr. Campbell," was the reply. "Perhaps it may be the custom of the *refined* low country; but the cold air of the hills nourishes warmer feelings than to allow it here."

"Nay, madam, I should be the last to counsel forgetfulness of the absent, and towards one so worthy of remembrance and esteem as Mr. Stewart, least of any. But I have sought you to-day Miss McGregor, to renew conversation on a subject we have before discussed. You may be pleased to remember that a short time ago, I offered you my hand—"

"And," said Florence, "the answer which you there received, is the same which you must ever, to all future proposals of that nature."

The topic that Campbell had here introduced, was intrusive, ill-timed. On the former occasion the offer had been made immediately subsequent to the death of her father, and any recurrence to it, brought back recollections of him, of affection he bore and expressed towards the person whom her heart had chosen, and placed the attorney in rather unfavorable comparison. Her imagination, too, was at this moment dwelling on Stewart; and his faults—if Florence knew of any—were forgotten, while his excellencies came thronging to her mind; his nobleness of feeling, his strong love for his blue hills, his romantic and chivalric attachment to the cause of Prince Charlie and his devotedness to her, all arose, placing the reputation and character of the attorney in contrast. Again, her woman's pride was hurt at being found thinking aloud upon a subject almost sacred to her heart, and the [illegible] of the listener, was contrary to delicacy and even to common politeness. Scarcely was she able to answer him mildly as she did.

There have been few, perhaps, in this world, less troubled with modesty than Archibald Campbell. Impudence is called "the badge of all his tribe;" and if this be true, our subject was created for their leader.

He was irritated and stung by the childling hauteur of Miss McGregor's manner, and perhaps piqued at her indifference—or it might be dislike—for him. He thought she was in his power, and determined to let her know it.

"Miss McGregor," said he, "may not perhaps be aware, that the lands of her father are under a wadset, of nearly their value; and that I am the mortgagee. You would perhaps in some degree, alter your manner towards me when a full knowledge is given you of the fact." Poor Florence did not know it, and her heart withered beneath this new lesson of the world's *goodness*. But the spirit of her chieftain race awoke boundingly in her bosom; her cheek flushed vividly and then grew cold and pale; her eye lightened like a meteor star; her full and beautiful bust swelled with intensity of feeling; but her voice was low and firm; as the murmur of the mountain stream ere it bursts the snow barriers, and dashes from the eternal hills.

"Villain! cold-hearted, calculating villain! and you dared to hope insurance of your proposals to the daughter, by entrapping the aged father to ruin! Coward! well is it for you that he lived not to see this; that he did not fathom your base designs. Oh, his aged arm would have grown strong again, beneath the insult, and he would have hurled you—like a treacherous hound—into the wild waters there, could he have seen the purpose of your heart—*heart!* you are heartless."

Campbell had looked upon the growing anger of the beautiful girl: watched the flashing of her dark, glorious eye; gazed as if fascinated on the swelling bosom, and the rich rose-tint that came and faded like a sunflash; and passionate admiration and anger, nearly maddened him.

"Heaven! how beautiful!" he cried and sprang towards her; he clasped her in his arms and sought her beautiful mouth with his. She broke from him, and flew towards the precipice; standing on the crumbling ledge she looked back upon him and her soul was in her voice as she cried.

"Coward! Lecher! come forward one step, and I will show you how a McGregor can die; I will spring and sleep forever in the dark rushing linn."

She looked for a moment from the rock; and in that moment Campbell again leaped forward and caught her firmly in his grasp; her overwrought spirit could bear no more; she gave one shriek for aid, and sunk almost fainting on his shoulder; he bore her from the edge of the rock, and again sought to press his lips to her's. There was a rustling in the woods, before him; a pistol shot echoed through the air, a bullet whistled by his ear, and Norman Stewart sprang out upon the path. he hurled his discharged pistol at the attorney; it struck him on the brow, and he fell just as he sprung to his feet again, the strong arm of the infuriated Highlander clutched him, and with a heart-uttered "Dog!" hurled him down the rocky path, as the thunder bolt hurls the shattered pine.

A wild shrill laugh awaked him, from the lips of Nance McCombich; but he was too thoroughly cowed to resent it. He advanced towards her, saying, "My good woman, we had better say nothing in the village there, about this little misfortune," and thrust a couple of guineas into her hand. The widow's lip curled; she dashed the gold into the whirling linn, and said,

"That, for yer ill-gotten wealth! Mark ye my words, Mr Campbell! the bright guineas will never come back to you; but ye'll seek them yet, [illegible] water!"

So speaking she hastened away! The attorney found that his story was before him; and he was greeted on all sides, by darkening brows, and clenching hands.

Stewart had obtained leave, for a short time; and had returned to the Highlands. He did not find Florence at home; and sought her immediately at the old trysting tree. How he found her we have seen. Many an anecdote of Prince Charlie was told that night; many a love memory called back, to gild the short time they might be together. The embrace was given, long and fondly; the lip trembled to the last kiss, that should make the heart bound wildly; and then it ceased—and soon came the parting again.

IV.

It was a bleak, desolate looking morning; and Florence sat lonely in her chamber, thinking on the fulfilment of Nance McCombich's prophecy—for it had been fulfillment. The body of Campbell was still whirling amid the black rocks of the linn.

The wail of a bagpipe interrupted her gloom; the sound approaching the house, she listened; it was a dirge, now slow and measured as the tread of a funeral; now wild and high as the maniac grief of a heart-broken girl, over the corpse of her lover. Florence descends into the hall; about the porch were gathered the domestics, some weeping, some terrified. A cold fear caught the heart of the poor girl, as they made way for her, she advanced to the door and leaned against the post, a sensation of faintness passed over her, but she kept her eyes fixed upon a small party of men, who were coming towards her.

First came the two pipes, still playing the lament that had given notice of their approach; then a bier, carried by four Highlanders; then a file of soldiers, their fire-locks reversed, their bonnets pulled over their brows, and their eyes bent on the earth; the bier was set down just in front of her; she walked forward; a tall soldier unbonneted, advanced to meet her, she looked at the litter; on it were a cloft bonnet, a broken broad sword and a bloody plaid; beneath it, as the wind swept the dark death curtains, was a cold and motionless form. She raised her eyes to those of the soldier beside her, and in a low whispered tone said, "who is it?" Before the "Major Stewart, Lady," was uttered, she had fainted.

They laid the warrior with his feathers; there to sleep, till the last *reville*.

The greenest spot in the Highlands of Main Scotland, is the Graveyard of Elsievale. It is a perpetual wild flower garden; and Florence McGregor has left the beautiful form, we loved and knew, to sleep beneath its verdure.

Her spirit has joined her lover's, in a land where they do not part.

HARRISON *vs.* CLAY.

The following is from the Cincinnati Gazette:

MR. CLAY.—GEN. HARRISON.—One would think that the malignity of Mr. Clay's opponents had nearly exhausted itself, but it is not so. Active as the spirit of evil it assumes a new aspect as its vile falsehoods are exposed, John Quincy Adams put down, we should suppose, forever, the charge of bargain with him. Driven from that, it is now said that Gen. Harrison regarded him as vindictive and ungrateful. This is said, notwithstanding the General's visit to Mr. Clay after his election, and the tender of a place in his cabinet! This is said, too, although the General publicly in 1839, used the following language in speaking of Mr. Clay:

> "Henry Clay embodies my highest conception of a man—frank, generous and noble. I have always idolized him."

MR. CALHOUN'S Letter, defining his position, is looked for with much interest. The Alexandria Gazette has, as *on dit* that the public are shortly to have an authorized *expose* of Mr. Webster's reasons for remaining in Mr. Tyler's Cabinet.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that Mr. Wise "is as decidedly against Mr. Clay as he is for Mr. Van Buren."

MORE HELP.

We learn, from Washington City, that Mr. Webster will come out, in a few days, in a letter to sundry persons who solicited him to run for the Presidency, decidedly and decisively for Mr. Clay. We further learn, that the Vanites are in a state of despondency. They will cry "save himself who can," before the battle begins.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CANALS.

The undersigned being of the Committee on Canals, to whom the petitions of sundry citizens of this State, praying "that the State Officers on our Canals may be instructed by special enactment to transact no official business on the Lord's Day"; and being unable to agree to the report on this subject, made by the chairman of the committee, ask leave to present a counter report:

These petitioners ask in effect nothing more than that the "Officers of the State" employed on our canals be released by law from "the transaction of official business on the Lord's Day." Is there any thing unreasonable, improper, or impolitic in their request? A brief examination of this question is all that is now designed. The constitution of this State declares that "religion, morality and knowledge," are "essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind." It would be a useless waste of time to attempt to prove that the framers of this organic law, in thus declaring "religion essentially necessary to good government," referred to and adopted the christian religion as thus necessary not only to "good government" but also to the "happiness of mankind." It would be distrusting the intelligence of every citizen of this country to enter upon an argument to show that the christian religion enjoins the observance of one day in seven as the *Sabbath*, which is to be kept holy, or that the day thus to be observed, is the *first day of the week*. It may be well, however, to notice some of the legislative recognitions of the first day of the week, as the day which is set apart and deemed the Sabbath. The General assembly, by the express provisions of the constitution, meets annually on the first *Monday* of December, by which it is obvious the framers of that instrument designed to be understood, as declaring, that the *first day* of the week should not be devoted, even to the highly important duty of enacting laws for the "good government" or "happiness" of the people. The Legislature, at no time since the formation of the constitution, either in accordance with this provision, or in deference to the well understood wishes of the people, or perhaps in obedience to the higher and more sacred duty, enjoined by the law of God, has not deigned to desecrate the Sabbath by holding its ordinary sessions on that day. It would be but to outrage the moral sense of our people, if our courts of justice were to transact business on that day; hence, all legislative enactments relative to holding our courts, expressly set apart the Sabbath as a period too sacred to be devoted, even to the purpose of administering justice.*

It is specifically declared by law, that "no person shall be arrested unless for crime, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday."—Here is not only a positive recognition of the *first day of the week*, as the Sabbath, but a direct command to a public officer not to discharge a duty on that day; the neglect of which, on any other day of the week, (except the fourth day of July) would render him highly culpable. It is also declared by law, that "common labor" is forbidden on the first day of the week; and by the same act, tavern keepers or other persons, who shall sell or barter spiritous liquors, (an employment which is lawful on any other day when license has been granted) on that day, are subject to punishment. The time prescribed by law for giving notice when a deposition is to be taken, excludes the Sabbath, thereby showing that the Legislature were not unmindful of the sacred character of that day. All, or nearly all of these enactments, have been our statute book since the organization of the State Government (now more than forty years) in some form or other, and it is believed some of them were enacted during the Territorial Government; nor is it known that any efforts have been made, by any portion of our people, to obtain a repeal of them; hence it is fair to presume they contain a clear and decided expression of the public will upon this important subject. If these statutes, or any of them, constitute a "monument of folly" as alledged by the chairman of this committee, it is somewhat extraordinary that neither the people, nor the Legislature have not heretofore discovered it, and resorted to the means in their power to prostrate "as monuments" of so long standing; it seems however to have been the peculiar province of the honorable chairman to discover this evidence of "the folly" not only of an intelligent people, but of their representatives. Having shown that it is in accordance with the repeatedly expressed will of the people, that the first day of the week should not be devoted to ordinary secular purposes, the question becomes quite pertinent—why is it, that the "State Officers" employed on our canals, should be required to "transact official business" on that day? The undersigned is compelled to declare, that while the Legislature will not attend to its ordinary functions on that day, and the courts are by law prohibited from being held on the Sabbath, and sheriffs and certain other public officers are forbidden to desecrate that day by attending to their official business, he cannot present any satisfactory reason for requiring the officers engaged on the public works of the State to do that, which in other similar cases is by law and usage prohibited; this singular anomaly in our laws the undersigned, therefore, leave to others more skillful in explaining incongruities to unravel. But it is insisted by the chairman, that "such a law as is requested by the petitioners, could not be enforced," because "a free people ever jealous of their rights, the true and lawful owners of the public works, will never submit to legislation of this kind." The undersigned believe that, in arriving at this conclusion, the honorable chairman has done manifest injustice to the people of this State—and there is no warrant for such a decision. We have seen that the people have most cheerfully submitted to similar legislation touching all other officers. Besides, among the petitions referred to the committee, is one signed by more than one hundred and thirty of the forwarding and commission business men, residents of the different towns on the Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to Columbus, and upon the Hocking canal from Carroll to Athens. These gentlemen must be presumed to understand their own interests as well as the interests of the public at large, whose agents they generally are, so far as relates to the navigation on these public works. With these facts before him, it seems to the undersigned that he must be a bold man, and acting too, in his "individual capacity," who takes the responsibility of asserting that such a law as is now asked for could not be enforced. Further, the worthy chairman refers to, and adopts "to the fullest extent," a sentiment of the Sabbath Convention lately held in this city, that the "providence of God clearly shows that a day of rest is necessary to the physical welfare of man;" and yet he urges, that because that Convention "in its associated capacity" disclaimed any "attempt to preserve the Sabbath by the enforcement of law," it would "be bad policy to grant the prayer of the petitioners." When it is borne in mind, that this convention, as appears by its published proceedings, and as many of this General Assembly know from their own observation, was composed of young men and pioneer fathers, and farmers and mechanics, and physicians and lawyers, and judges and ministers of the gospel, and church members of various denominations, and patriots of the different political creeds, to the number of more than three hundred, assembled from almost every county of the State, to consult together and adopt measures for the preservation of the Sabbath, and that this convention proclaimed, not only the sentiments above adopted by the chairman, but this other, that "the interests of commerce, and all the channels through which it flows, throughout our country, do not forbid, but require the faithful and universal observance of the Sabbath;" and also this other, that "the observance of the christian Sabbath is in no sense injurious to the civil and political arrangements of our country, but on the contrary would greatly promote the public welfare in every respect," it is the part of wisdom to regard the opinions put forth by such a body of men, as no slight or ordinary evidence of the public will; but on the contrary, as testimony upon the subject we are discussing, which should present itself to the mind of legislators, having the public welfare in charge, with irresistible power. By what method of reasoning it can be maintained, that because this convention thus voluntarily assembled, under no requirement of law, did not "in its associated capacity" undertake to "enforce by law" a due regard to the Sabbath, this Legislature should therefore refuse to listen to the request of several hundred respectable citizens, who have constitutional rights to approach this body, the undersigned does not pretend to comprehend; hence that portion of the report of the honorable chairman is left for the explanation of others more learned in logic of that kind. Time will not permit the undersigned to present all the facts and arguments, which in his view of the subject, most incontrovertibly show, that the public welfare requires that the prayer of these petitioners ought to be granted; he can only add, that in his judgment, it would be no difficult task to prove to the satisfaction of any candid, unprejudiced mind, the following facts:

---

* NOTE.—Since writing the above report, the undersigned has been informed that the Supreme Court at its late session in the county of Ashtabula, decided that a contract made on the *Sabbath* was absolutely void. This doctrine is, I believe, recognised in all, or nearly all the States.
A. K.

1st. That a great majority of the merchants, manufacturers, and traders, desire that the navigation upon our canals should be closed on the Sabbath.

2d. That a like majority of the owners of boats thereon, wish the same thing.

3d. The boatmen solicit it.

4th. A great proportion of the people residing in towns and villages on the canals, are anxious to be relieved from the tumult and confusion incident to the passage of boats through their towns on that day.

5th. The present system shortens the lives and depraves the morals of those employed in navigation.

6th. In proportion as the privileges of the Sabbath have been restored to the boatmen, their morals have improved.

7th. Laboring six days in a week is more profitable than seven.

The undersigned has abstained from urging the claims of the Sabbath, as resting upon the command of God, not from a want of due reverence to his high authority, or to those commands as given in the holy scriptures, but for the reason that the Bible is in the hands of all, and the injunction "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is so plain, that he who runs may read.

Having arrived at the conclusion, that the request of the petitioners is reasonable and proper, and if granted, will greatly tend to the improvement of the condition of our people throughout the State, the undersigned asks leave to present a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

A. VAN VORHES.

A BILL,

To promote the better observance of the Sabbath.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall not be the duty of any collector of tolls, the lock tender, or other agent or officer of this State, employed upon the canals of this State, to perform any labor or transact any official business, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: and no such collector of tolls, lock tender, or agent or officer, shall be removed from his office or agency, for refusing to labor or transact official business on the day aforesaid.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

It is reported that Lady McElvain's waiting-man, after the yeas and nays were taken in the House rejecting a certain divorce bill, contemptuously said, "they had wheedled the Locofoco Senate to pass the bill, and came very near doing so by the House."

Senators who made themselves conspicuous in obtaining the passage of the bill through that body, must feel very grateful for the high compliment paid them by the interesting sojourner at the twin number sixty-three, and the House rejoice at its narrow escape from sharing the doubtful honor of gallant sculpture.

It would be giving the lie to common sense and common decency to suppose that spectators who witnessed the course of legislation in the case alluded to, could have done so without emotions of astonishment and regret at the near approach the grave legislators of Ohio came to the consummation of an act which would have utterly disgraced any other deliberative body.

If the applicant for divorce had been a citizen of Ohio, keeping out of view the mooted question of the constitutional power of the Legislature to grant divorces, her right to have been heard would have appeared plausible, but her success utterly untenable. How preposterous is it then, that so much time should have been spent upon a woman seeking a divorce from her husband, both citizens of the state of New York, she having been here but a few weeks, and, as clearly shown, for the express purpose to accomplish a divorce. If the man had been the applicant, instead of the fascinating lady, with double the claims she exhibited, it is not presumptuous for us to say senators would have turned a deaf ear, and the state would have saved more than a thousand dollars expended in sympathetic legislation.

We rejoice that the firmness of the House saved the state from the disgrace, and the prospective expense the passage of the bill would have intailed upon her. The passage of the bill would have thrown wide open our legislative halls to all the restless spirits of neighboring states, whose matrimonial chains have become irksome. It would have encouraged rather than have discountenanced the growing evil of legislation upon the subject of divorce.

ALPHA.

For the Tribune.

PROTECTION.

The object of all government is protection. The protection of the weak against the strong; the protection of our lives, liberty and property, from the violence and intrigue of those who would wrest them from us. Did the industry, interests and customs of the different nations permit, and were the legislation of each calculated to secure the common good of all, particular governments need not be so circumspect in watching over their particular interests. And as each nation is bound to secure its own well-being, leaving the interests of others to be looked after by themselves. The happiness and welfare of the subject being the end to be secured, government should of course adopt all those means necessary to most effectually and expeditiously securing this end; those institutions should be cherished and that system of policy adopted, best calculated to develope the resources of the country, and call in requisition the power and ability of the subject most fully and most economically in so doing. Nations as well as men are doomed to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow, consequently that legislation is the wisest that creates a demand for its labor equal to its supply, and secures the most ample, constant, and steady return for its industry. Here rises the division wall between the two great political parties that divide our country, high as heaven and extended as our broad domain. The Whigs, with the motto, "our country, our whole country," inscribed upon the banner which they have flung to the breeze, contend for the dignity of labor, for the elevation of the laboring classes, and the protection of their industry against the starved, naked labor of the paupers and serfs of Europe. Their opponents, true to the spirit of the old Feudal System, their parent and head, true to the spirit that nerved their parricidal arm in '76, to strike against their country, the cause of freedom and of the world, would still league with England to identify the American farmer, the American mechanic, the American laborer, with her own degraded millions, that worship at no other shrine than that of power, and know no higher destiny than that of toiling for the benefit of others. But in a country like our own, where the rights of all are so well understood, that knows no distinctions of rank, that acknowledges no privileged classes, that boasts of her Sherman and Franklin, every effort whether of the few or the many to palsy the arm of the nation by striking down or degrading the interest of any class of her citizens, will be visited with that contempt in the power of [illegible]. How despicable must be the cause of a party that can hope to succeed only by arraying one interest of community against another, the farmer against the manufacturer, and the manufacturer against the farmer. Wedded to an impracticable theory, a theory which the history of the world and every man's experience contradicts, our opponents still persist in sacrificing our own industrious [illegible], together with the wealth and the honor of the nation to its support. Themselves the incumbents of lucrative offices, little care they for "the sweat of the toiling million," provided, it swells the stream on which floats their petty magnificence. Unused to labor, they regard the laborer simply as a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," so created and so forever to remain. But industry must and will be protected and encouraged. "Labor is the life of the Republic," as we foster and protect it we increase the vital vim of the nation, as we neglect or discourage it our means of happiness and influence are paralyzed, indolence and vice take the place of industry and virtue, the parchments of freedom will be converted into mortgages to cover our estates, and the hammer of the auctioneer become the dirge of liberty. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, should each and all be protected, if protection be necessary to their being sustained. The necessary and mutual dependence of these arts, it would seem should settle the question that their interests are inseparably linked. History tells us of no nation that has become eminently prosperous by turning its attention exclusively to either of these pursuits. Instances, perhaps, may be found of nations possessing but a limited territory, ignorant of machinery for manufactories, that have gained a tolerable subsistence by agriculture, or in the absence of facilities for this by turning their attention to commerce. But who, other than a demagogue, or a madman, will contend that this would be the best policy for the United States, so admirably calculated for a combination of these pursuits? With the best sites for the erection of machinery of all kinds, with territory sufficiently extended, in situation and fertility of its soil inferior to none, with a population enterprising and industrious, with the Ocean washing our shores for thousands of miles inviting to trade and commerce with other nations, we certainly should manifest a great want of wisdom and foresight by surrendering either of these avenues to wealth and happiness into the hands of others.—But says the impracticable theorist, you cannot foster one of these interests without detriment to all the others. We seek to foster no particular interest, we ask no special and exclusive favors, we recommend neither the adoption or continuance of any law whose provisions are not broad enough, to meet impartially the wants of the whole Union. Free trader! abandon your ideal, Utopian theory, come down to the practical, the real, listen to and acknowledge, like an honest man, the truth which the facts you meet in every business transaction teaches you, that your theory has led you astray; don't longer deny that two and two are four, or the people will begin to suspect you never studied arithmetic. Don't tell the farmers as did a high functionary in this city, in a public speech, that the price of dutiable articles is raised in proportion to the Tariff imposed, and with the next breath tell the shoemaker, that the tariff is destroying him by reducing the price of boots and shoes. Cease your parade about the tariff's closing the markets of the world upon the produce of the farmer, when the demand for flour in the New England States alone, during the past year, has increased by hundreds of thousands of barrels. The English market is as open to our exports to day as it ever has been; she has never taken more of us than necessity compelled her to, carefully guarding herself in this respect by enormous duties. Nor can our need be less than at present, for she already has her operatives rationed upon the lowest pittance that will sustain life. For us to talk of free trade, when from $1,000,000 of our exports, foreign nations collect more than that amount of tax, is an absurdity.

To throw open our ports under such circumstances is to consume American industry upon the poverty and idleness of Europe, and make America the common plunder field from which other nations are to enrich themselves. We should then in wisdom equal the farmer, who while his neighbors carefully guard their estates, demolishes his fences, throws open the doors of his granaries and store houses, proclaiming an indiscriminate and unreciprocating license to all. To repeal the existing tariff at present would be highly rash and inconsiderate, justified neither by party interest or patriotism, for the party that repeals it seals its condemnation beyond the hope of pardon. Under its influence, the country is rapidly recovering from the paralyses with which it was smitten, public credit is reviving, and the warm blood begins to circulate freely through the dried up veins and arteries of the business world. We have learnt an important lesson, the necessity of developing our own resources, and relying upon our own exertions to meet our wants. Our true national independence consists in being as far as possible dependent upon ourselves. For if dependent upon other nations for supplies, these supplies in addition to being inconstant from other causes, are always liable to be interrupted and cut off in case of war. The caprice of the nation on which we depend may also subject us to much imposition. And as our climate and soil are adapted to most of the pursuits of life, it is policy for us to make these pursuits sufficiently diversified to meet the different dispositions and inclinations of the people. Instead then of neglecting either of the three great pursuits, it should be our aim to pursue them collectively, with an energy commensurate with their deserts, and nothing will prevent us from becoming a great manufacturing, agricultural and commercial people.

JUNIUS.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

Monarch of air! from cloud capped steep
I see thee with proud pinion sweep,
With tow'ring crest and flashing wing
Up-burst to greet the glad Day Spring—
Pouring abroad thy fearless cry
Amid the thunders of the sky—
Back-flashing from thy burning eye
The fires that in its caverns lie.
Adventurous one! from thy far ken,
Dwindles (how low!) the pride of man—
The high-arched dome, the swelling spires
Bright kindling in the matin fires,
And all of mortal pomp and pride,
To earth seem shrinking there to hide.
Upward!—but whither? Dost thou burn
Earth's vileness from thine eye to spurn?
Mounting with vision strong and clear
To those [illegible] to its sphere?
Or some proud aerie wouldst thou try
Full in yon planet's burning eye?
Would that my soul was pinioned too
With its far flight to pierce yon blue,
Upwafted on some day-beam bright,
Glad speeding to its throne of light!
A nation's boast, adventurous thou!
A people's eye is on thee now!
Our fathers hailed thee in the fight
They battled for their country's right—
Their nation's trust consigned to thee,
The Banner of its Liberty!
Up! then bold eagle, spread its folds
Where brightest sunshine ever rolls,
Nor let a craven's touch e'er blight
The star-gem of its virgin white!

G. T. S.

THE SABBATH MOVEMENT.

We refer our readers to the Report of Mr. Van Vorhes, commenced on our first page. It is an able production, and proves conclusively the duty, as well as the propriety of the Legislature assuming a strong position with reference to the observance of the sabbath. The report of Mr. Jones, and the majority of this committee, was certainly a most flimsy affair. Not the slightest reference was made to the real points advanced by the petitioners; in fact, the petitioners were hardly mentioned in the matter. It was to all intents a report on the sayings and doings of the sabbath convention. We ask every man of sense and candor to read this Report of the minority, and then declaim if he dare against the positions assumed by Messrs. Gallagher and Galloway on this question.

☞ We regard the insult of the State Printer as directed to us, with a vast amount of complacency. We know of nothing that could insult us more than a commendatory paragraph from his columns.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OUR PRINTERS.

Nothing could have been further removed from the inclination of the Editor of the TRIBUNE than a reflection upon this branch of our mechanics. Our acquaintance with them has been limited, but we are proud to acknowledge in the circle of our *personal friends*, a number of this class. When we speak of "straggling journeymen," we mean that species of "stragglers" who are technically known as such in the vocabulary of the profession—such are brainless, bootless fellows—gifted with no enterprise but a rambling curiosity, and no talent but that of locomotion; they herd to the Capitols of the several states, where they conceive a few weeks of employment may await them; they linger about the printing offices of the Metropolis, until their gyrations are concluded, and they find themselves precipitated into the country. Do any of our hypercritical friends of the profession, recognize in this sketch their own characteristics?—if so, they are at liberty to *rail*—otherwise they may rest assured the Editor of the Tribune has no sentiment regarding them but that of respect and good will. Our sneer was levelled at the State policy of prison contracts. We do not believe the convicts of the penitentiary are fitted, or can be fitted, to perform the State printing, equally with our free and intelligent mechanics. Printing is a delicate art, requiring free hearts and unshackled hands for its successful execution. We intimated to our "economical" rulers the propriety of the transfer alluded to, that thus might be developed in full *their course of policy*. The products of prison labor are notorious for their coarseness of manufacture—economy, is the attractive point that realizes them a market. We ventured to affirm the practicability of securing the benefits of this *cheap* execution for the public printing!—In immediate connexion with this, we stated for their information the undoubted fact, that there were scores in that penitentiary who could discharge the mechanical duties of printing, equally with a certain class of the profession, whom we designated with the generic of "straggling journeymen." The proposal was abundantly ridiculous in itself, and the intent of the Editor was sufficiently palpable—especially, when in the instant succession, he suggested as another link of economy, that a paper manufactory should be started within the prison walls, worked by convicts, for the supply of the public offices!

The charge attributed to us of impliedly asserting that "there were scores of *journeymen* printers within the prison walls," is total, unmitigated CALUMNY! We know not of even ONE such a person existing there. Our declaration was made in irony; and it was simply this—that the State in following out its line of policy, should tutor its convicts to do its own printing; and by way of encouragement, we stated there was no doubt but these gentry could discharge the duties of the office with as much eclat as that class of stragglers, who annually visit our Capitol for employment in State printing, and are annually kicked out by the city fraternity as "journeymen stragglers." Who of our respectable printers, are willing to assume a position with these men? —let *him* take up the quarrel, "for him have we offended."

N. B. The above article was partly in type before the appearance of the last Statesman, and the proceedings of the Typographical junto, as published in it. We determined to let it remain unchanged, and have done so.

☞ We understand that some young men of Mr. Hitchcock's congregation have organized, or are about to organize a Benevolent Society for the relief of the destitute poor in our city, through the inclemency of the season. It is honorable to the actors in such enterprises, and to human nature itself, to observe the young men of our city abandoning the haunts of dissipation, and the paths of ambition, to follow God-like benevolence through the walks of charity.

A POINT OF ARISTOCRACY.

For our Legislature to employ convicts to discharge the work of our citizens, while it demands free intelligent mechanics to perform its own offices. E. G. Vide—State printing and prison contracts.

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor:
[illegible] every Friday, At Two Dol-

[illegible] THE STRIPES, [illegible] BLACK OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."—*Henry Clay in 1810*
[*Cin. Enquirer.*

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to [illegible]

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signals there already, and the fourth of March

---

A TEMPEST AND A VOLCANO—ALL IN ONE TEA POT!!

The Locofoco portion of the Typographical Society of this City, held a privy junto a day or two since, for the purpose of concocting a scheme by which they could dishonestly filch the name and character of that Society, and employ them as branding tools to stigmatize the editor of this paper.— This ridiculous farce was opened by a Mr. G. B. White, (an inveterate Locofoco,) who moved that a certain article in the last No. of the Tribune should be taken up and considered by the Cabal in Session—Whereupon, The Ohio State Tribune was very gravely "taken up," some half a dozen lines culled out from a garbled paragraph and with great pomposity read off to the horrified assemblage. A Mr. G. Pearce, (another inveterate Locofoco) moved with the spirit of indignation straightway elevated himself upon his extremities and proposed the appointment of a committee to express the "sense" (?) of this meeting. Whereupon, this aforesaid White and the aforesaid Pearce together with a Mr. Berry, (another Locofoco) were appointed to this office—these dignitaries withdrew and "after retiring *a short time*" (so says the Statesman) brought in the "sense of the meeting," which they had apparently discovered after a few moments search, in some retired attic of the Statesman office, done up in a choice bit of casse-quire and wrought out with great elaboration—this they introduced amid a terrific solemnity—it was approved by a simultaneous yell from the junto. On motion of a Mr. Yearick, (another inveterate Locofoco) it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting should be published in the Ohio State Journal, (?!!) and the Locofoco and Tyler paper; and the Cabal dissolved in a Tempest of hoots and screeches.

Such was the getting up and explosion of the first federal bomb shell, that has been leveled at the Ohio State Tribune—its inception was farce—its action pantomime and its wretched denouement has elicited the scorn of the Whigs of that association and the ridicule of their own mechanics throughout the city. The idea of publishing the "proceedings" in the Journal, (maugre the approval of its Editor) is inimitably rich—it was a most silly and bootless attempt at pulling the wool over the eyes of our citizens throughout the State. Why did those gentry not resolve to publish the "proceedings" in the Ohio State Tribune? We should have assigned them "Select rooms."

"WHEN THE OLD COCK CROWS THE YOUNG ONE LEARNS."

The editor of the Tribune has been shaking in his shoes for the last several days in view of some ill-omened fragments of "taste-quires" that have been flitting across his sanctum. One of the most portentous of these "incidents" we hereby annex for the edification of our epistolary correspondents. It is addressed to ourself:

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 27th, 1844.

Sir—I notice in your paper of Saturday last, that you have spoken in a very disrespectful manner of the Journeyman Printers of this place. I wish you to understand that in speaking in any manner disrespectful of that class of men, you at once touch the feelings of me. I am a subscriber to your paper, and I wish you to stop it immediately. I have paid for it for the present year. I do not wish to take any paper that will abuse any class of mechanics, as I number among them. You, while speaking of prison monopolies, could have used better language than you have done, and I will let you know that if you do not retract what you have said in relation to us as a body of men, and apologize through the columns of your paper, that you may depend upon getting the same fate that a certain other did, on a certain other occasion a few days since. You are nothing but a little whiffet. If you were any thing else but a beardless boy, you would get a cow-hiding before Monday night, and unless you do as I have requested, you will get a caning any how. I have nothing more to say to you at present, but request you for the sake of yourself and myself to retract what you have said. I have said nothing to the balance of the Journeymen on the subject, but I know that they are like myself, they have too much self pride to lay such slanders down, without uttering something in self defence.

ARTHUR T. CLARK.

To G. T. STEWART.

We are personally unacquainted with the author of the above precious communication. Judging from the belligerency of his present attitude, we feel no desire to cultivate the acquaintance farther. We shall assure him nevertheless, that we do not feel at all inimically disposed, and would not injure him for the world, *if we could*. If he doubts our protestations, we will convince him by a slight quotation from the Statutes, which may illustrate our position with some accuracy. We refer him to

AN ACT for the punishment of certain offences therein named—passed March 8, 1838.

SECTION 23. That if any person shall knowingly send or deliver any letter or writing, with or without a name subscribed thereto, or signed with a fictitious name, containing wilful and malicious threats of injury of any kind whatever, (or with the intent or for the purpose of extorting money or other valuable things from any person) every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the cell or dungeon of the jail of the county, and be fed on bread and water only, not exceeding ten days or both at the discretion of the court.

"A QUERY—TO MECHANICS."

We observe that several of our personal friends have misinterpreted the tenor of our last editorial under this head. We have not yet assumed the position that it would be *policy* for our Legislature to remove the State Printing to within the walls of the Penitentiary. On the contrary we believe it would be doing injustice to a large class of our citizens, viz: the *Printers*. The current of our strictures on the present system, tended to show the utter inconsistency of the present course of State policy in the prison economy. We believe that the convict labor can be better directed than it now is, or could be by the introduction of printing or any thing of the kind, affecting any part of our mechanics. We asked where was the equity of the legislature in farming out its labor to one branch of citizens and contracting its own workmen to snatch away the industry of another class—it is flagrant wrong and should be remedied as a matter of justice; for equity of government can only co exist with an *equal* exercise of its functions—let the Government *in the first place*, never retard the industry of its citizens—to this end let the prison labor be immediately directed in a counter channel from what it is—and *secondly*, let the Government continue to *foster* that industry—to this end, let every species of its labor be consigned to the hands of our citizens. Let the labor of its convicts be averted from all their interests. Our motto is, do justice *equally* or not at all—oppress *all* or *none*—let our rulers act *impartially* and we have no apprehension that justice will not be done: but we cannot conceive of a more destructive element in a Republic, than the enactment of unequal law, and the operation of a State policy unequally affecting its subjects.

☞ The notice of the meeting of the Third Ward CLAY CLUB this evening in Krauss' Military Hall, will be found below.—Messrs. White and Duncan are to address the meeting. Let every Whig be there: business in relation to the projected Clay Club Hall of this city, will be advanced. Who will not come up and hear the indomitable White and his eloquent colleague?

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

This was another link in a series of successful efforts for the reclaim of our intemperate fellow-citizens. Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ross, made a noble appeal to the philanthropy of our city in behalf of the movement. We understand that the list of signers to the society's pledge exceeds 3,000!—Numbers of inveterate backsliders are being reclaimed, and many hardened inebriates are flocking to the Temperance Ark. God speed it over the waters!

☞ THIRD WARD CLAY CLUB will meet this evening (Wednesday) at Krauss's Military Hall.—Addresses will be delivered by Mr. WHITE and others. Let there be a general turn out.

Our German friends are respectfully invited to attend.
Jan. 31, 1844.

GODDARD ON TEETH.

THE Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human teeth; with the most approved methods of treatment—including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth, with thirty plates. By Paul B. Goddard, M. D., M. A. N. S. M. A. P. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on Anatomy, etc. etc. Aided in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, Dentist.

Just received, and for sale, at the Philadelphia price, at the Store of

DERBY & ALLEN.

January [illegible], 1844.

FINE ARTS.

THE subscriber has removed from the Buckeye Block, to the Mechanic's Hall, where he will devote himself exclusively to the Fine Arts, and having the advantage of a first rate painting room, will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may employ him to execute correct Portraits of themselves or friends. He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all those who have so liberally patronised him heretofore.

GEORGE W. PHILIPS.

Columbus, Jan. 19, 1843.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

[illegible] and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—x42tf] WM. BARKER.

Doctors Lathrop & Schenck.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of **Medicine, Surgery, etc.** Office at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, on Town street, south side, between High and Third streets, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Jan. 12, 1844.

NEW STORE.

ELLIS, SESSIONS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, &c. No. 1, Russell's Building, 3 doors south of the Clinton Bank, High street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 24—42 tf.

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Flour Store, opposite the State House, State street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 17—40 tf

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinto, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—39 tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17—40 tf

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S, No. 2 NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in quality, style or price. His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handk'fs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit*, or the price of Goods and making. Any gentleman can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats*.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for Cash. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall*.

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES, OF OVER 1100 LARGE PAGES,
WITH THREE ENGRAVINGS!
THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY FIVE CTS.

This edition comprises—

I. A Memoir of Henry Clay—clear and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

II. The speeches of Mr. Clay, from 1810 to 1842 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—"Mr. Clay said" so and so, and "he urged, &c., in stead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr. Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness and correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and, whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the fate of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. A Portrait of Henry Clay, *from an original painting by Linen*, engraved by Prud'homme.

II. A view of the birthplace of Henry Clay, in "The Slashes of Hanover," Virginia—engraved on steel.

III. An Engraved Fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Clay.

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which is now offered to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for *One Dollar and twenty-five cents*. It is printed on fine white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers, and afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before.

Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of,
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
December, 9, 1843.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed the Tribune Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ☞ OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

GIDEON T. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagora of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

THE Weekly and Semi-weekly TRIBUNE will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

FOR THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE PER ANNUM,			$2,00
do.	do.	Six months,	1,50
do.	do.	For the session.	1,00
For the Weekly,	do.	Per Annum,	1,50
do.	do.	Six months,	1,00

☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.

G. T. STEWART.
E. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. YEO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus, that he has taken a room in Mr. Deshler's buildings, near the City Hall, to give lessons in Dancing. Juvenile Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2 till 5. Gentlemen's classes on the same evenings from 7 till 9; to commence on Monday, 15th of January.
Jan. 17, 1844—40 tf.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—Containing, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
Jan. 17—40 tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—ALEXANDER A. STEWART, *Merchant Tailor*, has recently returned, and just received from New-York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths,
Sack-Coat Cloths,
Beaver Cloths,
American, French and English Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,
Cut-Velvet Vestings,
Woolen do.,
Plain, Black and figured Satins,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Socks,
Travelling Money Belts,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
Gents' Morning Gowns,
White Figured Satins for evening and party dresses,
Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Byron Collars,
Common do.,
All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings.

Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts, ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest, solely in newspaper declamation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—*a candid examination*. Columbus, Jan. 1844.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.
Jan. 17—40 tf

Magistrate's Blanks,
For sale at the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and Saddle covers of the same material; also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms ☞a few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.☜

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil arbitrations and awards, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sherwood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L. Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports, Volume 3, Paigre's Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—30-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calander calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York, with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 60 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shusham, Muslin de Laines, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets,* COLUMBUS, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce,

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 68 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Bottles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

B. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Peach, Pot ash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 26, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co. Practical Hatters, having established themselves *One Door South of the Neil House,* would inform the public that there can be found at all times

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK

Manufacture, all of the ***LATEST STYLES*** and ***PATTERNS.***

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 11.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BIRANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—*Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.*

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metalic taste.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co. have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sight exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH,

November 18, 1843. n30

E. AYRES,

(High street, opposite the State Buildings, Columbus,)

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron, and Brass Ware,—Also, Stoves and Hollow Ware. All of which are warranted of the best quality.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for articles in the above line.

Dec. 20—37-tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 12, 1843.—n35

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf, muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Athenæum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 8 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perrenial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—10 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Bell of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—48 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House.

C W KENT.

Dec. 12—35-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN,

November 25, 1843. n31

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale, JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

☞Incorruptible Teeth.☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus, Ohio,* has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactury of Messrs. Uffington and Kunz. Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices.*

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH.—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street, opposite the city house,* ☞RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS: *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spr. Turpentine, Camphine Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also,* Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line; to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843. n29

Trunks.

A FIRST rate assortment of hard leather trunks, of of a superior quality; also common trunks. Prices to suit the times—for sale by

E. N. SLOCUM.

A few doors south of the Neil House.

Dec. 9, 1843.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory.

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM will keep constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks Valises, Traveling Bags, Portmanteaus, Carriage and Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c. Also—Baldwin's patent spring Saddles.

☞*Military* work executed to order.

The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Call in and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1843.

☞CITY AUCTION ROOM.☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. Per centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

G. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—dtf.

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisens, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1-2 cts to $4 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Shaveology and Shearotomy.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetised under the operation by having their cranium well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered *Iron,* wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHTS!!

WM. B. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil,* West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp,* Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 6th, 1844.—tf.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Mansfield, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

AMRICAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & [illegible]ffman,

North Main Street,

No. 24-6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE,

BY P. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OYLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS, AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BEERS,

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

J. C. REED,

TAILOR,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & [illegible]

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

WM. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 2d. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 3d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John McLean.

Oct. 12.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBAUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 28, 1843.—tf.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Ruston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—3m

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCauley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Frederika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edw. Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK,

FOR sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, by

JOHN G. ARMBAUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 28—tf

---

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Free Democrat

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. [illegible] FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.
[illegible] every Friday, for Two Dol[illegible]

[illegible] OUR STRENGTH, AND [illegible] OUR SHOW, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND [illegible] WORK IN THE KITCHEN."—*Henry Clay in 1810.*
[*Cin. Enquirer.*

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his [illegible]

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorised agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickawy, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March [illegible]

Free Democrat

070
PORTFOLIO 16

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY [illegible]

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1844. NUMBER 46.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART EDITOR

Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, for Three Dollars per year; and once a week for One Dollar Fifty Cents—payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.

Office of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

LINES
TO MISS M. J. H * * *
BY A STRANGER.

[illegible]
As Peri's are
Within Persian Paradise:
The lovely light
Of beams more bright
Beams from thy dark and dazzling eyes.

Thy lips of love,
Not those above
Have greater charms, than to thine given.
Thy voice is sweet
As tunes that greet
The ear, from holy harps in Heav'n.

The rich red rose
In beauty grows
Upon thy fascinating face;
Thy form is fair
As angels are
And full of gentleness and grace.

Thy lovely brow
Of beauty now
The stoic might with bliss behold:
Upon thy breast
Thy ringlets rest
Like clustering grapes, of glittering gold.

Each clustering curl,
And tooth of pearl
And charm to every feature gives
Are bright to me,
As faith may see
'Mong Houri's in a Turkish Heav'n.

But oh! of mind
Thy charms refined
Have power to captivate the heart;
Its brilliant light
Beams in thy sight
And to the soul doth bliss impart.

February 1, 1844.

SPEECH OF MR. J. ADAMS ON THE STATE PRISON MONOPOLY.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Citizens of Columbus, was held at the City Hall on Friday evening the 26th inst., to take into consideration the present mode of employing the Convicts, and the injurious effects that it has on the Mechanics of the State, and the Citizens of Columbus, and the Farmers that make this their market.

On motion, it was Resolved that Mr. J. Adams address this meeting.

Mr. Adam rose and said: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens, the object for which this meeting is convened, is a very important one, and I am only sorry that I can not do that justice to the subject which the importance of it requires. Sir, the Mechanics of your State have petitioned to your Legislators for a "Redress of Grievances" in regard to the Penitentiary system; but their petitions have been disregarded and treated with contempt. Why, I ask, is this? Is our usefulness as citizens, as producers of wealth not worthy of their consideration? Are our public servants to become our masters? If so, the object for which our forefathers spilt their blood, has not been accomplished; equal laws and justice are the fundamental principles upon which this government is founded. Sir, let me tell you what I conceive to be the duty of legislators. When ever any portion of our citizens petition them on any subject, it is their duty to hear the petition, to examine if their is any cause of complaint, and if so, they should remedy it as soon as possible, and further in framing all laws they should be weighed in the scale of justice, and nothing should become a law that inflicts an injury on the mass for the benefit of the few; those positions no one will deny. Now sir, let us investigate this system of employing Convicts. I shall first read you an extract from the Warden and Directors Report, which is as follows, "The Mechanics in various portions of the State, complain loudly against this institution for manufacturing articles that come in competition with their labor. Whether this complaint is real or imaginary we do not pretend to discuss."

This, gentleman, I shall take for my text, and endeavor to show that there is not much "imagination" about it. I will first commence with the Tailoring business, the best hands in the Prison are farmed out for 40 cents per day, and so down as low as 25 cents, and the state feeds and clothes them. Forty Cents per day is $2 40 cents per week, and those men that work on the finest broad cloth coats, average a coat and a half a week; now let us see what honest labor costs; a man who is under the employ of Stewart, Reed, and others in your city, pays $5 00 for making a coat, so a coat and a half will cost them $7 50, while on the other hand, the man who has this "exclusive privilege" as he calls it, gets one coat and a half made for $2 40; by this, you perceive the Legislature to create a system that gives to this "exclusive gentleman" $5 10 on every hand that can make a coat in the Prison, and all other work is in proportion. Now I would ask, if the cause of complaint of the Tailors of your city is real or is it "imaginary?" I will now call your attention to the Coopering business. They have within the walls of the Penitentiary, machinery for fixing up stuff for barrels, by which they are enabled to manufacture more than they could by hand. By inquiry, I find the hands make about five a day. (that is the old hands) They are farmed out for 40 cents per day and so down to 25 cents, and the State "finds them;" the wages of honest labor is 25 cents a piece for making pork barrels, and five is a days work, so you will perceive gentlemen, that your Legislature gives one man the privilege of having five barrels made for 40 cents, while our honest men has to give $1 25 cents; or in other words one gives $2 40 for making 30 barrels, while the other gives $7 50. With regard to the man who has this contract, I shall ask your attention for a few moments. Some time ago he went to Circleville; there was a large coopering establishment in that town which employed some twenty hands; and they had a contract with mills which would give those hands employment all winter; but, without regard to the honest labor employed in that establishment, he found it his interest to buy them out and made some pretensions that he would keep these men employed; he got hold of the establishment and what did he do? Why sir, he turned them out of doors and locked up the establishment, and said he had plenty of coopers in the Prison! A large portion of these men had families depending on their daily labor. I should like to know, sir, if those Directors and Warden were placed in the situation of these men, whether their complaints would be real or "imaginary?"—especially if their families depended on their daily work for bread. Again this same "exclusive gentleman" went to undermine one of our most respectable citizens, after having built himself a shop and contracted for a lot of work and employed hands to fulfill the contracts, he went to those men that this man had agreed with, and offered to furnish them with barrels for 40 per cent less than he could do it for; and if he could have got those contracts, he would have thrown these men out of employment too. I will call your attention to the contract of the Shoe Makers which was about the same as I have mentioned; with regard to the others, the contractors had for 40 cents per day the best hands, and they were tasked three pair of boots a week, which gave them the privilege of having three pair made for $2 40, while a mechanic in your city has to pay honest labor $2 75 for making one pair, or in other words, they had three pair made for 35 cents less than what a man doing an honest business could get one pair for! Is there any "imagination" in this? The same proportion in all other business that is carried on in the Prison, Cabinetmaking, smith-shop, harness making, hardware and plain shop—they are all in proportion. The men that have this labor farmed, say, the Legislature cannot take it from them? they say they have a vested right, and strut around with as much pomposity as though they had a bank charter in their pockets! I shall give you the law on this subject;—but I want to say something more in regard to this Report. I will give you a few lines more of the Wardens Report. "It has been, and may be said, that the earnings of this institution is nothing but Convict labor, but we believe that the Revenue of the Prison when paid into the Treasury, is as much cash as that collected by taxation." Mr. Chairman, no one doubts this part of the Report, for we all know that by the present system, the Mechanics have to pay all the tax that support the Convicts in the Prison, and it is worse, ten fold than a direct tax; but this is not all, they have to bear the degradation of the whole system; why is it that those who have the least at stake, have to pay all the tax to support the convicts, by having their labor coming in competition with them; sir, it would be far better for the Mechanics in the several counties in this State, that the jail doors were thrown open, and those men after being convicted were set at liberty, for than we could protect ourselves from being plundered; but now it is legalized by the Legislature. Sir, I have further items from this Report that I will read; they say, "besides the foregoing evidence of prosperity, I beg leave to mention another equally conclusive. Every Contractor in the Prison, is now anxious to obtain more hands." Who doubts this part of the Report? for my part gentleman, I do not, for I do not suppose these contractors would care, if all the Mechanics in the State of Ohio were in the Penitentiary, so that they could get them for from 25 to 40 cents per day, and have the State feed and clothe them; this is the evidence of its prosperity. Sir, I said I would read the law upon this subject. I have here in Swan's Statutes of Ohio, a law passed Feb. 3 1835, (page 624 Sec. 5) of that act giving the duty of the Warden.

"The Warden shall attend to the purchasing of raw materials to be manufactured in the the Prison, and shall also attend to the sale of all articles manufactured therein; he shall also provide food and clothing for the convicts, and shall have the charge of the whole operation of the establishment. All moneys drawn from the Treasury for the use of the Prison after the same shall be completed, shall be drawn on the order of the Warden, countersigned by at least one of the Directors, and under such regulations as shall from time to time be prescribed by law or the rules established by the Directors, this law is in full force."

I will now read from an act passed Feb. 23 1835, [page 628 section [illegible]]

"That all offenders imprisoned as aforesaid, shall during the term of his or her confinement, be clothed at the expense of the State in garments of coarse material, and all convicts shall be fed on coarse but wholesome food, and shall as far as may be consistent with their age and sex, health and ability, be kept at hard labor in such a manner as the Warden shall deem most proper and most beneficial and advantageous to the State, and under such rules and regulations as the Directors may from time to time prescribe, and it shall be lawful for the Warden when in his opinion it may be necessary, to employ suitable persons to instruct the prisoners in any branch in which they may be employed, and the said prisoners shall at all times be kept separate, with as little intercourse with each other as the nature of the employment and the apartments of the Penitentiary will permit."

Now, Sir, Chairman, I have read every law on this subject, and I have examined every statute that has reference to the discipline of the Prison, and where the Directors and the Warden get the power to enrich the few at the expense of the great mass, I am unable to see. Sir, I believe if they have the power to contract this labor to a favored few, and make the State bound for the same, they have power to contract with a Butcher and agree to give him one dollar per pound for beef, or a Farmer, and agree to give him one hundred dollars a cord for wood for five years, and make the State bound for it. Why, sir, these men say that our Legislature can't do any thing with them, forsooth they have a contract. I have understood from good authority, that the man who has the cooper's, can get thirty thousand dollars for what he calls his vested rights. I will now ask, if this is the case, whether the convicts are employed to the greatest advantage to the State. Sir, they might as well tell me it would be an advantage to the State to give a dollar a pound for beef, and enrich a certain butcher at the expense of the great mass of the people of Ohio. Sir, with all these facts before us, we have insult added to injury, by the officers of this institution, wondering whether our complaints are real or only imaginary.

I have now, fellow mechanics, given you a history of the way this institution is conducted, and the oppression of this system. I shall now turn my attention to those men who hold the real estate in this City, and call upon them to aid us [illegible] always contended that the wealth of a nation depends on the extent and richness of its soil, mineral and its other various resources, and the manly skill and industry of its producers; and so it is with a city: its wealth depends upon the number, skill, and industry of its inhabitants and the richness of soil that surrounds it. With this view, does not this degrading system keep mechanics and capitalists from entering your city? I contend that it does. Go to any place on the Ohio River, or on your Lakes, where emigrants land on entering the state to seek a home, and you hear them making enquiry in regard to the different places. If they should enquire any thing about Columbus, the first thing said, is, "Don't go there, the Prison does all the manufacturing for that place!" I will guarantee, if this system were abolished, that in less than three years, real estate would be worth one-third more than it is at present; and no man can doubt, but that it would be much better for the merchants of the place: for these men who come here would want clothing, groceries, and every thing else the city affords. The farmer would be benefited; because it would give him a better home market for his surplus produce. I contend that all classes of our citizens are injured by this system. And who is benefited? A few merciless speculators, who, speculating on the labor of the convicts. We often hear it said, "Put them at stone cutting on the public buildings, they will save the state a great deal of money." Why not put them on the public printing? Would this not save the State some money? Are not the stone cutters as worthy of protection by legislation as the Printers? Why not have accounts audited in the prison and save that item of expense? I have no doubt but that the Pres't of the Gallipolis Bank, who is an inmate of the prison, is more skilled in modern financiering, than our friend Brough! Why not have the Treasurer's office there; that would save another item of expense, and the walls would be sufficient security that he would not Swartwout with the funds. I mean no disrespect to the officers of the State Government. But I contend that one argument is as good as the other. We find considerable argument put forth to defend this system. One I shall notice, viz. they say they sell things as high as those do who encourage the honest laborer. So much the greater the monopoly, for every one knows that the value of an article is rated by the cost of the material, and the labor that it takes, to produce it. Though this is not the fact, that they sell as high, only at certain times. If a capitalist should come to your city to conduct any business, they would undersell him and break him up, or else drive him out of the place, and then they would raise the price of the article. I have now endeavored to show you a portion of the evils of this system. Many plans have been devised to do away with this degrading curse upon the mechanics. I will mention one;—the Tailors in this city, who agreed not to go into the prison and superintend that business upon any consideration; the contractor went to another town and found a man contemptible enough to take the situation; and the man that would do it under such circumstances, is a fit associate for convicts, and that is all he is fit for. Sir, the mechanics of the great State of Ohio, have endeavored to keep this question out of politics. But if this Legislature does not alter, amend, or abolish this system so that it will not interfere with the mechanics in your state, I for one am willing to enter the political arena, and never lay down my arms until the system is abolished, and that stain of disgrace wiped out. It is said that the Abolitionists have the balance of power with six thousand voters. What power have we with 80 thousand! Let every mechanic in the State, both Whig and Democrat, pledge himself to vote for no man who will not go for the total annihilation of the whole system. We have a host of men who will be with us—many in Hamilton county—such men as Shelbaker, Phillips, Anderson, and a host of others. We have the power and let us show these men that would be our masters, that we will use it, and hurl them from their seats and place men there who will do justice to this class of citizens, who have such powerful reason of complaint. I call upon our fellow mechanics throughout the State to arouse from their lethargy and buckle on their armor and organize in every county in the State, and never lay down their arms until this degrading and disgraceful system is abolished; let us act in concert and unanimity, and victory will be the reward of our labor. I thank you for your attention.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

The old soldier delights to recount the reminiscences of olden times. If more than 80 winters have frosted his locks, he will point you to Lexington, Monmouth, or perchance Bunkers Hill.

If the time of his adventures were of more recent date you will be referred to Bridgewater, Queenstown Heights, or Lundy's Lane, where men met men, and like Greek meeting Greek, measured steel.

He will graphically portray the sufferings of hunger, his sleepless nights, his forced marches, and the innumerable other hardships he endured, to gain, or maintain the independence of his country—to ensure the perpetuity of the blessings vouchsafed to his countrymen by a benign Providence, through the elements of nature, and the guidance of mind in the production of the organic law which regulates the whole. He will glory in the achievements of himself and comrades in bygone days, and as thought crowds upon thought, luxuriate upon his well earned fame; as the Dutchman does upon the whiffs from his pipe,—fight his battles o'er again, and wonder, and doubt, and be amazed that all is not so prosperous and happy as in former times.

So, methinks the civilian—the speculative man—any man *who thinks*, or has any pretentions to a correct knowledge of our past history, reverts to former prosperous days and scenes with pleasurable emotions, and wonders what ill fated star has guided our all potent councellors for a few years past.

He must see and feel that some evil genius has been at work marring and disorganizing the fair democratic fabric bequeathed to us by our patriotic fathers. His memory carries him back to the golden days of our country's prosperity, and he pants for the renewal of such times as existed before commenced the officeholders 'reign of terror.'

We fancy it is only necessary for us as a people to return to first principles, elect a true democratic President like Mr. Clay, instead of an office holders president like Jackson or Van Buren, to become again as blithesome and prosperous as in our most palmy days, surrounded as we then were, with more to gladden the heart of man than any people on whom the sun ever shone, save in the glory of Eden.

It seems to us that no ingenious mind can have any difficulty in fixing upon the time of our country's greatest prosperity, and if not, in discovering what policy, what laws were the procuring cause of that prosperity.

The man who abandons a certainty for an uncertainty in the affairs of human life is generally noted by his fellows as an unwise man. Why should not the same judgment be pronounced against the wayward politician?

The great body of the people are aiming for the same thing. They are a confiding people and have been deceived much in the same manner the multitude are deceived by the thief who of all the throng cries thief the loudest?

The party which elected Van Buren to the Presidency, and expect to do so again, stole the livery of democracy, under cover of which to out Herrod Herrod in acts of tyranny, oppression and every kind of misrule. We ask the people to think of these things—to enquire where originated all the hardship which the country has endured for years past, if not from mal-administration. If that be the cause, and we do not see how you can honestly come to any other conclusion, we implore those who have shunned the Whig party because they have been cried down as federalists, and put without the pale of democracy by the verest cabal of oligarchists that ever infested any country, to join those who are bent on electing an administration which shall be distinguished like that of the Younger Adams for economy and the strictest honesty in every department of the government—for maintaining peace in our borders and with all nations—for protecting home industry that it may be largely rewarded, commerce greatly extended and our revenue again exceed our expenditures, the resources of the country be rapidly developed, through the aid of a sound currency, such as we then had, and the best the world ever saw, that proscription for opinion's sake may cease, good order, respect to the laws, and active enterprise characterise the whole people.

Such was the happy state of this country during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams.

The spoilers came proclaiming and puffing their democracy!! democracy!!! and have scattered broadcast over the whole land monuments of wretchedness, the fruits of their corruption and ambition as palpable to the intelligent mind as the everlasting hills. We entreat electors who know our statements to be essentially true, as we aver them to be before high heaven, to muse and ponder, and weigh well the probable results of longer sustaining men and the officeholders' party, which strives to perpetuate sycophantic subservency to the powers that be, rather than inculcate the bold and noble part of independent freemen—a party which destroyed the currency and paralyzed the industry of the country, which encouraged the most reckless and ruinous speculation, which proscribed without stint for opinion's sake, and succumbed to defaulting officeholders, and in the name of retrenchment and reform squandered untold millions of money, left a large public debt as a legacy, corrupted and most fearfully demoralized the people, disregarded and contemned the constitution, under which evils the country has groaned for years.

A momentous question is to be decided at the ensuing Presidential election. We fear not the result, if truth is freely placed before the people.

MADISON.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

We have seldom read a poem possessing more of the elements of poetic beauty, than "Lowell's Heritage."—It possesses a simple pathos in its expression, which we have never seen surpassed. We entreat it for our readers.

THE HERITAGE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And piles of bricks, and stone, and gold,
And he inherits soft, white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear the garment old;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares:
The bank may break, the factory burn,
Some breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft, white hands, would hardly earn
A living that would suit his turn;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit;
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,
Content that from employment springs,
A heart that in his labor sings;
A heritage it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
A patience learned by being poor:
Courage, if sorrow come to bear it,
A fellow-feeling that is sure
To make the out-cast bless his door;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

O, rich man's son, there is a toil
That with all others level stands;
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whitens, soft, white hands;
This is the best crop from thy lands;
A heritage it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

O, poor man's son, scorn not thy state,
There is worse weariness than thine,
In merely being rich and great;
Work only makes the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and benign;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last;
Both children of the same dear God,
Prove title to your heirship vast
By record of a well-filled past;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

FINE ARTS.

THE subscriber has removed from the Buckeye Block, to the Mechanic's Hall, where he will devote himself exclusively to the Fine Arts, and having the advantage of a first rate painting room, will endeavour to render satisfaction to all who may employ him to execute correct Portraits of themselves or friends. He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all those who have so liberally patronised him heretofore.

GEORGE W. PHILIPS.

Columbus, Jan. 18, 1843.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL WHITE OF LICKING.
(*Subject to the approval of a State Convention.*)

In accordance with the custom of the American press generally, we now assume the right of expressing our preference in the selection of candidates for the gubernatorial office, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the secession of Mr. Spangler.—The name of that choice, we now unfurl at our mast-head. We are firm in the belief that no man in the scores and hundreds of worthies in the Whig ranks of Ohio, whose election would honor that office, can be found better able to discharge its responsible and arduous trust, than Samuel White of Licking. In the *war of faction*, what arm can cope with his in its single resistless energy in the halls of legislation, what brighter exemplar can we afford of patient, persevering, successful grappling with the great questions of state policy? If the question of availability be agitated, where, we ask, can you find a stronger man than he who in few brief months, by the exercise of his almost single prowess, subverted the empire of Federalism in his own county, and built up there as by magic, to the consternation of every foe, the sway of Whig principles! Next to the noble Corwin, we proclaim him our FIRST our sole choice. Fisher, Clark and many others are before the Party—in the decree of its convention we will cheerfully acquiesce—but until that decision be made, we plant ourself by the side of the Massilon Whigs in the support of the gallant White for that proud eminence.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

We clip the following from the correspondence of a friend in Wood co.—our apologies to the author for the freedom:

"Our political sky is quite calm at the present time—but there are some indications of a coming storm. The letter of Mr. Rives is the lightning flash that is seen on the verge of the horizon and the denunciation of Mr. Calhoun is the voice of the thunder bearer of Jove as he shakes the vault of heaven with his power. Already the Van Buren men look sad at the sight of their political prospects. Already they tremble for the fate of their favorite candidate—but they still refuse to give him up. They have staked their political salvation on his nomination, and they cling to him with the tenacity of the drowning. They see, they feel, they know, that they will be beaten, in the present political contest of the present year. They know that nothing but the fiat of Heaven can prevent the election of Henry Clay—but all avails nothing—"Whom the Gods destroy they first deprive of reason."—(*Sic transit gloria locofocoism.*)

The nomination of Spangler was well received here—and his declination occasioned remarkable surprise. But any other good man will be equally as well received. The Whigs are buckling on their armor with the determination to succeed; and by the blessing of Heaven they will succeed."

SABBATH CONVENTION.

☞ In a personal encounter with the State Printer a few days since, we were demanded the authority for the declaration we made in our editorial, that the reporter of the Statesman was stationed in the meeting—that authority we adduce from the columns of the Statesman itself, issued the evening preceding the session of the convention. Medary says:

"That the public may know what is doing, our Reporter has given a synopsis of its doings and debates."

Is the State Printer satisfied?

☞ We clip the following from one of the State Printers "O be joyful's" at the late Federal Convention in this city—it illustrates beautifully the

"SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY."

"We have just been introduced to another delegate who walked all the way from Mad River township, Clark county, 51 miles. He says he no other business than to attend the Convention, and to pay for the Ohio Statesman!—This is the spirit of democracy—the best in the world."

ON DIT.

That a Volcano has broken out in North Carolina.

☞ Our thanks to Senator Van Vorhes and Hon. Mr. Cram of the House, for the Reports from their tables.

EXHIBITION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

We have not attended but few exhibitions of this character which induced in us a deeper interest than the one named. That soul must have forfeited all humanity, which will not yearn to those "prisoners of silence" with the deepest compassion. The exercises at the City Hall the last week, were of a highly thrilling nature to any mind gifted with common sympathy—the examination was close and minute; the answers of the pupils were given with surprising readiness. The Report of the Asylum from the table of Senator Ridgeway, presents many points of great interest—the institution seems in a highly encouraging position—the limits of our columns forbids us now to present the abstract which we desired. Ohio has reason to congratulate herself upon the success of her humane Institutions—truly they are the bright spots on her escutcheon.

☞ The present No. of the Weekly Tribune will probably pass into the hands of some thousands in different sections of the state. We ask every Whig who receives it to aid us with his subscription. We will furnish the Weekly from now until the close of the campaign for $1 00, to every one who will send us the money in advance and under the Post Master's frank without the solicitation of an agent.

"ARE YOU THE EDITOR OF THE OHIO STATE TRIBUNE?"

Such was the question that greeted us a few days since, as we descended the steps of the Neil House—with the exception of the three concluding words, this was the identical question propounded to the unlucky Teesdale, before the walking stick catastrophe. We instinctively turned our right optic in the direction of the speaker's dexter, but to the great mollifying of our crown locks, which were rapidly assuming a perpendicular attitude, we discovered a—vacancy. We then proceeded to a comprehensive survey of the person of our querist—there was about him a singular abruptness of demeanor, which, in polite circles, would have been deemed positively vulgar; his manual extremities, were clutched with an impassioned vehemence—his eyes were projected about seventeen degrees beyond the line of amity; and a mysterious inkling of beligerancy was visible in the rear of his nasal edifice. We were strongly reminded upon the conclusion of our examination, of a description which we had read of the famous prophet Mathias, in a West York snow storm. We need not inform our readers that the personage before us was the editor of the Statesman. In a grossly violent manner (so characteristic of bullies and fighting cocks) he began a series of questions and objurgations, which we answered with that meekness so habitual to ourself. We were charged with falsehood—we repelled the allegation with a modest denial. By a strange shifting of policy Medary stopped his blustering words, and assumed a wheedling tone, so peculiar to that functionary on certain occasions—he assured the Editor of the "Tribune," that he had once respected him, but, alack! one number of his paper had brought a change over those sympathies—what he asked (with a squint at the nadir) was to become of us if we persisted in our present course? Perceiving that his shift was fruitless, he resumed his first position, and in a peremptory manner demanded the authority for our convention editorial. As every independent editor should, we peremptorily refused, stating that we were not at liberty to give it, and would not. "The h—l you wont!" ejaculated the State Printer with a pious fervor—he turned upon his heel and—progressed.

We take the following from the Daily "Ky. Commonwealth." Why does not the Gazette accept the issue?

The Ohio Statesman, after quoting the denial by the Kentucky Gazette, of our statement that Col. Johnson had said that nothing could prevent the election of Mr. Clay but the running of himself, adds:

"And we may add, that the Commonwealth, submits to the correction of its falsehoods with a bad grace." But like others in the same fix, it has to take it."

When this denial of the Gazette made its appearance, we not only re-affirmed what we have said, but we distinctly and cooly proposed that, if Col. Johnson would make affidavit to his denial, would take such an issue with him in the matter, as would make it the duty of a grand jury to take the subject in hand. We now deliberately repeat the proposal; and will add that, if the Col. accepts it, and we don't prove, by democrats of the first respectability that he said substantially what we alleged, we will submit to the brand of falsehood without resistance or murmur. Until he accepts this proposal or submits to some other ordeal, the public will see that the Gazett's denial is a falsehood, perpetrated by Col. Johnson, or fabricated by the Gazette.

VILLAINY WITHOUT A CLOAK.

In the debates of Thursday, ultimo, Ewing, of Hamilton, took occasion to define his position on the currency question—he avowed his predilections for *Hard Money*; and strengthened his avowal by declaring that it had been his favorite dogma from childhood up. After his caloric had somewhat subsided he became alarmed at the impetuosity of his declaration, and notwithstanding the reporter of the Statesman had been challenged by Mr. Duncan of Licking, to give a full insertion of those remarks, Ewing, deliberately penned a chain of observations which contained barely the slighest resemblance to the language employed, and altogether unlike in substance, and presented the same to the reporter as his *bona fide* speech! It was inserted in the Statesman as such. As might be expected the indignation of every honest member in that body was aroused at this shameless misrepresentation—a series of criminations and a war of abuse followed among the Federal portion of the members, in which a few Whigs were attracted. Messrs. Lawrence and Willes of the minority were the fierce champions of the scissor-cut and thrust succeeded. There was a merry clash of denouncing syllables among the Harmony men. Willes maintained his position with an unflinching fortitude—he has never yet crouched to the finger of the Dictator, and it was a proud spectacle to see him sustain his single, devoted, firmness.

That night there was a fire on the high altar—the Tin Pan held solemn council—a new victim was offered to the Moloch of Dictation!

FIRES.

A succession of fires have occurred in our city within the past fornight—mostly confined to out buildings or barns, stables &c.—supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Our Firemen have, in subduing these fires, shewn themselves worthy of the highest praise.

THE MEETING OF LAST NIGHT,

Was a most spirited affair—there was a rally not only of the Young Men, but the senior portion of our citizens—the fire was not kindled in the Hall until about the hour of meeting—still scarcely a man left the walls—the eloquent White transfused his own fire to every heart, and few thought of chilly hands and aching feet. The Resolutions adopted by the Society we are unable to introduce in to-days paper, and must postpone to the next.

The Editor tenders his hearty thanks to its members for the warm sympathy evinced in his behalf.

ON THE EVE OF FRIDAY NEXT

A Mass gathering will take place at the Hall. Extensive preparations are making to bring up a grand rally of our citizens and particularly the Young Men. No mistake shall be permitted to occur in the proper warming of the building. Every effort will be made to secure a comfortable meeting.

ON THE TWENTY SECOND

A Mass meeting of the Whig Young Men throughout Franklin county, will convene here; come up to the rally, one and all. The Hon. Thomas Corwin has pledged himself to be with us and address the Young Men's Club on that day. Come up to the rescue Whigs of Franklin—we have the promise of a glorious day.

☞ Will not our Whig exchanges aid us more generally by inserting in their columns our Prospectus—on the third page? Will those who have inserted the former one make the necessary changes?

☞ Copies of the Sabbath Report, and of the Speech of Mr. Adams for sale at this office.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES.

Captain Duffey has retired from the charge of the Ohio State Tribune—it will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. G. T. Stewart and

J. W. Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.
[illegible] every Friday, at Two Dol-

[illegible] AND OUR [illegible], AND MAKE OUR [illegible] AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE HARVEST."—*Henry Clay in 1810*
[*Cin. Enquirer.*

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickawy, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their [illegible] there already, and the Fourth of March

True Democrat

070

E. Glover, and will support Henry Clay and the Whig cause. Gazette and Express.

The Ohio State Tribune has passed from the hands of Captain Duffy to G. T. Stewart. Judging from the first No., the paper will be conducted with great spirit. Success to this and all kindred enterprises.—*Hocking Valley Gazette.*

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., has become editor of this paper, and under his management we think the paper is likely to become a useful and efficient ally in the cause of Henry Clay. The new editor evinces talent and tact in the management of it, and is deserving of encouragement. The paper is published semi-weekly and weekly, in Columbus at three dollars and one dollar fifty per annum.—Newark Gaz.

SKETCHES OF PUBLIC MEN—HENRY CLAY.

John L. Dorsey Esq., well known as a gentleman of distinguished attainments, published, in [illegible] series of sketches of the great spirits [illegible] in the Congress of 1816. The [illegible] will be found very impartial and extremely well written:

Henry Clay.—The splendid genius of Mr. Clay soon attracted public notice. The first session he took his seat in the House of Representatives, he was called by that distinguished body to preside over its deliberations. This elevated position rendered the splendor of his talents even more conspicuous, and gave an additional charm to the serenity of his temper, the courtesy of his manners, and the eloquence of his oratory. He was remarkable (as he is now) for his perspicuous detail, solid judgment, intrepid confidence and manly boldness. From his first entrance into public life, he has always exhibited these qualities by which he has been uniformly distinguished; and understanding quick, sagacious, powerful; reasoning forcible and direct; strictly adhering to the points at issue. His style is eloquent and characterized by a clearness, and simplicity of diction, through which is visible a remarkable SIMPLICITY of mind. The casuistical subtleties, which occupy the attention of some of the noblest minds of the present time, possess, it would seem, no attractions for him. He has no inclination to employ himself in labors analogous to those of the damned in the Grecian Tartarus—to move in one continual revolving circle, and be rolling the same revolving stone.

Turn where we may, the trophies of his capacious mind are full in view. "We are praising Manlius in the sight of the capitol." He combines the fervor of a most generous enthusiasm with a deep insight into the great springs and sources of human action; profound contempt of all that is low and selfish, with an unwavering attachment to the institutions of the country. Indeed, it might almost be viewed as a triumph of our nature, that one so highly gifted should have on all trying occasions, been so disinterested and confiding, so solicitous of human happiness, and the protection of human rights. It may be, that some of his political principles, weighed in our scales, and measured by our rules, are found wanting; but such a commanding mind could not but be noble in its very errors; they were errors of judgment, and not errors of the heart. They "were the wreaths of mist floating in the atmosphere, which obscure the glories of the rising sun, while they are inflamed into beauty by its light."

A HOUSE WANTED.

ANY person having a small dwelling house, some where near the Franklin House, will do well to call at this office. Possession wanted immediately. For further particulars enquire at the TRIBUNE OFFICE.
Columbus, February 2, 1844.

Doctors Lathrop & Schenck.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of **Medicine, Surgery, etc.** Office at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, on Town street, south side, between High and Third streets, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Jan. 17, 1844.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—a42tf] WM. BARKER.

GODDARD ON TEETH.

THE Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human teeth; with the most approved methods of treatment—including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth, with thirty plates. By Paul B. Goddard, M. D., M. A. N. S. M. A. P. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on Anatomy, etc. etc. Aided in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, Dentist.

Just received, and for sale, at the Philadelphia price, at the Store of
DERBY & ALLEN.
January 25, 1844.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Pugh's Tin Store, *opposite the City House on High Street.*

THE Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favors.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin, Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.
G. J. PUGH.
Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated *national.* The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq. of Germantown; in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States," by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
January, 22, 1844.

STEPHENS' NISI PRIUS.

THE Law of Nisi Prius, Evidence in Civil Actions and Awards. By Archbald John Stephens, Barrister at Law, with notes and references to the latest American Decisions. By George Sharswood. Complete in 3 vols. 8 vo.

Just received and for sale at the Philadelphia price, at the Book Store of
DERBY & ALLEN.
Jan. 26, 1844.

S. Bradford & Caldwell,

TAKE this method to notify their customers and the public generally that they have taken the old Wagon Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Emmerick, deceased, on Friend street, east of High, where they intend carrying on

Blacksmithing

in the best manner, and on the lowest terms for cash.

They take wood and all kinds of produce for work.

☞ Also, wish to let the front shop to a good Wagon maker. Columbus, January 31st.—45

To Rent.

I wish to rent to a good tenant for one or two years, my brick house and lot situated on the corner of Town and Seventh streets. The house contains six rooms all on one floor and is very convenient, the neighborhood is good and the situation high and healthy. Also, several other rooms to rent; persons wishing to rent on very reasonable terms can call on me at my painting room in the Mechanics' Hall, or at the City house.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.
Columbus, Jan 29, 1844.

CAMBELL'S FOREIGN SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE, OR

Select Miscellany of European Literature and Arts.

This periodical has already acquired the enviable reputation of being the most complete and spirited Magazine of the kind ever published in the country. The frequency of its publication enables the publisher to furnish the cream of the Foreign Magazines in advance of all competition. As for instance, the number published on the 1st of each month is composed principally of articles selected from the Foreign Reviews and Magazines of the preceding month, and that issued on the 15th of the month can be entirely so made, thus placing the readers of the Semi-Monthly in possession of the choicest articles of the Foreign Press, several weeks in advance of a monthly competitor.

In the *Literary Department,* whilst the Magazine cannot pretend to originality in the frothy trash of the day, it is the aim of the publisher to furnish to its readers the best articles from the first minds of Europe, in the several departments of Criticism, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, &c., &c., and from the pens of such men as Brougham, Macauly, Carlyle, Sterling, Lander, Wilson, Lockhart, Hood, &c.

To add to its attractions, each number will be embellished with one of Sartain's splendid Mezzotint engravings, done in the very best style of that finished Artist, thus affording every year *twenty-four* of these beautiful engravings, whilst other Magazines are trumpeting to the world their three or four by the same Artist as a chief inducement to subscribers.

The very low price at which the Magazine is afforded can be best appreciated when it is remembered, that three splendid volumes containing each nearly six hundred imperial octavo pages, executed in the most finished Typographical style of any Magazine in the country, the text embellished with numerous illustrations, and each volume ornamented with many of Sartain's unequalled engravings are given every year, furnishing for $5 an amount of reading matter (exclusive of the engravings, worth of themselves alone more than the cost of the work) which cannot be procured from the original sources for less three hundred dollars.

Included in the engravings will be found portraits of the most distinguished men in the World of Letters, Science, and Art, thus furnishing a Portrait Gallery of the highest order of excellence, done in the most finished style of art, and worthy of preservation in any Library.

To Post Masters and others.—The acknowledged merit and rapidly growing popularity of Campbell's Magazine considered, the Publisher believes that from the following liberal terms thousands will be induced to subscribe.

To Clubs the following proposals are made: Five copies for $20; eight $30. Single copies $5 a year in advance. Single numbers 25 cents.

Editors inserting this advertisement and sending a copy of the paper containing it to this office, will be entitled to a copy of the work for one year.
JAMES M. CAMPBELL,
98 Chesnut st., Phila.; Up-stairs.

NEW STORE.

ELLIS, SESSIONS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, &c. No. 1, Rosselle Building, 3 doors south of the Clinton Bank, High street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 24—42 tf

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Flour Store, opposite the State House, State street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors. Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daugereotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enamelling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.
ALBERT DURAND.
GEORGE WISWALL.
Columbus, Jan. 1844—39-tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40 tf

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S. No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in *quality, style* or *price.* His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit,* or the price of Goods and making. Any gentlemen can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats.*

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.
Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. Thompson & Latham have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for Cash. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall.*
JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES, OF OVER 1100 LARGE PAGES,
WITH THREE ENGRAVINGS!
THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY FIVE CTS.

This edition comprises—

I. A Memoir of Henry Clay—clear and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

II. The Speeches of Mr. Clay, from 1810 to 1842 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—"Mr. Clay said" so and so, and "he urged, &c.," in stead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr. Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness and correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and, whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the fate of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. A Portrait of Henry Clay, from an original painting by Linen, engraved by Prud'homme.

II. A view of the birthplace of Henry Clay, in "The Slashes of Hanover," Virginia—engraved on steel.

III. An Engraved Fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Clay.

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which is now offered to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for *One Dollar and twenty-five cents.* It is printed on fair, white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers, and afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before.

Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of,
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
December, 9, 1843.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed the Tribune Office

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
☞OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.☜

GIDEON T. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagora of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

THE Weekly and Semi-weekly TRIBUNE will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

For the Semi-weekly Tribune per annum, $3,00
do. do. Six months, 1,50
do. do. For the session, 1,00
For the Weekly, do. Per Annum, 1,50
do. do. Six months, 1,00

☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.
G. T. STEWART,
E. GLOVER.
Jan. 17. 1844.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. YEO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus, that he has taken a room in Mr. Deshler's buildings, near the City Hall, to give lessons in Dancing. Juvenile Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 till 5. Gentlemen's classes on the same evenings from 7 till 9; to commence on Monday, 15th of January.
Jan. 17, 1844—40-tf.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—Containing, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
Jan. 17-40-tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—Alexander A. Stewart, *Merchant Tailor,* has recently returned, and just received from New York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths,
Sack-Coat Cloths,
Beaver Cloths,
American, French and English Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,
Cut-Velvet Vestings,
Woolen do.,
Plain, Black and figured Satins,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Socks,
Traveling Money Belts,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
Gents' Morning Gowns,
White Figured Satins for evening and party dresses,
Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Byron Collars,
Common do.,
All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings,

Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts, ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest solely in newspaper declamation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—a candid examination. Columbus, Jan. 1844.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.
Jan. 17-40 tf

Magistrate's Blanks,
For sale at the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and Saddle covers, of the same material; also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms ☞ a few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius: Evidence in civil arbitrations and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sherwood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paiges' Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 9—33-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calander calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 60 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushan, Muslin de Laues, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets,* COLUMBUS, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 35 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

R. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed, Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearl ash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co. Practical Hatters, having established themselves *One Door South of the Neil House,* would inform the public that there can found at all times

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK

Manufacture, all of the *LATEST STYLES* and *PATTERNS.*

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 11.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BERANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent. below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metallic taste.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD—W. S. HUBBARD & Co., have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sight exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

E. AYRES,

(High street, opposite the State Buildings, Columbus,)

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron, and Brass Ware,—Also, Stoves and Hollow Ware. All of which are warranted of the best quality.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for articles in the above line.

Dec. 20—37-tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. *His Table* is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 13, 1843.—n35

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Atheneum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 8 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perennial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—16 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Bell of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—48 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c, &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C. W. KENT.

Dec. 13—35-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN.

November 25, 1843. n31

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale. JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

☞ Incorruptible Teeth. ☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus, Ohio,* has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Uffington and Knox. Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity, at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices.*

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street, opposite the CITY HOUSE,* ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS; *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spt. Turpentine, Camphine Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also,* Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line, to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843. n28

Trunks.

A FIRST rate assortment of hard leather trunks, of a superior quality; also common trunks. Prices to suit the times—for sale by

E. N. SLOCUM.

A few doors south of the Neil House.

Dec. 9, 1843.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory.

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM will keep constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Saddles, Bridles, *Harness,* Trunks Valises, Traveling Bags, Portmanteaus, Carriage and Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes; &c., &c. Also—Baldwin's patent spring Saddles.

☞ *Military work* executed to order.

The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Call in and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1843.

☞ CITY AUCTION ROOM! ☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. Per centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

C. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—dtf.

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisens, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1 2 cts to $1 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Shaveology and Shearotomy.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetised under the operation by having their cranium well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 0, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHTS!!

WM. B. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil,* West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp,* Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 6th, 1844.—tf.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Muenscher, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & Coffman;

North Main Street,

No. 24—6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE.

BY P. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OYLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS,

AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. B[illegible]

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St. between Town and Rich sts, Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

J. C. REED,

TAILOR,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & SHELDON.)

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

WM. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 2d. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of the cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.

Oct. 12.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 26, 1843.—tf.

REMOVAL.

B. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Ruston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—2m

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the [illegible]) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCauley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Frederika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edw. Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK,

FOR sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, by JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 26—tf

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor;
[illegible] published every Friday, for Two Dol-

[illegible] carry out our firewood, and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."—*Henry Clay* in 1810.
[*Cin. Enquirer.*

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March,

---

True Democrat

070
070
PORTFOLIO 10

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1844. NUMBER [illegible]

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART EDITOR.
Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, for Three Dollars per year; and once a week for One Dollar Fifty Cents—payable in advance.
Advertisements inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.
Office of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

NEW STORE.

[illegible], SESSIONS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, [illegible]

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Floor Store, opposite the State House, State street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

DURAND & WISWALL
SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors. Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND.
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—39 tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S, No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in *quality, style* or *price.* His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue-black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit,* or the price of Goods and making. Any gentleman can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats.*

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall.*

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

S. Bradford & Caldwell,

TAKE this method to notify their customers and the public generally that they have taken the old Wagon Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Emmerick, deceased, on Friend street, east of High, where they intend carrying on

Blacksmithing

in the best manner, and on the lowest terms for cash.

They also take wood and all kinds of produce for work. ☞ Also, wish to let the front shop to a good Wagon maker. Columbus, January 31st.—45

To Rent.

I wish to rent to a good tenant for one or two years, my brick house and lot situated on the corner of Town and Seventh streets. The house contains six rooms all on one floor and is very convenient, the neighborhood is good and the situation high and healthy. Also, several other rooms to rent; persons wishing to rent on very reasonable terms can call on me at my painting room in the Mechanics' Hall, or at the City house.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Jan 29, 1844.

GEMS OF BEAUTY.

We introduce to-day to our columns three lovely extracts in verse and prose, which have scarcely their parallel in the world's Literature; they are emanations from the same shrine of beauty, and should never shine alone—links in the one chain of melody they should be bound together. All are descriptive of the same melancholy theme—"Woman, young and lovely woman, fading away from the earth in beautiful and uncomplaining melancholy." The impassioned [illegible] of Bishop Heber, "Thou art gone to the grave," can alone equal the Elegy of Burleigh, [illegible] "Broken Heart" [illegible] can solely vie with this sweet creation of our noble Prentice.—EDITOR TRIBUNE.

ELEGIAC STANZAS.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

She hath gone in the spring time of life,
Ere her sky hath been dimm'd by a cloud,
While her heart with the rapture of love was yet rife,
And the hopes of her youth were unbow'd—
From the lovely, who loved her too well;
From the heart that had grown to her own;
From the sorrow which late o'er her young spirit fell,
Like a dream of the night she hath flown;
And the earth hath received to its bosom the trust,
Ashes to ashes, and dust unto dust.

The spring, in its loveliness dress'd,
Will return with its music-wing'd hours,
And, kiss'd by the breath of the sweet south west,
The buds shall burst out in flowers;
And the flowers her grave-sod above,
Though the sleeper beneath recks it not,
Shall thickly be strewn by the hand of Love,
To cover with beauty the spot—
Meet emblems are they of the pure one and bright,
Who faded and fell with so early a blight.

Ay, the spring will return—but the blossom
That bloom'd in our presence the sweetest,
By the spoiler is borne from the cherishing bosom,
The loveliest of all and the fleetest!
The music of stream and of bird
Shall come back when the winter is o'er;
But the voice that was dearest to us shall be heard
In our desolate chambers no more!
[illegible]—
The light of her eye hath departed forever!

As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest
To repose on the bosom of God!
Where the sorrows of earth never more
May fling o'er its brightness a stain;
Where, in rapture and love, it shall ever adore,
With a gladness unmingled with pain;
And its thirst shall be slaked by the waters which spring,
Like a river of light, from the throne of the King!

There is weeping on earth for the lost!
There is bowing in grief to the ground!
But rejoicing and praise mid the sanctified host,
For a spirit in Paradise found!
Though brightness hath pass'd from the earth,
Yet a star is new-born in the sky,
And a soul hath gone home to the land of its birth,
Where are pleasures and fullness of joy!
And a new harp is strung, and a new song is given
To the breezes that float o'er the gardens of heaven!

BURIAL OF THE YOUNG.

BY [illegible]

The following touching description, for graphic power, simplicity and pathos, is hardly equalled in the English language; it describes the interment of a young and beautiful child, whose sweetness of disposition and purity of character are calculated to interest deeply the heart of every reader.—*Lowell Souvenir.*

Along the crowded path they bore her now; pure as the newly fallen snow that covered it; whose day on earth had been so fleeting. Under that porch where she had sat when Heaven in its mercy brought her to that peaceful spot, she passed again, and the old church received her in its quiet shade. They carried her to one old nook, where she had many a time sat musing, and laid their burden softly on the pavement. The light streamed in through the colored window—a window where the boughs of trees were ever rustling in the summer, and where the birds sang sweetly all the day long. With every breath of air that stirred among those branches in the sunshine, some trembling, changing light, would fall upon her grave. Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. Many a young hand dropped in its little wreath, many a stifled sob was heard. Some—and there not a few—knelt down. All were sincere and truthful in their sorrow.

The service done, the mourners stood apart, and the villagers closed around to look into the grave before the pavement stone should be replaced. One called to mind how he had seen her sitting on that spot, and how her book had fallen on her lap, and she was gazing with pensive face upon the sky. Another told how he had wondered much that one so delicate as she, should be so bold; how she had never feared to enter the church alone at night, but had loved to linger there when all was quiet, and even to climb the tower stair, with no more light than that of the moon's rays stealing through the loopholes in the thick old wall. A whisper went about among the oldest there, that she had seen and talked with angels; and when they called to mind how she had looked and spoken, and her early death, some thought it might be so indeed. Thus coming to the grave in little knots, and glancing down, and giving place to others, and falling off in whispering groups of three or four, the church was cleared in time of all but the sexton and the mourning friends. They saw the vault covered and the stone fixed down.

Then, when the dusk of evening had come on, and not a sound disturbed the sacred stillness of the place—when the bright moon poured in her light on the tomb and monument, on pillar, wall and arch, and most of all (it seemed to them) upon her quiet grave—in that calm time, when all outward things and inward thoughts teem with assurance of immortality, and worldly hopes and fears are humbled in the dust before them—then, with tranquil and submissive hearts they turned away, and left the child with God. Oh! it is hard to take to heart the lessons that such deaths will teach; but let no man reject it, for it is one that all must learn, and is a mighty, universal truth. When death strikes down the innocent and young, for each fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise, in shapes of mercy, charity and love, to walk the world, and bless it. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on our green graves, some good is born, some gentler nature comes. In the destroyer's steps, there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven.

THE BROKEN HEARTED.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

I have seen the infant sinking down, like a stricken flower, to the grave—the strong man fiercely breathing out his soul upon the field of battle—the miserable convict standing upon the scaffold with a deep curse quivering upon his lips; I have viewed death in all its forms of darkness and vengeance, with a fearful eye; but I never could look on woman, young and lovely woman, fading away from earth in beautiful and uncomplaining melancholy, without feeling the [illegible]. Death is always terrible—when a form of angel beauty is passing off to the silent land of the sleepers, the heart feels that something lovely is ceasing from existence, and broods with a sense of utter desolation, over the lonely thoughts that come up like spectres from the grave to haunt our midnight musings.

Two years ago I took up my residence for a few weeks in a country village in the eastern part of New England, soon after my arrival I became acquainted with a lovely girl, apparently about 17 years of age.

She had lost the idol of her pure heart's purest love, and the shadows of deep and holy memories were ever resting like the wings of death upon her brow. I first met her in the presence of the mirthful. She was indeed a creature to be worshipped—her brow was garlanded by the young year's sweetest flowers—her yellow locks were hanging beautifully and low upon her bosom—and she moved through the crowd with such a floating unearthly grace, that the bewildered gazer looked almost to see her fade away into the air, like the creature of some pleasant dream. She seemed cheerful and even gay; yet I saw that gayety was but the mockery of her feelings. She smiled, but there was something in her smile which told that its mournful beauty was but the bright reflection of a tear—and her eyelids at times closing heavily down as if struggling to repress the tide of agony that was bursting up from her heart's secret urn. She looked as if she could have forsook the scene of festivity and gone out beneath the quiet stars, and laid her forehead down upon the fresh green earth and poured out her stricken soul, gush after gush, till it mingled with the eternal fountain of life and purity.

Days and weeks passed on, and that sweet girl gave me her confidence, and I became to her as a brother. The smile upon her lip was faint, the purple veins upon her cheek grew visible, and the cadence of her voice became daily more weak and tremulous. On a quiet evening in June, I wandered out with her in the open air. It was then that she first told me of the tale of her passion, and of the blight that had come down like mildew upon her life. Love had been a portion of her existence. Its tendrils had been twined around her heart in its earliest years; and when they were rent away, they left a wound which flowed till all the spring of her soul were dried. 'I am passing away,' said she, 'and it should be so. The winds have gone over my life, and the bright bud of hope, and the sweet blossoms of passion are scattered down and lie withering in the dust. And yet I cannot go down among the tombs without a tear. It is hard to take leave of friends we love; it is very hard to bid farewell to those dear scenes with which I have held communion from childhood, and which from day to day, have caught the colour of my life and sympathised with its joys and sorrows. That little grove where I have so often strayed with my buried Love, and where, at times, even now, the voice seems to come stealing around, till the whole air becomes one intense and mournful melody; that pensive star in which my fancy can still picture her form, looking down upon me, and beckoning me to her bright home—every flower, and [illegible] and I cannot withdraw [illegible] upon them for ever.'

I have lately heard that the beautiful girl of whom I have spoken is dead. The close of her life was as calm as the falling of a quiet stream [illegible] of the breeze that lingers [illegible] around a bed of [illegible] roses, and then [illegible] from those sweet ones.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon the wave, and then sink into darkness and nothingness. Else why is it that the aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering round unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne are set so far above the grasp of our limited faculties—forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in cold and alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will spread out before us like the islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beautiful beings that here pass before us like visions, will stay in our presence forever. Bright creature of my dreams; in that realm I shall see thee again. Even now thy lost image is sometimes with me. In the mysterious silence of midnight, when the streams are glowing in the light of the many stars, that image comes floating upon the dream that lingers around my pillow, and stands before me in its dim pale loveliness, till its own quiet spirit sinks like a spell from heaven upon my thoughts, and the grief of years had turned to dreams of blessedness and peace.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN.

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Old School Republican—

GENTLEMEN—I notice in your last paper an article purporting to be a report of the proceedings of the Columbus Typographical Society, in which [illegible] the respectable class of our fellow citizens composing the Journeymen Printers. You will allow me, through the same medium, to denounce this allegation as wholly *false.* I have never insulted any mechanic on the ground of his being such. On the contrary, I have upheld the interests of the profession, when I deemed my own in a manner jeopardized by it. In the last several numbers of the Tribune, I have defended one of that class when shamefully insulted by the Editor of the Statesman, on the sole ground that he was a Printer! I have thrown open my columns to our mechanics, when those of the city press were in a manner closed against them. What could be more supremely ridiculous than the supposition that I would so designedly and wantonly insult any of that class, without the *pretence* of provocation or a shadow of policy? The article from which the decried paragraph was taken is a satire upon the system of Penitentiary Contracts, professing no relevancy whatever to the respectable part of the profession, or the resident Journeymen Printers of our city. By way of illustration, I cited the roving members of that calling, familiarly known in the profession as "straggling journeymen" or "journeymen stragglers." I made no loose application; and it is only when disjoined from the context that it assumes an objectionable face. It has been thus scored out from the body of the article, and held up to the Printers of our city and State, by the prejudiced and designing in that society. I protest against this unmanly and contemptible procedure. It is for the purpose of correcting the impression this distorted view of my editorial may have induced, that I ask you to admit this communication. When yourselves have been placed in a similar position, the columns of the Whig organs of the city have received your Card without note or comment—an act of justice which has never been decreed by the opposition organ without a smearing over of gall and venom. I ask you to reciprocate the courtesy.

GIDEON T. STEWART.

Columbus, Feb. 1. 1844.

SADNESS.—There are moments in man's life, when despondency weighs upon him like an incumbus. He has his sunny hours, and hours of gloom. Bright-winged thoughts, like birds of paradise, flit through his mind. Hope gilds his days with glad promises, and Joy spreads his charm around him. But in the smiling garden where roses grow and eternal summer reigns, the darkling night-shade will spring up, and the funeral cypress fling its shadow. Sadness will steal in upon the Eden, and convert the brightest and rarest flowers to rue and hemlock.

The heart pants at times for sympathy—but not the sympathy of every-day friends, nor the empty consolation of sounding words. It has griefs which it must speak out, and which will be heard. It makes its plaints to the world, as a child to its mother, not that the tender voice of comfort is expected in return, for too often the mourner is ridiculed and derided; but the agony becomes greater than can be borne untold. The aspirations of ambition are barbed, and shivering hope falls back with broken wing upon the heart—hope that had gone forth like the dove, but returned without an olive branch. The future then seems a blank, unenlivened by a single ray, and above it hovers a universal cloud, without a golden tint. The spirit is crushed, and pours out the bitter tide that poisoned its one pure and fresh fountains. Men of narrow minds cannot appreciate the complainings of the gifted. They attribute the public utterance of their griefs to a want of firmness, or consider it at most an affectation which is not real. But they are not proper readers of the heart, and cannot fathom its depth.—*Picayune.*

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

☞ We have a communication from the Hon. S. White, soliciting the withdrawal of his name from our columns as a nominee for Governor. We do so with regret. Our correspondents who have so warmly expressed their approval in to-days paper, as well as a large portion of the Franklin Whigs, will cordially sympathize in this feeling. We presume a similar movement has been made at Massilon. We have no other name to introduce, and shall patiently await the decree of the Convention.

TO THE WHIGS OF OHIO.

The Whig press of the State, and a large portion of its citizens, have doubtless ere this, been made acquainted through the columns of the Statesman and Journal, with the late virulent attacks from opposite quarters that have been made upon the Editor of this paper. The first of these attacks was through the columns of the Statesman—received without comment into the Columbus Republican—transferred and TWICE ENDORSED by the Ohio State Journal. The succeeding ones were the legitimate followers of the first; and made their appearance in low personal abuse through the Locofoco Organ, private threatening communications, and a warlike pantomime of staves and cudgels.

The cause of this hostility, originated in a paragraph selected from the Editorials of the Tribune, which was falsely supposed to reflect upon the dignity of the Columbus Printers. The first manifestation was from the Office of the State Printer—thence it was forced into that of the Republican, where a transitory and partial excitement was produced. With the slightest exception, this was the scope of the movement in the office of the Statesman, it raged with a fierce malignity—threats and curses were vomited thence without stint—armed for the nonce, went forth its knights of the indignation to their labors of vengeance and chivalry!!

The succeeding number of the Tribune contained a denial of the calumny, and a vindication of that paragraph—several who had without the proper examination, been affected by the feeling near them, promptly affirmed their satisfaction. Not so with the original movers; the refutation but quickened their animosity—and when it was announced that the Editor was to address the citizens of Columbus on Friday evening ult., horrible oaths were proclaimed that he should be prevented, and steps taken accordingly. Thanks to the promptitude of our citizens and the enthusiasm of our young men, the Editor *did* address a large gathering of our citizens, despite those imprecations. In his remarks, he took occasion to exhibit the conduct of the Journal and its proprietors in this affair, in its proper light—he then avowed his intention to preserve silence on the subject, until the close of the campaign, that thus the spirit of harmony might remain with us in its existing integrity. He would have done so—but shameful misrepresentation as to the purport of his remarks went forth in the opposition paper, and the attack of the Journal was renewed with fresh spirit. Under these circumstances, he deemed it incumbent to make his defence as notorious, if possible, as the nature of the assault.

The decried paragraph is as follows—

"Who does not know, that there are convicts by scores in those walls (State Prison) who could execute all the duties of the State Printing; with as much facility as the straggling journeymen, from this and other states, who are collected to the capitol for that purpose?"

It was but a few days after, that a distinguished Mechanic, a gentleman of high influence in his party, who but a brief space since, was a prominent candidate in Hamilton Co. before the Federal convention for a seat in our Assembly, proclaimed to a Mass Meeting of his brethren in this city, the following, which we extract from his published speech.

"I contend that all classes of our citizens are injured by this system. And who is benefited? A few merciless speculators, speculating on the labor of the convicts. We often hear it said, "Put them at stone cutting on the public buildings, they will save the state a great deal of money." Why not put them on the *public printing?* Would this not save the State some money? Are not the Stone cutters as worthy of protection by legislation as the Printers? Why not have accounts audited in the prison and save that item of expense? I have no doubt but that the Pres't of the Galliopolis Bank, who is an inmate of the prison, is more skilled in modern financiering, than our friend Brough! Why not have the Treasurer's office there? that would save another item of expense, and the walls would be sufficient security that he would not Swartwout with the funds."

The Editor had devoted nearly two columns of his paper, to vindicate the positions assumed by our Mechanic, in opposition to Prison-labor Monopoly. In pursuance of an argument identical with that advanced so boldly by the author of this speech, we asserted the above. In close affinity to this paragraph, we suggested the location of a "Paper Manufactory in the Penitentiary too, for the supply of the public offices!" The irony of the one, was as evident as that of the other. We deemed it "a point of aristocracy" that our Legislature should force the labor of its citizens to a manufactory, where it was ashamed to entrust its own—if the citizen must be content with coarse fabrics for the sake of economy, why should not the State? The convicts introduced to those shops, must, in most instances, pass an apprenticeship before they can execute any branch of mechanism with facility—much of the handicraft going from them, we are informed, is the production of the apprentices; and we may add carries the evidence with it. As we asserted in our remarks of Friday eve, garments have come from thence, executed by these *verdant* ones, which no respectable tailor in the city would acknowledge, and which only could be vied with "by those straggling journeymen of that profession, who annually sneak into our city at one end and are kicked out at the other"—(Query—Why did not our journeymen tailors convene on the following morning in august wrath at this reflection on their dignity?—why did they not provide themselves with clubs and staves, and waylay the Editor of the Tribune, to chastise him for his insolence? Why did they not draft long resolutions, hot with gall and aroma to teach him civility? Alack!—there was no State Printer, to move upon the face of the waters.) We humbly intimated that a Printing apprenticeship might then be established, for the execution of the public printing. We affirmed that it could be done equally well with the other branches of mechanism, (how well those are executed we have already hinted) nay! with as much facility as by those "journeymen stragglers," (so characterized in the profession—we employed their own technicality) who herd here for employment, but do not find it for the best of all reasons. *Lo! the head and front of our offending* (!) Our motives were abundantly apparent to the public generally, as we have received the strongest assurances since. Not so to the sinuous perceptions of the State Journal. That paper which through the whole existance of the present Tribune and former Herald, did not suffer its name to enter its columns for months and almost years, until forced by the intercession of friends upon the assumption by the present Proprietors, and then with the baldest possible notice of the being, now eagerly snatches the weapons sharpened for destruction and strikes with its own arm!

A memorial was a few days before presented to the General assembly from this Typographical Society, signed by its officers and members, praying that body not to carry its retrenchment into the pockets of the State Printer. The petition was inserted in the columns of the Statesman, accompanied by similar ones with certificates &c. from Locofoco Publishing offices. Upon this, the State Journal poured its denouncing thunders; yet TO A MAN, the signers of that memorial were the authors (the *sole* authors) and co-actors, in the movement against the Tribune—their names are appended to those resolutions which the Journal received into its columns with such eclat! Read that Memorial, and then read the State Journal, and blush in the name of Consistency!

The editor of the Journal, assumes a pretended disapproval of the tone of those Resolutions—he acknowledges that this was unnecessary—and yet, in the face of his own declaration inserts them!—he deemed it a base attack, and yet magnanimously seconds it! We proclaim the fact, that not another Whig paper in the State would have made that insertion coming from the quarter it did—and directed as it was at a Whig Editor, without waiting to hear his vindication.—The Whig press would have spurned those Resolutions with contempt, or in stern courtesy *declined them.*

Let this simple exhibit suffice. We might retaliate with bitterness. We might open upon that paper the flood gates of a just criminaltion—but with us here shall end the matter; the history of the Ohio State Journal is before the party from, its commencement; and no Tribune is needed as an Index. With the present No. of this paper terminates our defence. The name of the Journal or its conductors, shall not hereafter enter these columns—Our duty is with the enemy.

☞ The Temperance Rally of last eve, was a "spirited and humorous" affair. Sargeant of the House, was one of the speakers. Mr. Greiner and Judge G. R. Swan also addressed the meeting.

☞ Orion will appear in our next.

☞ Fires are quite frequent in our city of late—*false alarms* still more so. Our firemen are exceedingly active, and the damages thus far have not been great.

☞ That *big gun* of the Statesman whose distinguishing characteristic is its *false reports*, is hereby notified, that he has assigned us more percussion than we have any demand for at present. We never *dared* the State Printer to lay his hands upon us. Is this pimp of falsehood manufacturing a *pretext* for his master? It is in *policy* that we proclaimed Samuel Medary a coward. We affirmed that he had felt too bitterly the scourge of public indignation to wish a new provocation—"*He dare not!*" The MAN who is bold enough to assail a WOMAN with his slanders, will not lack the courage to attack "a *boy*" with his walking stick when policy dictates.

☞ What must be the character of that Representative, who can employ language such as we find in the mouth of Edward Archbold. "I have not doubted, since I became acquainted with Mr. White, that he was a MASS OF MORAL PUTRIDITY." What Locofoco in the House, will not hang his head in view of such a leader.

☞ The Liberty Convention is now in session—further notice on Saturday.

☞ The scribblers of the Statesman are jostling each other in a very uncomfortable manner, in their assaults on the Tribune. Every wiseacre is burning to lead off a column against it, and the result is, each man is at loggerheads with his fellow. If our humble advice may be deemed of any consequence to his Dictatorship, we would suggest the propriety of calling in these unfledged tacticians, and wait until some one is discovered, which, will at least prevent ☞ unexpected encounters.

We subjoin a few specimens as our readers are fond of music.

Mr. Stewart, as you know is
The Tribune edits now;
And is a tailor and a poet,
As we must all allow.

The thread and needle are his signs,
As writers designate 'em;
Of twill'd and stitch'd poetic lines,
And thus they highly rate 'em.

Thus Stewart first made optics rise,
From patching up old breeches,
Until they bore him to the skies,
And left behind the stitches.

The celestial goose shall be nam'd
Thy present Constitution,
And by astronomers be fam'd
To equal expectation.

Statesman.

He a mechanic!—*Ib.*

A brainless ass, who wears the collar of a purse proud aristocracy.—*Ib.*

The juvenile dandy of the Columbus Tribune. This "beautiful boy," as he is called by the girls; who struts the streets of Columbus with so much dignity, with his pretty little cloak, and hair scented with perfume.—*Ib.*

This pragmatic coon editor, the organ of the young coons, and the favorite bantling of the old ones.—*Ib.*

This political mermaid, this ishmaelite in politics.—*Ib.*

Young scion of the house of Stewart.—*Ib.*

Conceited dandy.—*Ib*

The puppy who acknowledges the negro to be superior to the white man.—*Ib.*

This canting caitiff, this hypocritical coon editor.—*Ib.*

This recondite editor, this beardless buckskin.—*Ib.*

A most worthless fellow.—*Ib.*

Dandy of 18—conceited fop.—*Ib.*

Graduate from Oberlin.—*Ib.*

If it will be any relief to the hopeful, who is making such a clatter among the needles scissors, bats and old breeches, or prevent him from beating out his brains, *quite* against the celestial goose, we will state for his improvement, that he is barking up the wrong tree. The Editor of the Tribune never felt his modesty in any way effected, by the consciousness that he was the brother of a merchant Tailor, in Columbus; or that he numbered in the circle of his daily acquaintances, many of the profession, whose intimacy he is proud to acknowledge. Had it been his fortune to have pursued the course which has been so contemptuously designated, his head would not sink one degree the lower, nor his heart beat any the less proudly; it is the course which numbers have followed in the path way to eminence. The insult, however, falsely aimed, is not the less indignantly received; and we hurl it back with sovereign scorn on the miserable author, who does not exhibit sense enough to appreciate his own infamy.

The other items in this miserable jargon of falsehood, we would not notice, but for their extreme absurdity. No one who knows any thing of ourself, our character, or our history, can help laughing at this rare "conceit."

"THE SABBATH CONVENTION."

Under this head in the first No. of the Tribune by us issued, we charged upon the editor of the Statesman, a designing motive in introducing his reporter into the sittings of that convention. We proceed to make good the allegation. No individual possessed of the smallest discernment can look over the reports provided by that reporter of the arguments used by the several speakers on the question of Legislative action, &c., without perceiving his obvious tendency to misrepresent.

Whether this be the result of *habit* or design, we leave it for our readers to determine. We cite one instance which Mr. Beecher himself has already placed before the public in its proper attitude. "Dr. B. alluded to the catholics coming into this country—large tracts of land had been purchased in Iowa by the Emperor of Austria; and that vast colonies had been sent here by that potentate. Their object was political influence—to secure the political ascendency in the new states. They would vote as prince Metternich told the Pope; as the Pope told the Bishops, as the Bishops told the Priests, and as the Priests told their followers. *Much danger to the country, he said was apprehended from this as well as from Sabbath breaking*"!! To this Dr. Beecher remarks; "My allusion to the catholics was not insulated as might seem but merely one of a train of arguments to enforce the importance of uniting to maintain inviolate the Christian Sabbath." Who can look at such an exposition of a speakers declaration and not be instantly aware of its base unfairness, unless indeed it were a report of some school boy's first "original"—so wholly incongruous. What could have been his intent but to couple an illustration with an argument, leaving out the connecting links?—*thereby* presenting this remark in the light of a gratuitous, wanton attack, without the shadow of a necessity? *thereby* to instil this false conception into the breasts of our German fellow-citizens, thus engendering prejudices which the State Printer knew well how to convert to his own purposes! Again, (after the rejoinder of Mr. Drake.)

"*Mr. Beecher regretted exceedingly that he had given offence and for the future would take care it should not be repealed*"

Who, knowing any thing of Mr. Beecher, but would determine at first blush that this was a disguised view? Mr. B. significantly says: "every expression of regret by me and promises of good behaviour to come [illegible] have been [illegible] any cause."

These two paragraphs afford [illegible] to the charge advanced. The first notice of the convention by the editor of the Statesman projects the idea "some curiosity is excited to know what is to be done." His final notice concludes thus: "There was much talent, and with some exceptions, a good deal of harmony of opinion; especially in not applying for Legislative aid in carrying out the objects, but in practicing; and enforcing that practice by precept and argument. This undoubtedly was the better decision and the good gained will be of more lasting importance and excite less hostility AND SUSPICION OF IMPROPER MOTIVES"!! Who was there that could suspect that convention "of improper motives" even had they thought fit to press the subject on our Legislature? Medary has furnished the key in these few words to the whole course of his conduct during the session, and his bitter denunciations after its adjournment—he was the disappointed demagogue and he acted as such men always do. But this manoeuvre was not *all*, a bootless attempt—as was evidenced by the transactions of the Irish Repeal meeting lately held in the Old Court house of this city. Samuel Medary was on his throne—his gallant reporter was couchant at his feet—the great Repealer was erect by his side belching out his gorge of vulgarity, lies and defamation into the ears of the faithful, who by whip and spur had been brought together. Hear the infamous Patrick Collins in his denunciations against this identical Dr. Beecher.

"You hoary hypocrite and temperance pledge breaking renegade from Boston! lay by those kegs of oil which you have magically transformed into kegs of Brandy, Wine, and Gin! Don't glut yourself with O'Flaherty's sweet potatoes, cease your prating about Prince Metternich and the hard fisted Germans filling up the valley of the Mississippi! "Rev. Champion of Federal Divinity" &c., &c.

☞ There sat Samuel Medary smiling like a cherubim upon this outpouring of vulgar abuse—which had been garnered up from the filched carpings of his own reporter!

And yet this same man, upon the appearing of the editorial in the Tribune alledging these facts, paraded up and down the streets of the capitol his white lip quivering with indignation "*that this subject should have been dragged into politics*"!! Oh Medary, where did you win your cheek?

☞ "Our friend," "the young Scion of the house of Stewart" as he seems pleased to be called."

The editor of the Journal well knew that the above epithet was applied to us by the Ohio Statesman. We have manifested no pleasure at all in the application. The Whig Young men of Columbus have thought proper to share with us the odium, and have done so—voluntarily—of their own free impulse. Does the Journal "disapprove"?

☞ "We are somewhat suprised that he should feel so much offended at our disapproval of that which he has taken so much pains to explain and apologize for."

Mr. Teesdale must have known when he penned the above paragraph that it was an unqualified aspersion. We have made no "retraxit"—we have tendered no apology—we have DENIED—we have EXPLAINED, but we never retracted or apologized, for what we have pronounced needs no apology.

☞ "Our disapproval."

John Teesdale.

Who, we ask, placed the editor of the Journal in the judgment seat of Whig Editors? Who put into his hands the scales and the scimitar? Is this man seeking to ape Medary? Is he to establish a censorship of the whig press in Ohio?

☞ That truthful man—the Reporter of the Statesman will perhaps be surprised when we inform him that the "hand writing of the editor of the Tribune" was not upon the resolutions of the Whig Young Men of Columbus—that it never fashioned a syllable or rounded a sentence there. Is he so accustomed to this procedure in the "castle" that he supposes it a matter of course?

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

☞ Before the expiration of this month, the present volume of the Tribune will be concluded. The proprietors then propose enlarging it to a double medium size, provided their encouragement will justify the movement. Nearly 100 new subscriptions have been secured since they assumed the paper; a large proportion is for the Semi-weekly. Let the friends of the paper continue their present efforts and the Publishers pledge themselves to enlarge and improve it accordingly.

Our new friend of the Columbus Tribune, should be aware that not *every item*, to which may be affixed *Tribune*, and which, coming under his notice, may be deemed worth copying, was written by "Horace Greely." There is another Tribune, within the regions of "WINTER," which claims a more honorable antiquity if not so enviable a popularity as that through which Horace has so much distinguished himself.

Portsmouth Tribune.

We readily correct the error as to our worthy namesake—our readers will do the same.

FOR THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A Bill was under discussion a short time since before the Alabama Legislature, to divorce John W. Jones, from his wife. Its immediate passage was earnestly pressed, and on enquiry for the

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor:

...carry out our sentiments, and make our show, and have our wives and daughters work in the cause."—Henry Clay in 1818. [Cin. Enquirer.

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a superior to be found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his...

(☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickawy, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March,...

[illegible]

070

reason of such haste, it was answered that Jones *had engaged to be married next week!* The bill was then passed by 53 to 15, and Jones and his wife left free to marry next week.

DOG DAYS.

It is time that our Legislature bethought themselves of some remedy against *Canine mania*. When men are seen going on three legs, projecting long tails, and foaming at the teeth, it is pretty good evidence that "madness is in their heart." For some time past, a puppy and bull dog warfare has been waged against the Tribune, by animals of this description. We are glad to learn, and we take pleasure in stating, that a large majority of the Printers in Columbus, who are personally and politically hostile to the editor, most heartily loath the dastardly spirit that seeks to vent its spleen by the intervention of bludgeons (on the principle of electricity and *wooden conductors.*) Still many of these individuals, by their indirect sanctions, instigate to those very acts.

What must be the character of men, who can lend their influence in any way, to the perpetration of such villianies?—yet what other tendency we ask, can the wholesale denunciation and abuse exercised by some of these men have, than to stir up such mischiefs? What must be the character of that whig editor, who can look upon such scenes without a whispered denunciation? Nay—who can urge on by smirk and smile and the clapping of venal hands, these hell hounds of the leash to their career of *onslaught, laceration* and blood!

What must be the character of that editor, who sanctions such enormities, by his example, and by his precept, "As the ox knows its owner and the ass its master's crib," so know those ruffians the home where they kennel, and the hand which they lick.

Against such assaults, we are armed by the purpose never to submit to them, while life is in us; true, our Creator has not endowed us with those high muscular powers, with which he has gifted those Anakins of Democracy who club in fist, stalk through our city thoroughfares, or slink into its avenue; but, he has poured into our veins the blood which will not permit dishonor.

We breathe no war tones—we utter no defiance—still, we repeat what we declared before our fellow citizens, a few evenings since, let no one of these wretches with his uplifted cudgel, pass between us and the sun—for as there is a God in Heaven, we will spurn him from our path, and from the earth which he pollutes, as we would the coiled scorpion at our feet.

A BANNER.

A resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Indiana Tippecanoe County Clay Club, authorising a committee to procure the construction of a Clay Banner, by the Ladies of the Battle Ground county, to be presented to the Whigs of such county in that State, as shall give the largest Whig majority, in proportion to the number of votes cast therein, at the Presidential election in November next. Who, asks the Journal, will win it?

For the Ohio State Tribune.

MR. STEWART: Sir—I was much pleased to see by your last paper, that you have hoisted the name of the indomitable and fearless White, of Licking, as the Whig candidate for Governor, subject to the nomination of the State Convention.—This selection is a judicious one. There is no man in the Whig ranks, so capable as Samuel White to rear aloft the proud principles of the Whig party, and bear them triumphantly through the next campaign. In this matter, you have but anticipated the wish I dare say, of a large majority of the Whigs of Ohio—as well as the wish of the party of this City. Where is the man that can cope with our favorite White, the bold leader of the Kickapoos, in fervid eloquence, and withering denunciation? There is not one. True to the principles of the Whig party, then, on the score of *availableness*, he is particular desirable. Who so likely to unite our Whig friends as Samuel White? There is not one. Let us then rally to his standard; let us plant his name in the foreground, and there let it remain until the second Tuesday of *next* October, when we will be able to hoist him into the chair of State, amidst the deafening acclaim of thousands of the free hearts of Ohio.

COLUMBUS.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

MR. WHITE'S SPEECH ON THE WOOSTER BANK BILL.

The speech of Mr. White on the final passage of this bill in the House on Saturday, was decidedly an able and an eloquent one. We have regarded all his efforts during the Session, as exceedingly happy in tracking the *worming* course of his Janus-faced opponents, but his exposition of their humbuggery on the subject of Bank reform, and their hard money doctrines, on Saturday, was peculiarly applicable and well directed. Upon the opening of the morning session, Mr. Lawrence delivered himself of a regular stump speech, about as full of congratulations as was that of Davy Tod's in behalf of his democratic *wife* and *babies*—he congratulated the Whigs some, the State a little more and the Locofocos in particular, upon the final triumph of their principles—"*he felt so happy he scarce knew what to do with himself*"—like one of old, his desire seemed to be, that he might now depart in peace. But alas for poor Lawrence, he shouted before he was out of the woods.

Mr. White remarked in a manner peculiar to himself, that he felt very thankful if he or the party with whom he had the honor of acting, had been instrumental in contributing to the gentlemans happiness, for he deligted to see *all* of God's creatures happy. He then proceeded to review briefly, the course of the Locofocos in reference to the currency since the cry of bank reform was first raised, and never perhaps has their determination to destroy all banks and all credit been placed in a plainer or more unequivocal light. The countenances of the most crafty of the opposition, seemed to confess that their base hypocrisy and willful attempts to deceive and mislead the people, was at length completely uncovered. Lawrence was particularly uneasy, for against him the hottest of the fire was directed. The poor fellow looked as if his last friend had forsaken him, and so changed was his countenance, that we very much doubt if his mother could have recognized him. We wish that all who are not already convinced of the truculency of the *democracy* on currency matters, could have heard Mr. White's able exposition of it. If he should receive (as we hope he may) the nomination in the convention of the 22nd, we pity poor Davy, for rest assured, he will find his antagonist a fiery scourge to all such hypocritical Demagogues.

J.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES.

Our friend, G. T. Stewart, now edits the Ohio State Tribune, of Columbus. It is thoroughly Whig, and will under the supervision of its present able editor, be an efficient and spirited advocate of Whig principles. *Ohio Atlas.*

The Ohio State Tribune, at Columbus, has passed into the hands of G. T. Stewart, Esq., an able and fearless writer. *Logan Gaz.*

The Ohio State Tribune has passed from the control of Captain Duffey, and will hereafter be conducted G. T. Stewart. From one or two numbers under the new *regime*, we have formed a very favorable opinion of our new metropolitan namesake, and wish it success. The terms are for the weekly, $1,50; semi-weekly $3.

Portsmouth Tribune.

YOUNG MEN'S CLAY CENTRAL CLUB.

This association convened on the eve of the 2d inst., at the city Hall. In accordance with previous notice the Hon. S. White addressed the meeting, in a highly eloquent and impressive manner. He was succeeded by the chairman of the Club in vindication of himself and the association against the calumnies of the Ohio Statesman and its supporters. The following resolutions were then moved and adopted:

Whereas the man of the "*cassie-quires*," and "blank pages" has attempted to strike down the Ohio State Tribune by sending his harpies to prey upon its young, but able and efficient editor, Mr. G. T. Stewart,

Resolved that we regard his conduct as the natural fruit of his 'progressive nihilish democracy' tending to destroy the liberty of speech and the press and deserving the severest reprobation and contempt from every lover of peace and good order.

Resolved, that our confidence in the ability and candor of the editor of the Tribune, so far from being diminished is *thrice increased*, and that we cheerfully and heartily recommend his paper to the patronage of the whigs every where as well calculated to do them great service in the present campaign.

Resolved, that the resolutions of the Typographical Society in reference to the editor of the Tribune, were rash & inconsiderate, based upon a misrepresentation and misconstruction of his language and motives incompatible with a good intention and an honest purpose.

Resolved, that while we deprecate any & every attempt to asperse the honorable and dignified calling of the members of said Society we must believe that in their late action they have been made the cats-paw of a cringing sycophant who flatters only to secure and fawns only to ruin.

Resolved, that we are surprised that any whig paper acquainted with all the circumstances should have published and endorsed the false and scandalous resolutions, of the Typographical Society.

Resolved, that the Ohio State Tribune, the Old School Republican and Ohio State Journal, be requested to publish the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Whereupon the Club adjourned to the call of its committee.

G. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

A CURIOSITY.—We have at our office a curiosity which we would like to have our 'democratic' friends call and see. It has the following significant title: "Annual report of the Auditor of State, exhibiting the disbursements of his contingent Fund." This is useful, first, because it shows how much it costs the people of Ohio to keep up that office and pay the 'eloquent fat man' for making stump speeches on behalf of the locofocos.

The first item is for clerk hire,	$3 898 28
Of this J. B. Thomas received	$850 00
In addition to this there were, paid for buggies for the said Mr. Thomas to ride in,	92 62
	$942 62
Also paid for buggies for John Brough to ride in	125 00

We all remember to have seen Mr. Brough in this place arranging matters for the fall campaign, at the expense of the people. The total amount of Mr. Brough's contingent expenses for the last year is $5,549 83—This answers an important inquiry. We have often been asked how it happened that Mr. Brough was always the man who was sent out to meet the whigs in debate? How happens it that the, Auditor of State was the Goliath of the 'Democracy?' Reader, can't you find an answer in the above figures? Mr. Brough can have carriages and horses at the expense of the State, and when Mr. Bebb is to be met in Hamilton, or Mr. Schenck to be attended to in Dayton, Mr. Brough has a buggy and horse at the expense of the people, and all he has to do is to charge it to the "*Contingent Fund.*"

We should like to have the people call and examine this report, as it shows how it happens that Mr. Medary gets such a good *grab* at the public stealings. In the document before us, there are not quite three pages of printed matter, and the title page, and for such jobs as this the State Printer charges for *eight pages of printed matter*, when in fact, there are not *four pages!* We will keep the document for examination. Call and see it, will you.

[Exchange Paper.

(☞ We have received the following communication, from a mechanic of this city; it is a faint index to the indignation which is excited, in the breasts of our Tailors throughout the city, at the attempt to pour ridicule on their honorable craft. The contemptible caitiff who enacted that performance, had better stow himself away among the casse quires, and never look daylight in the face again. The not less contemptible editor, who admits such an article to his pages, deserves the severest reprobation.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

I noticed in the Statesman, of last Friday, a piece of poetry, addressed to the Editor of the Tribune; I regard it as being one of the most vulgar and insulting articles to that portion of mechanics, to which I belong, I have ever seen; And considering the frequent protestations of friendship and respect for those who toil for an honest living, which we hear from the editor of the Statesman, I wonder that he would permit an article so scandalous to appear in the columns of his paper. I will call the attention of my fellow mechanics to the insulting article in my next.

A TAILOR.

"SHAMELESS EFFRONTERY."

Col. Medary thinks it was "shameless effrontery" in us to copy into the Gazette a part of the speech of Delano Smith at Dayton, upon the doings of the "peace and harmony" party. We will not contend with the Col. on a question of veracity between him and Smith We yield to him the palm in "shameless effrontery" without a word—he understands that thing perfectly.—*Cin. Gazette.*

TO ALL THE WORLD WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM.

OIL OF TANNIN,
OR, LEATHER RESTORER.
A New Chemical Discovery.

MOST people know, that skins and hides are converted into leather by the Tannin extracted from certain barks. &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, and brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore then life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and removeall crust, fly, or blister—restore the tannin. This substance the leather can never receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the **Oil of Tannin**—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, it has been twenty years in use; and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least double its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. THESE ARE FACTS.

Those who will may wear old shoes, groan with corns, ride with old carriage-tops—have old harness, and throw them away half used—look filthy themselves, and all about them—expend double what is necessary for leather, to their heart's content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong, they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg for no body's custom or patronage. Now gentlemen, please yourselves.

(☞ None genuine unless with the fac simile signature of COMSTOCK & CO.

For Sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON, General Agent,

Corner of High and Friend streets, Columbus, Ohio.—February 8, 1844.

Doctors Lathrop & Schenck,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of **Medicine, Surgery, etc.** Office at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, on Town street, south side, between High and Third streets, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Jan. 17, 1844.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—n42 tf] WM. BARKER.

GODDARD ON TEETH.

THE Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human teeth; with the most approved methods of treatment—including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth, with thirty plates. By Paul B. Goddard, M. D., M. A. N. S., M. A. P. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on Anatomy, etc. etc. Aided in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, Dentist.

Just received, and for sale, at the Philadelphia price, at the Store of

DERBY & ALLEN.

January 25, 1844.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT PUGH'S TIN STORE, *opposite the City House on High Street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a style of workmanship; that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843—tf.

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed the Tribune Office

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
(☞ *OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.* ☜

GIDEON T. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagoria of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

THE Weekly and Semi-weekly TRIBUNE will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

For the Semi-weekly Tribune per annum,			$3,00
do.	do.	Six months,	1,50
do.	do.	For the session,	1,00
For the Weekly,	do.	Per Annum,	1,50
do.	do.	Six months,	1,00

(☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.

G. T. STEWART,
E. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. YEO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus, that he has taken a room in Mr. Deshler's buildings, near the City Hall, to give lessons in Dancing. Juvenile Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 till 5. Gentlemen's classes on the same evenings from 7 till 9; to commence on Monday, 15th of January.

Jan. 17, 1844—40-tf.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—Containing, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 17-40-tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—ALEXANDER A. STEWART, *Merchant Tailor*, has recently returned, and just received from New York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths
Sack Coat Cloths,
Beaver Cloths,
American, French and English Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,
Cut-Velvet Vestings,
Woolen do..
Plain, Black and figured Satins,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Silk, Lamb wool and Cotton Socks,
Traveling Money Belts,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
Gents' Morning Gowns,
White Figured Satins for evening and party dresses,
Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Byron Collars,
Common do.,
All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings,

Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts, ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest solely in newspaper declamation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—a candid examination. Columbus, Jan. 1844.

BURDELL'S, No. 3, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17-40 tf

Magistrate's Blanks.
For sale at the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and Saddle covers, of the same material; also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms ☞ a few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil arbitrations and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sharswood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L. Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations; a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paiges' Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—33-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calander calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 69 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushaw, Muslin de Lanes, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets,* COLUMBUS, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, *for cash or Produce,*

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 28 plates—Gresley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

R. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearl ash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co. Practical Hatters, having established themselves *One Door South of the Neil House,* would inform the public that there can found at all times

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK

Manufacture, all of the *LATEST STYLES* and *PATTERNS.*

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 11.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BERANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for CASH.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metallic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co. have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 16, 1843. n30

E. AYRES,

(High street, opposite the State Buildings, Columbus,)

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron, and Brass Ware,—Also, Stoves and Hollow Ware. All of which are warranted of the best quality.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for articles in the above line.

Dec. 20—37-tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. *His Table* is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 13, 1843.—n35

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Athenæum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 8 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perennial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—10 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Bell of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—43 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House.

C W KENT.

Dec. 13—35-tf

THE American Almanac, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN.

November 25, 1843. n31

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale, JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

☞ Incorruptible Teeth. ☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus, Ohio,* has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Ulington and Kune. Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices.*

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street, opposite the* CITY HOUSE, ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS: *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spt. Turpentine, Camphine Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also,* Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line, to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843. n29

Trunks.

A FIRST rate assortment of hard leather trunks, of a superior quality; also common trunks. Prices to suit the times—for sale by

E. N. SLOCUM.

A few doors south of the Neil House.

Dec. 9, 1843.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory.

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM will keep constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Saddles, Bridles, *Harness,* Trunks Valises, Traveling Bags, Portmanteaus, Carriage and Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c. Also—Baldwin's patent spring Saddles.

☞ *Military work* executed to order.

The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Call in and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1843.

☞ CITY AUCTION ROOM! ☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. For centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

C. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—dtf.

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisens, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1 2 cts to $1 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25. 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843. GEORGE & BROWN.

Shaveology and Shearotomy.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetised under the operation by having their cranium well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. 26, 1843. n31

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered *Iron,* wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHTS!!

WM. B. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil,* West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp,* Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 6th, 1844.—tf.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Muenscher, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

AMRIGAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & Coffman,

North Main Street,

No. 24-6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE.

BY P. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OYLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N.E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS, AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BEERS,

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

J. C. REED,

TAILOR,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & SHELDON,)

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall;

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments serve up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

WM. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accomodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 2d. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.

Oct. 12.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 28, 1843.—tf.

REMOVAL.

H. B. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Ruston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—2m

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travellers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCaulley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Frederika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edw. Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK.

FOR sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, by JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 28—tf

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

[illegible] Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. [illegible] FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor;
[illegible] published every Friday, for Two Dol-

[illegible] OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND [illegible] WORK IN THE KITCHEN."—*Henry Clay in 1810*
[*Cin. Enquirer.*

do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorised agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickawy, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there [illegible]

True Democrat

070
PORTFOLIO 13
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844. NUMBER 47.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART EDITOR.

Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, for Three Dollars per year; and once a week for One Dollar Fifty Cents—payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.

Office of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

NEW STORE

[illegible] & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, [illegible] and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets [illegible]

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Flour Store, opposite the State House, State street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.
Columbus, Jan. 1844—30-tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S, No. 3, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in *quality*, *style* or *price*. His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue-black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkfs. Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit*, or the price of Goods and making. Any gentleman can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats*.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.
Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, [illegible] put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall*.

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

S. Bradford & Caldwell,

TAKE this method to notify their customers and the public generally that they have taken the old Wagon Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Emmerick, deceased, on Friend street, east of High, where they intend carrying on

Blacksmithing

in the best manner, and on the lowest terms for cash.

They also take wood and all kinds of produce for work. ☞ Also, wish to let the front shop to a good Wagon maker. Columbus, January 31st.—45

To Rent.

I wish to rent to a good tenant for one or two years, my brick house and lot situated on the corner of Town and Seventh streets. The house contains six rooms all on one floor and is very convenient, the neighborhood is good and the situation high and healthy. Also, several other rooms to rent; persons wishing to rent on very reasonable terms can call on me at my painting room in the Mechanics' Hall, or at the City house.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.
Columbus, Jan 29, 1844.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

WRITTEN ON SEEING A YOUNG FEMALE CHILD.

Sweet babe! thou never yet hast known
The cares of earthly life—
No wintry blast has o'er thee blown
Its sad and ceaseless strife.

As yet, thou'rt like some tender bud,
I've seen in early Spring;
Which, gently [illegible]
Soon warm'd the helpless thing.

[illegible]
Or [illegible] like it so free.

All smiling and welcome was there—
No care e'er led it astray;
And it play'd and wanton'd in air:—
Thus sweetly its hours sped away.

So thou, fair child, in thy green years—
That *one* bending o'er thee—
May'st laugh at Life's woes and its fears,
When she is there to see.

O then, in the glad summer time,
Thy charms all budding anew,
What pleasure—what transports be thine:—
How lovely to soul and to view.

* * * * * * * *

And, oh! if thy sex we admire—
Thy form and sweetness of face:
'Tis *mind*—that promethean fire—
That gives to beauty its grace!

Then, sweet one, mayest thou never know,
What most do live to see;
But joyful, and in gladness go,
Like brooklet to the sea:—

And life be strewn with many a flow'r—
The which thy image see—
With not a cloud nor one dark hour:—
Can I wish less to thee?

ORION.

Columbus, February 5, 1844.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

TO AN ABSENT FRIEND.

My dear, hast thou forgotten me?
Or has thy pen refused to write?
Oh often have I thought of thee,
In Summer's days and winter's nights.

My dear, hast thou forgotten me,
And turned thy love another way?
Oh! write again, and let me see,
What prospects for a future day.

My dear, hast thou forgotten me,
Since so faithful I have proved?
In past gone days when all was glee,
Oh tell me that you'r not unmoved.

My dear, hast thou forgotten me?
If so, all my hopes are ended;
And alone I shall always be,
So fare you well—my joys are ended.

E. R. Y.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another revolution of the seasons has been performed, and our feet are on the threshold of a NEW YEAR.—Behind us is the past with all its grandeur and its gloom, its griefs and its gaieties, its evils and its blessings. Before us lies the dim and shadowy future, from whose unfathomable depths will come forth events, not shapeless, which, operating on the will of man, will lead him up or drag him down, elevate or degrade him. The new year is a point of departure to those swift-winged reflections, which survey the lights and shadows on the canvass of life, and teach us to fortify our resolves to do well, to make just distinctions between right and wrong, and to strip off the bandages from reason and conscience.

Years are the milestones on the rout of time. We are in the act of passing one of them now. Time moves along with more than railroad speed—with more than the speed of an eagle's wing, or the tempest, or the arrowy glance of the sunbeam. We are whirled along so rapidly that we can scarcely mark the characteristics of the scenery, or the nature of the objects which in succession dawn upon our vision. Some things which, when near, seemed very formidable, are to the retrospective eye, shorn of their size and appear insignificant, while others, which, at the first glance, seemed of but little moment, grow of importance, like the speck in the horizon which swells until it becomes a storm-cloud, the vehicle of the tempest and the thunderbolt. On this account, the remarks we make on events as they *rise* before us are of very uncertain truthfulness, as subsequent experience almost invariably modifies them. When Mahomet first began to whisper his doctrines at Medina, his philosophical neighbors thought it a trifling event, and yet it gave rise to a faith which has exerted incalculable influence on the destinies of mankind, and in the embrace of which thousands of millions of immortal souls have lived and died. When Dr. Faustus first discovered the art of printing, which has become the grandest agency, moral and intellectual, in the world, very few had any conception of the importance of the discovery. The falling of an apple is very common, and, in itself a very minute occurrence, and yet it is said to have afforded Newton the first conception of that great law which holds the universe together, and in obedience to which millions of worlds revolve around these fiery centres, and all the material creation of suns and worlds [illegible] may contain the great elements of a truth, which, when explored and demonstrated, must affect the destinies of millions for good or evil.

"How beautiful is this outward universe," exclaimed the gloomy Manfred as he stood upon the summit of the Jung Frau mountain, and the exclamation has been repeated a thousand times by every heart which appreciates the loveliness of our mother earth. Since the great I AM first proclaimed that sublime mandate which extorted the measureless admiration of the pagan Longinus, and said "let there be light" the sun has not failed to give glory to the day, nor the stars to spangle the vault of heaven by night. The seasons have always followed each other in their course, and seed-time and harvest have blessed the world. Generations of men rise and fall like waves on the sea of time, but nature changes not. To live awhile, to fret and to die, is the inscription written on every human brow, while the seasons pursue their appointed times, subject to no such mutations. The future of the world of man is dark and uncertain; but the future of the world of nature is bright as the light of day. The spring season will again come upon this earth to dissolve the icy chains of winter, and to send the emancipated streams rejoicing on their way, flashing in the sunlight and mirroring the stars in their clear bosoms. Her steps will soon be upon the mountains, and from her lap she will strew with lavish hand her sweet influences over hill and dale, while the innumerable flowers lift up their heads and smile in her radiant presence, and the throats of ten thousand warblers hymn her praises in the forest. Summer will follow the rosy spring, and with his hot breath and flaming suns ripen the harvest for the sickle of the husbandman. The sober and sombre autumn will come, and, under his influence, the earth will assume an aspect of wonderful beauty. He will touch the forests, and their robes of green will suddenly become gorgeous in countless hues, and magnificent as the apparaling of the rainbow. The birds will flee at his approach, and, over hill side and valley, and on herb and grass, the drapery of the frost-spirit will be thrown at morning-tide. The hoary old winter, with his frozen head and blustering winds will blacken over his landscape. The streams will be bound in icy chains, and a garment of snow wrap the could earth. A few birds will "cower the chittering wing" before the keen blasts, and, instead of the blending melodies of birds, soft winds, insects, and streams, we shall hear the sublime roar of the tempests through the stripped and gloomy forests. Of the approach of the seasons and of the nature of their influences we are certain; but the succession of events in the world of humanity we have no means of foreseeing. The struggle between the giant forces of good and evil in the moral world is perpetual. Health and disease, life and death, are everywhere. The wing of pestilence may overshadow the land, and millions may fall beneath its fatal influences; or health may be uninterrupted, and the cheek of beauty and the brow of manhood preserve their ruddiness and glow. War may lift his haggard form and sound his clarion over the land, and thousands and tens of thousands fall upon the fields of death in fierce conflict; or peace may wave her olive branch, and the hum of business and prosperity remain undisturbed. Of the course of the seasons, we have a certain foreknowledge, for they obey the appointment of a Supreme power, of the course of humanity, we can foretell nothing for it is subjected to the wrongheadedness and feebleness and instabity of man.—*Louisville Journal.*

FARMING.

The Tribune, it would seem, gave offence to a number, by advising the many young men seeking employment in the city, to go to work in the fields of the country. Nor does it fail to repeat the advice with blunt honesty of purpose, and good strong reasoning to back it. Hear it:

"It is a sore evil that Labor so essential to Health, Vigor, and Virtue, is generally regarded with aversion. Even those who boast that they live by straight-forward hard work are almost uniformly seeking to escape from their condition. Even the substantial, thrifty Farmer, whose life is, or might be among the happiest, is apt to train his darling son for a profession or put him into a store. He laudably wishes to put him forward in the world, but he does not think that half the time and attention bestowed in making him an average lawyer or Doctor would suffice to make him an eminently intelligent and scientific Farmer—a model and blessing to the whole country.—Why will not our thrifty Farmers think of this? The world is surfeited with middling Lawyers and Doctors—the gorge even of Iowa rises at the prospect of a new batch of either; of tolerable Clergymen there is certainly no lack, as the multitude without societies bears witness, and yet here is the oldest, the most essential and noblest of employments, on which the full blaze of Science has hardly yet poured, and which is to-day making more rapid strides, and affords a more promising field for intellectual power than any other, comparatively shunned and neglected. Of good, thoroughly [illegible] there is need of this class, to introduce new processes and improve old ones, to naturalize and bring to perfection the plants, grains, fruits, &c. we will import from abroad when we might better produce them at home—to introduce a proper rotation and diversification of crops—to prove and teach how to produce profitably the most grain to the acre—in short to make agriculture the pleasing, attractive, ennobling pursuit it was providentially designed to be. There is no broader field of usefulness—no surer road to honorable eminence. The time will come when, of the men of the last generation, Arthur Young will be more widely honored than Napoleon. But while the true Farmer should be the most thoroughly educated and well-informed man in the country, there are many of our old Farmers, even, who will cheerfully spend one thousand dollars to qualify one son for a profession; yet grudge a hundred each to educate the three or four less favored who are to be Farmers. There are Farmers who cultivate hundreds of acres, and never look into a book on Agriculture, though they would not countenance a Doctor or Clergyman who had studied no works on Medicine or Theology. What a world of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all around us!"

And therefore the Tribune bids the young men of cities go to work in the country, and care less about kid gloves, and having a chat with the ladies across counters; and declares that it is madness in the young men of agricultural districts to leave them for a city life. Thus it argues:

"There are thousands in all our cities who are well employed and in good circumstances; we say, let these continue, if they are content, and feel certain that the world is better for their daily doings. There are other tens of thousands who must stay here, as things are; having no means to go elsewhere, no skill in any arts but those peculiar to a city life, and a very limited knowledge; these must stay, unless something should transpire out of the common course of events. There are other tens of thousands annually arriving from Europe, who, however valuable acquisitions to the country, must contribute to glut the market and depress the price of labor of all kinds in our city—some of these must remain here till they can obtain means and knowledge to go elsewhere. But for young men from our own happier Agricultural districts to crowd into the great Cities or into villages, in search of clerkships and the like, is madness—inhumanity to the destitute—moral suicide. While nine-tenths of our States are a waste wilderness, and all our marts of Trade overflow with eager seekers for employment, let all escape from cities who can, and all who have opportunities to labor and live in the country resolve to stay there."

OUR RELATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

We make the following extract from a New York paper on the subject of our relations, &c., with other countries.—*Miamian.*

"The object of Mr. Packenham's mission from the English Government is to negotiate fully and finally on the important and troublesome question of the Oregon Territory; and we have every reason to believe that his instructions from the British Government will be full on that point, and that under the auspices of President Tyler, that knotty subject, which might have continued for years to trouble the country—just as the Northeastern Boundary question did—will be finally and definitely settled on liberal and enlightened terms, and in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

We are also informed that the negotiation which has been commenced, and of whose commencement we had the first intimation in the report of the Secretary of State, with the German Union is making rapid progress, and will probably soon terminate in very successful arrangements.

It is also probable, from all accounts, that the mission of Mr. Cushing to China, will be successful in a very remarkable extent.

From these movements will be perceived the success, the remarkable and unexampled success which has attended Mr. Tyler in his negotiations with Foreign powers. Indeed we need not despair, we shall have an arrangement and honorable negotiations terminated with Mexico, before the close of this session of Congress; and that by these negotiations, conducted under the auspices and wisdom of John Tyler in spite of all that his detractors of both parties may say against him and in spite of the miserable tricks played off upon him by those who have held office under him, the honor, peace, and security of the Republic will be placed on a sound and permanent basis. Thus the Oregon, the annexation of Texas, and in fact all the difficult questions of the day which promised to furnish materials for the politicians with which to inflame, and distract, and divide the people, will be disposed of forever, by the President before he leaves the White House.

Congress will in this way be forced to attend to its own business, and deprived of the weapons and handles wherewithal [illegible] irritate and disturb the country; [illegible] reduced to the necessity of attending to [illegible] especial business.

It is very evident to any one who has been an impartial and calm spectator of the events which have occurred during the last few years, and who now reflects upon the facts we have detailed, that the evening of John Tyler's presidency will shine with a lustre far beyond the brilliancy of its mid-day.

We have little doubt that the remainder of his term of office will present a picture, to which the patriotic and the good of this and future generations will gaze with profit, pleasure, and gratitude."

PARTY DICTATION.

The time, if it ever existed, is passed, in which the American people will suffer demagogues to dictate a long succession of rulers for them. This has become abundantly manifest within the past few years; so much so, indeed, as to be clearly discernible, even to those who are at present pursuing a course which would seem to warrant the belief that they are ignorant of this truth. As an instance of this we have only to refer to the extreme apathy, to say the least of it, which characterized the efforts of the Democratic party in supporting the nominee of that party in the campaign of 1840. But leaving this, and coming to our own time, we see manifested by a large portion of the people, a determination to resist all attempts at dictation, as it is now developing itself, in the efforts which are being made to fasten upon the people as a candidate, a man whom they have not only refused to elect in a former campaign; but whose claims to their support in the approaching contest they are still more strenuous in denying.

All intelligent minds must feel that while this spirit is abroad among us; or speaking more properly, among those who aspire to dictate to us, there will prevail among many, a spirit of indifference, while, with a much more numerous class, it were better for the success of such forced candidate if this were the only feeling which they entertained.

In the democratic party, where all was once harmony, all is now confusion and disorder, and for no other reason than this—men will not submit to be dictated to by those who are their inferiors in all but craft and cunning—men who, in many instances, have but recently come among us, and who were themselves but a short time since fighting in the ranks of the enemy. Never having had sufficient honesty or foresight to pluck the beam out of their own eye, they are the first to raise the hue and cry when they think they have discovered the mote in their brothers.

There have grown up in their own party, men who from time immemorial, have, like the ancient priesthood, been suffered to dictate the rule of right and wrong—men who go for the interest of 'the party' in contradistinction to that of the people, and hold it treason to give expression to that free and honest conviction which is not in strict accordance with their own preconceived opinions. These men are the 'old hunkers'—the party aristocracy who are the moths that destroy so soon the finest fabric.—These are the spirits who in monarchies are ever urging upon the tyrant the most extreme measures; forming a body guard far more formidable than that tyrant himself. In this country the only difference which we discover in the race, is in their ability to oppress.

Perhaps the refusal on the part of the people to submit to arbitrary dictation is one of the best proofs that could be offered in justification of the assertion that the spirit of freedom among them, is not, as some would have us believe, declining; but, on the contrary, it still possessed in the hearts of our people, in all that vigor with which it was received from the heroes of the Revolution.

How far the notion established by a certain class of philosophers, that a people will endure the yoke with less repining where a species of consent is, on their part, implied, we will leave to the mind of the reader to determine; consoling ourselves with the thought that a people, which like this, is kept so well advised of the sinister motives which actuate a certain class of political demagogues, are not likely soon to trust them with that which they prize more dearly than life—the liberty both to speak and act for themselves.—*Toledo Herald.*

WHAT HAS THE TARIFF OF 1842 DONE!—The Whig principle of Protection has made us *exporters* instead of *importers* of manufactured cottons; *exporters* instead of *importers* of calicoes; [illegible] instead of *importers* of mixed clothes; and IMPORTERS instead of EXPORTERS of SPECIE. Why then should hard money men oppose a Protective Tariff.—*Yazoo Whig.*

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"A BRACE OF LIARS."

Under this characteristic head, the *Statesman* explodes a foul calumny upon Messrs. White and Gallagher. If ever a libel was destitute of even a shadow of truth, this is one. If ever an attack was made without the semblance of a provocation, and instigated by the sheerest partisan malignity, such is the assault upon the Speaker of the House. When the veracity of J. M. Gallagher and Edward Archbold must fall in opposition [illegible]

PATRICK COLLINS.

This miserable tool of Medary and the clique, received a proper "exhibit" in the Abolition Convention of this city a few days since. His abortive attempts at throwing the hobby-saddle of Federalism over the backs of the Irish Repealers, have elicited the scorn of the true sons of Erin all over the state. The withering denunciations for their base hypocrisy, which fell from the pen of the great O'Connell upon himself and Disney, and their vile co-partners in humbuggery, still burn in every Irish bosom. What better illustration of the total lack of any thing like manhood in these Demagogues could we ask, than that of their own showing. When like vermin, they have been spurned with uplifted heel, from the presence of the Irish leader, they still seek to catch a glance of approval by whining piteously at him, laying their base tongues on the dust where he walks, and tossing up their dog tails in the name of "Ireland and Repeal!"

THE YOUNG MEN'S RALLY

Of last eve, was a meeting of much interest. The efforts of Messrs. White, Eckley, and F. Corwin Esq. (who was present and addressed the meeting) were worthy their high reputation. The remarks of the evening were discursive, but mainly directed to the discussion of the Banking and Tariff questions. Mr. Eckley has won an enviable character for his speaking abilities, and undoubtedly does credit to the position awarded him of leading orator in the Ohio Senate. The remarks of Mr. Corwin have left a lively impression on the minds of his auditors, and have but enhanced the opinion already enduced by the reputation of this gentleman.

PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

Mr. D. M. White has assumed the entire management of this efficient journal—his former partner having retired. He is an able writer and will sustain the reputation of his paper admirably. He thus avows in his salutative leader, his preference for Mr. Clay: "As a Whig I admire Mr. Clay—he is every thing I wish. As an Antimason and a friend of Antislavery I prefer a man less objectionable on those grounds. But as I cannot succeed in carrying out all my views in the selection of a candidate, I submit to the decision of the majority, trusting that the steady advance of correct public sentiment will ere long bring all branches of the Antilocofoco party into harmonious action against every social and political evil."

FOR G. B. WHITE

Who has been fuming at us so lustily through the Statesman, we have but a passing notice. The declaration that he was a Loco, which we incidentally made, was based upon the affirmation of an old and respectable Printer of this city, who, it appears was misled as to the initials. We take pleasure in correcting any error of this kind that may creep into our columns.

☞ We have been pleased to learn that several of our readers have testified much gratification at the literary miscellany in our last No. We have inserted to day, another beautiful production of Prentice which appeared in the Louisville Journal a few weeks since—let all of our readers give "the New-Year" a thorough perusal—it is a "banquet of roses—a feast of flowers."

Spartan Hook and Ladder Company.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the exhibition of Panorama and Cosmorama, views by Mr. Kinney, for the benefit of the Spartan Hook and Ladder Company, (see handbill) to be exhibited at the Old Court House this evening. If there be any enterprise of a public character in which the young men of our city should be encouraged, it is that which at present commands the attention of this company—the preservation of our dwellings from the destroying element. Every citizen, who makes any pretension to public spirit or to common philanthropy, should be willing to send his hand to the nethermost depths of his pocket, when aid is demanded in its behalf. The Spartan Hook and Ladder Company of this city, is an honor to the enterprise and benevolence of its young men. It has already done effective service in quelling the late fires which have created so much alarm among us. It embraces some of the [illegible] kind in our western cities. Let every citizen then, be present at the company's benefit *this evening*.

☞ Our literary correspondents are favoring us with a liberal hand. We welcome them in our pages with a hearty good will. We have two poems in to-day's paper, from Dayton. Will our contributors extend their favors somewhat in the prose line? Well written Essays, &c., would be highly acceptable to our readers.

☞ In introducing to its columns our editorial nominating Mr. White, the Newark Gazette remarks as follows:

MR. WHITE, OF LICKING.

"The Massilon Gazette, and the Ohio State Tribune have hoisted Mr. White's name as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. The Mt. Vernon Times, in remarking upon this says:

"We object to the nomination of our friend White, on the ground that we wish him to represent the 10th Congressional district in the next Congress; and we take this early opportunity of presenting his name in that connection, to the people of said district." We entirely concur in the suggestion of the Times.—We cannot spare Mr. W. from the district, and want his services in the coming canvass, and with his name we will beat the Locofoco nomination for Congress, be he Taylor, McNulty, or the greenest of green things, Heman A. Moore—the man who has been placed at the tail of the committee on militia by a Locofoco Speaker."

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

The article by "A Tailor," is too late for an insertion,—it will appear in our next—it exhibits in a tone of strong feeling the universal reprobation which the late shameless satire of the Statesman has excited through all ranks of the profession.

We have concluded to defer another article over the same signature to the next number of the Tribune, that the two may appear together. Tailors of Columbus! you have been basely lampooned by that engine of defamation, the Ohio Statesman.

The articles above named exhibit in full and odious relief, the contemptible nature of this unprovoked and scurrilous article. It is not a constructive insult, tortured from an unguarded and isolated paragraph—but a labored effort, wrought out with rhyme and metre, to belittle and stigmatize the profession. Shame on that miserable dissembler, who having made such long and loud pretensions of respect for mechanics to gratify a personal or political spite, can employ his minions in the fabrication of so scandalous an attack. Let him never open his potatoe-trap again in denunciation of "hypocritical coon editors."

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

A meeting of the citizens of Columbus, will be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday the 12 inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of adopting such measure as will destroy the present disgraceful system of employing the convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary. Several addresses will be delivered.

We call the attention of our readers to the piece of poetry on our third page, entitled "The Merry-Hearted Blind Boy." It is decidedly the sweetest we have yet encountered in the circle of our exchanges.

☞ We refer our readers to the article on our first page, from the Mismian. It exhibits several interesting points in the Tyler policy.

THE HANGING.

Another of these disgusting and demoralizing exhibitions was enacted in our city on yesterday. If our readers are desirous to learn the details of this transaction, they must look elsewhere than in our columns; we have no disposition to gratify so rank an appetite. When will our Legislature banish these scenes from the soil of Ohio? When will they listen to the voice of a humane public opinion and utterly remove them!—or at least, confine them from the vulgar gaze, in the prison walls and the dungeon cells? We deprecate these public executions altogether; and we are confident, that the great mass of our readers from their hearts echo this sentiment. We are indebted to a correspondent in Dayton for the annexed beautiful stanzas.

THE EXECUTION.

The morning was fair, and the sun [illegible] bright,
Dispelling the gloom and the sadness of night;
And when through the bars its faint beam was cast,
The prisoner awoke,—that dream was his last.

He sprang from his couch with a maniac's stare,
And paced his lone cell in hopeless despair;
The clank of his chains rang wild through the gloom,
And he uttered a groan like a voice from the tomb.

He looked on his coffin, and shuddered to think,
That his footsteps were then on eternity's brink;
He saw his pale shroud, and a tear filled his eye,
For he knew as a felon he shortly must die.

He thinks of a fond mother's precepts once given,
As she taught his young feet the pathway to heaven;
Remembers her counsels so gentle and kind,
And the past, present, future all rush on his mind.

Hark! hark! 'tis the drum; how solemn its sound,
As its deep muffled notes are echoed around;
The soldiers are marching, the moment draws nigh,
The signal is given, the pris'ner must die.

The sound greets the convict; as it falls on his ear
He starts! and is frantic his death-knell to hear;
A feeling comes o'er him, too deep for control,
Oh God! what emotions now thrill through his soul.

"A farewell to life, and all its bright joys,
A farewell to earth, and its glittering toys;
My friends and my kindred I bid you adieu!
For the light of eternity bursts on my view!"

The minutes roll on, the last one has sped,
The murderer's place is now with the dead;
He died not as die the virtuous and brave,
But his head is laid low in a dishonor'd grave.

J. M. E.

Dayton Feb'y 5th 1844.

A number of members of Congress have organized an association under the name of the "Congressional Total Abstinence Society." The following officers were appointed last Thursday evening:

Hon. Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts, President.

Vice Presidents—Robert P. Dunlap, of Maine; L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey; G. W. Summers, of Virginia; Samuel C. Sample, of Indiana; E. Deberry, of North Carolina.

Secretary.—George S. Catlin of Connecticut.

Executive Committee—James E. Belser, of Alabama; James A. Black, of South Carolina; Daniel R. Tilden, of Ohio; Amasa Dana, of New York; Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania.

HAWKINS' APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Locofocoism is on the alert, like the Spirit of Evil, to defeat Hawkins' bill by *misrepresenting* its provisions. It is asserted, that by it four Whig Senatorial Districts are formed of 28,596 electors, while in four Locofoco districts there are 44,000 electors! This is condemned as unfair. By looking at the bill, this misrepresentation will be manifest. The bill shows the following case of remarkable equality of apportionment:

4 Whig districts contain 28,596 electors.
4 Loco do do 28,612 "
4 Whig do do 44,960 "
4 Loco do do 44,175 "

Now in these 16 Senatorial districts, giving an equal number of Whigs and Locos, and being one-half the Senate, there is an aggregate difference of 1067 electors, *in favor of the Locos, and yet they complain of its unfairness.*

[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

WHIG LADIES,—A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The patriotic Whig ladies of the Eleventh Ward have determined upon decorating the Clay Hall, at the corner of Fayette and Howard streets, and have already hung it with flags, festoons, portraits, &c., and placed in it other embellishments, in a style and with a taste, which excites praise from all who see it. The work of decoration is not yet completed, but when it is, the Clay Hall will be one of the most beautiful, as it is already one of the most eligible places for meetings.

The example thus set by the ladies of the Eleventh Ward, may be expected to arouse the Whig ladies of the other wards.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Yes, and the ladies of every county, town, and hamlet in the Union.

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.
Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

...COUNTRY ARE FOR FREEWORK, AND [illegible] OUR SHOPS, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHENS."—Henry Clay in 1810. [Cin. Enquirer.

The statement contained in the first ...

... do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a [illegible] to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his prowess. Suffice it that he is now in a posi-...

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March, ...

On one of the nights of the exhibition by the pupils of the School for the Education of the Blind, last week, one of the blind boys recited a piece of poetry, referring to his feelings on his destitution of sight. The poetry is in itself thrilling; but delivered with clearness and correctness of enunciation, with the emphasis of natural sentiment, and with the eloquent pathos which was the inspiration of undissembled earnestness, it produced emotions in the audience, inexpressibly tender. We never witnessed a scene more unspeakably touching; and the audience all shed tears, sweet, holy tears.

A general desire being manifested to see the poem in print, we have been favored with a copy of it, which we hasten to lay before the reader.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.*

THE MERRY-HEARTED BLIND BOY.

The bird that never tried his wing,
Can blithely hop and sweetly sing,
Though prisoned in a narrow cage
[illegible] feathers droop with age,
[illegible] never [illegible] with sight,
[illegible] years enjoy,
'Though blind—a merry-hearted Boy.
That captive bird may never float
Through Heaven, or pour his thrilling note
'Mid shady groves, by pleasant streams,
That sparkle in the soft moon-beams;
But he may gaily flutter round
Within his prison's scanty bound
And give his soul to song. For he
Ne'er longs to taste sweet liberty.

Oh! may I not as happy dwell
Within my unilluminèd cell?
May I not leap, and sing and play,
And turn my constant night to day?

I never saw the sky, the sea:
The earth was never green to me;
Then why, oh! why should I repine
For blessings that were never mine?

Think not that blindness makes me sad:
My thoughts, like yours, are often glad.
Parents I have, who love me well—
Their different voices I can tell;
Though far and absent, I can hear,
In dreams, their music meet my ear:
Is there a star, so dear above,
As the low voice of one you love?
I never saw my father's face;
Yet on his forehead when I place
My hand and feel the wrinkles there,
Left less by time than anxious care,
I fear the world hath sights of woe,
To knit the brow of manhood so.
I sit upon my father's knee—
He'd love me less, if I should see,
I never saw my mother smile;
Her gentle tones my heart beguile—
They fall like distant melody,
They are so mild and sweet to me.
She murmurs not—my mother dear—
Though sometimes I have kissed the tear
From her soft cheek, to tell the joy
One smiling word would give her boy.

Right merry was I every day,
Fearless to run about and play
With sisters, brothers, friends and all,
To answer to their sudden call,
To join their ring, to speed the chase,
To find each play-mate's hiding place,
And pass my hand across his brow,
To tell him—I could do it now.

Yet so delightful flew the hours,
So passed in childhood's peaceful bowers;
When all were gone to school but I,
I used to sit at home and sigh;
And though I never longed to view
The earth so green, and the sky so blue;
I thought I'd give the world to look
Along the pages of a *book*.

Now, since I've learned to read and write,
My heart is filled with new delight.
And music too—can there be found
A sight so beautiful as sound?
Tell me, kind friends, in one short word,
Am I not like that captive bird?
I live in song, and peace and joy,
'Though blind—A merry-hearted Boy.

The Madisonian, after denouncing Mr. Clay most wonderfully for nearly three years, has come to talk of him thus:—*Ky. Eagle.*

"Henry Clay's fame, as a splendid orator, will descend to remotest posterity, as Cicero's has descended to us. Hence he has achieved imperishable glory for his country."

HATS—HATS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUST OPENED AT THE CITY HAT STORE a new assortment of Hats of all kinds qualities and shapes; both of their own, and of eastern Manufacture which will be sold cheap for cash and no mistake. Call and see them, for you will not believe how cheap they are until you do. Fine Silk and moleskin Hats on fur bodies at 2,50 to $4. Brush and Castor Hats at 1,50 to $4. Pearl Cassimere Hats a new article at only $3. Water proof wool Hats, and all kinds of napped fur Hats at prices in propotion to the above,—all of which are of good materials and well made. Also a few Extra fine Beaver, Nutria Beaver, and Nutria Hats, at reduced prices.

All kinds of furs, skins, wool &c. taken in exchange for Hats and Caps, or Bought for cash.

Dont forget the City *Hat Store* opposite the Franklin Bank, Sign of the Big *Hat.*

BALL, HAND & Co.

Columbus, Aug. 16.—tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
☞ OHIO STATE TRIBUNE. ☜

GIDEON T. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagora of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They will more particularly to furnish a [illegible] and [illegible] the impending Presidential campaign.

THE Weekly and Semi-weekly TRIBUNE will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

For the Semi-weekly Tribune per annum,			$3,00
do.	do.	Six months,	1,50
do.	do.	For the session.	1,00
For the Weekly,	do.	Per Annum,	1,50
do.	do.	Six months;	1,00

☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.

G. T. STEWART,
E. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

TO ALL THE WORLD WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM.

OIL OF TANNIN,
OR, LEATHER RESTORER.
A New Chemical Discovery.

MOST people know, that skins and hides are converted into leather by the Tannin extracted from certain barks, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, and brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore then life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, fly, or blister—restore the tannin. This substance the leather can never receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the **Oil of Tannin**—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, it has been twenty years in use; and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least double its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. THESE ARE FACTS.

Those who will may wear old shoes, groan with corns, ride with old carriage-tops—have old harness, and throw them away half used—look filthy themselves, and all about them—expend double what is necessary for leather, to their heart's content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong, they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg for no body's custom or patronage. Now gentle-men, please yourselves.

☞ None genuine unless with the fac simile signature of

COMSTOCK & CO.

For Sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON,
General Agent,
Corner of High and Friend streets,
Columbus, Ohio.—February 8, 1844.

GODDARD ON TEETH.

THE Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human teeth; with the most approved methods of treatment—including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth, with thirty plates. By Paul B. Goddard, M. D., M. A. N. S. M. A. P. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c. [illegible] in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, Dentist.

Just received, and for sale, at the Philadelphia price, at the Store of

DERBY & ALLEN.

January 25, 1844.

FOUND!

A BUNDLE OF DRY-GOODS was found on High street last Saturday evening. The owner can have them by calling on Samuel Thompson, Grocer and paying for this advertisement.

Columbus, Feb. 10th.

FINE ARTS.

THE subscriber has removed from the Buckeye Block, to the Mechanic's Hall, where he will devote himself exclusively to the Fine Arts, and having the advantage of a first rate painting room, will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may employ him to execute correct Portraits of themselves or friends. He takes this opportunity to return thanks to all those who have so liberally patronised him heretofore.

GEORGE W. PHELIPS.

Columbus, Jan. 12, 1843.

A HOUSE WANTED.

ANY person having a small dwelling house, some where near the Franklin House, will do well to call at this office. Possession wanted immediately. For further particulars enquire at the TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Columbus, February 3, 1844.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated *national.* The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq., of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States," by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 22, 1844

[illegible] taining, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 17–40-tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—ALEXANDER A. STEWART, *Merchant Tailor,* has recently returned, and just received from New York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths	Silk, Lamb wool and Cotton Socks.
Sack-Coat Cloths,	Travelling Money Belts,
Beaver Cloths,	Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
American, French and English Cassimeres,	Gents' Morning Gowns,
Satinets,	White Figured Satins for evening and party dresses,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,	
Cut-Velvet Vestings,	Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Woolen do.,	
Plain, Black and figured Satins,	Byron Collars,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,	Common do.
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,	All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings,

Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts, ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest solely in newspaper declamation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—a candid examination. Columbus, Jan. 1844.

BURDELL'S, No. 3, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17–40 tf

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Pugh's Tin Store, *opposite the City House on High Street,*

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

Doctors Lathrop & [illegible]

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of **Medicine, Surgery, etc.** Office at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, on Town street, south side, between High and Third streets, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Jan. 17, 1844.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

WM. BARKER.

Columbus, Jan. 24—s42tf]

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed the Tribune Office

LIFE AND SPEECHES
OF
HENRY CLAY.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES, OF OVER 1100 LARGE PAGES,
WITH THREE ENGRAVINGS!
THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY FIVE CTS.

This edition comprises—

I. A Memoir of Henry Clay—close and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

II. The speeches of Mr. Clay, from 1810 to 1843 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—"Mr. Clay said" so and so, and "he urged, &c., in stead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr. Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness and correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and, whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the fate of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. A Portrait of Henry Clay, from an original painting by Eicon, engraved by Prud'homme.

II. A view of the birthplace of Henry Clay, in "The [illegible] of Hanover," Virginia—engraved on steel.

III. An Engraved Fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Clay.

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which is now offered to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for *One Dollar and twenty-five cents.* It is printed on fair, white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers, and afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before.

Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

December, 9, 1843.

STEPHENS' NISI PRIUS.

THE Law of Nisi Prius, Evidences in Civil Actions and Awards. By Archbald John Stephens, Barrister at Law, with notes and references to the latest American Decisions. By George Sharswood. Complete in 3 vols. 8 vo.

Just received and for sale at the Philadelphia price, at the Book Store of

DERBY & ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1844.

CAMBELL'S FOREIGN SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE, OR
Select Miscellany of European Literature and Arts.

This periodical has already acquired the enviable reputation of being the most complete and spirited Magazine of the kind ever published in the country. The frequency of its publication enables the publisher to furnish the cream of the Foreign Magazines in advance of all competition. As for instance, the number published on the 1st of each month is composed principally of articles selected from the Foreign Reviews and Magazines of the preceding month, and that issued on the 16th of the month can be entirely so made, thus placing the readers of the Semi-Monthly in possession of the choicest articles of the Foreign Press, several weeks in advance of a monthly competitor.

In the *Literary Department,* whilst the Magazine cannot pretend to originality in the frothy trash of the day, it is the aim of the publisher to furnish to its readers the best articles from the first minds of Europe, in the several departments of Criticism, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, &c., &c., and from the pens of such men as Brougham, Macauly, Carlyle, Sterling, Lander, Wilson, Lockhart, Hood, &c.

To add to its attractions, each number will be embellished with one of Sartain's splendid Mezzotint engravings, done in the very best style of that finished Artist, thus affording every year *twenty-four* of those beautiful engravings, whilst other Magazines are trumpeting to the world their three or four by the same Artist as a chief endocement to subscribers.

The very low price at which the Magazine is afforded can be best appreciated when it is remembered, that three splendid volumes containing each nearly six hundred imperial octavo pages, executed in the most finished Typographical style of any Magazine in the country, the text embellished with numerous illustrations, and each volume ornamented with many of Sartain's unequalled engravings are given every year, furnishing for $5 an amount of reading matter (exclusive of the engravings, worth of themselves alone more than the cost of the work) which cannot be procured from the original sources for less three hundred dollars.

Included in the engravings will be found portraits of the most distinguished men in the World of Letters, Science, and Art, thus furnishing a Portrait Gallery of the highest order of excellence, done in the most finished style of art, and worthy of preservation in any Library.

To Post Masters and others.—The acknowledged merit and rapidly growing popularity of Campbell's Magazine considered, the Publisher believes that from the following liberal terms thousands will be induced to subscribe.

To Clubs the following proposals are made: Five copies for $20; eight $30. Single copies $5 a year in advance. Single numbers 25 cents.

Editors inserting this advertisement and sending a copy of the paper containing it to this office, will be entitled to a copy of the work for one year.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL,
130 98 Chesnut st., Phila.; Up-stairs.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. YEO respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus, that he has taken a room in Mr. Deshler's buildings, near the City Hall, to give lessons in Dancing. Juvenile Classes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 till 5. Gentlemen's classes on the same evenings from 7 till 9; to commence on Monday, 15th of January.

Jan. 17, 1844—40-tf.

Magistrate's Blanks,
For sale at the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and Saddle covers, of the same material; also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms a few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil arbitrations and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sharwood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition,

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paiges' Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—36-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calendar calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 60 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushes, Muslin de Lanes. Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinoes, Ginghams, and Calicoes. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets,* COLUMBUS, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron; &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce,

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Alison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 38 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Butler & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

B. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co. Practical Hatters, having established themselves *One Door South of the Neil House,* would inform the public that there can found at all times

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK

Manufacture, all of the *LATEST STYLES* and PATTERNS.

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 11.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BERANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metalic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD—W. S. HUBBARD & Co., have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Co- [illegible] have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand,

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

E. AYRES,

(High street, opposite the State Buildings, Columbus,)

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron, and Brass Ware,—Also, Stoves and Hollow Ware. All of which are warranted of the best quality. Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for articles in the above line.

Dec. 20—37-tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. *His* Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 12, 1843.—n35

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Athenæum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 6 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perrenial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—10 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—15 engravings; folio.

The Ball of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—43 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.

Dec. 13—35-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN,

November 25, 1843. n31

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale, JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware. For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

Incorruptible Teeth.

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus Ohio,* has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactury of Messrs. Uffington and Kuns, Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices.*

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM,—*Office on High street, opposite the* CITY HOUSE, RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Sign. Turpentine, Camphene Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also,* Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line, to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843. n29

Trunks.

A FIRST rate assortment of hard leather trunks, of of a superior quality; also common trunks. Prices to suit the times—for sale by

E. N. SLOCUM.

A few doors south of the Neil House.

Dec. 9, 1843.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory,

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM will keep constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks Valises, Traveling Bags. Portmanteaus, Carriage and Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c. Also—Baldwin's patent spring Saddles,

Military work executed to order.

The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Call in and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1843.

CITY AUCTION ROOM!

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. Per centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

C. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—dtf.

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisins, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1 2 cts to $1 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Shaveology and Shearotomy.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetised under the operation by having their cranium well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. [illegible]

COLUMBUS IRON STORE. Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered *Iron,* wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHTS!!

WM. B. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil,* West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp,* Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 6th, 1844.—tf.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Munshier, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

AMRIGAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & Coffman;

North Main Street,

No. 24—6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE.

BY P. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OWLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS, AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BE[illegible]

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St. between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

J. C. REED,

TAILOR,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & SHELDON.)

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall; COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

WM. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 24. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.

Oct. 12.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 28, 1843.—tf.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Huston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—3m

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above [illegible] Main st. in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCauley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Frederika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c., of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, physiology, and management, by Edw. Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK,

FOR sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, by JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 28—tf

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

C. [illegible] Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.
Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.
The Tribune is also published Semi Weekly, for Three Dollars per year, payable in ad-

[illegible] OUR [illegible], AND MAKE OUR [illegible], AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."—*Henry Clay in 1810.*
[*Cin. Enquirer.*

The statement contained in the first extract, is based on the best of testimony—the last, on

to their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his prowess. Suffice it that he is now in a position where he ought long since to have been.—

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March, 1845, will see him bearing aloft the glorious

---

[illegible]

LIBRARY OF THE

070
PORTFOLIO 16

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1844. NUMBER 48.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART EDITOR.

Will be published every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, for Three Dollars per year; and once a week for One Dollar Fifty Cents—payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the most LIBERAL terms.

Office of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

NEW STORE

BERIS, SESSIONS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, &c. No. 1, Russell's Building, 3 doors south of the Clinton Bank, High street, Columbus, Ohio.
Jan. 24—42-tf

SHAW & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocery and Flour Store, opposite the State House, [illegible] street, Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible] tf

DURAND & WISWALL
[illegible] FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
([illegible] the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

W[illegible] execute any orders in the following [illegible]ches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lettering in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinto, and Fancy Drawings.
ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.
Columbus, Jan. 1844—39-tf

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40 tf

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S, No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in quality, style or price. His stock consists in part of
French and English black, blue black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES; [illegible]
Cashmeretts, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket-Handkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit*, or the price of Goods and making. Any gentleman can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats.*

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.
Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has got down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall*,
JOHN WALTON.
N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1843.

S. Bradford & Caldwell,

TAKE this method to notify their customers and the public generally that they have taken the old Wagon Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Emmerick, deceased, on Friend street, east of High, where they intend carrying on

Blacksmithing

in the best manner, and on the lowest terms for cash.

They also take wood and all kinds of produce for work. ☞ Also, wish to let the front shop to a good Wagon maker.
Columbus, January 31st.—66

To Rent.

I wish to rent to a good tenant for one or two years, my brick house and lot situated on the corner of Town and Seventh streets. The house contains six rooms all on one floor and is very convenient, the neighborhood is good and the situation high and healthy. Also, several other rooms to rent; persons wishing to rent on very reasonable terms can call on me at my painting room in the Mechanics' Hall, or at the City house.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.
Columbus, Jan 29, 1844.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

'TIS NOT FOR THEE I SIGH.

'Tis not for beauty that I sigh,
Nor yet for sordid wealth,
'Tis not for eyes of sable dye,
'Tis not for miser's pelf.

'Tis not for warriors' laurels, not
To deck my fading brow;
I would not bend my form so low,
E'en could I gain them now.

'Tis not to have a name among
The sapient tools of time,
And be the theme of praise or song,
From poisoned lips of crime.

One self approving thought I prize
As worth far more to me
Than all the pomp beneath the skies,
Tho' it were offered free.
E. J.

ORIGINAL.

For the Ohio State Tribune.

CLARENCE MELVILLE; Or THE REFORMED INEBRIATE.

A TEMPERANCE TALE.

BY MISS NANCY E. STEWART.

Clarence Melville, was the only son of a wealthy merchant in the town of M——; his parents were both pious, and seemed ever anxious to train up their child in a manner that would best conduce to his happiness, and their own satisfaction. From his infancy, he was taught to hold sacred the principles of virtue and morality, and at the age of eighteen, he bid fair to become an eminent and useful man. Mrs. Melville was a lady of high rank and respectability. Her accomplishments and extreme beauty, won for her the admiration of every one. Her influence seemed to soften and refine the manners of Clarence, so that as he grew in years, he became the favorite of the society about him.

But alas! how often is the bud nipt by the frost, before it unfolds its beauty and sends forth its fragrance to refresh and embellish the heart of nature. Its graces may flourish for a while, but gradually it droops, and in a brief space it decays, and becomes undesirable and odious. At the age of twenty, the health of Clarence began to decline, imputable to his close confinement in his study. With such rapidity did disease make inroads upon his delicate frame, that his friends became alarmed, and urged him immediately to resort to some restorative. He was advised by physicians to journey, with the hope that it might benefit him. To this he cheerfully acceded. It was the first time Clarence had ever left his home, consequently a new scenery burst upon his vision. Every where, new objects arrested his attention. As his spirit rose, his body gathered vigor, and in few months he returned with much of his former freshness and activity. He became head clerk in his father's store, as constant exercise of this kind was deemed necessary for his recovery; and in less than a year, the business depended entirely upon himself.

In those days, it was customary—particularly for merchants to keep liquor in their stores, for the purpose of treating their friends and customers. If a merchant, or even a farmer, did not procure a supply for this purpose, they were, forsooth, considered miserly in the extreme. Therefore, Mr. Melville not only retained a supply for this purpose, but also (as was customary, not because he loved it) tasted along with his friends. And when he left the business in care of his son, he charged him to do as he had done, and never neglect to present the glass upon the first entrance of his friends, relying upon the good judgment of his son, as a sure antidote against excess.

Poor man! how little he knew that this had already, been a source of temptation to his son; that he, by seeing his father partake, was led also, when no one was present, to taste himself. He has since stated, that his relish for every kind of liquor, originated when a boy, and at such times in secret, but that he never became attached to it, or experienced its effects, until after he entered his father's store. The business prospered in the hands of Clarence for some time exceedingly, so that in a short time, the former number of his father's customers were nearly doubled.

It was about this time of year, that Mr. and Mrs. Melville took their accustomed visit to Massachusetts, and consequently, the day for their departure arrived, and the cares of Mr. Melville were entrusted to the hands of his son, and they spent nearly a year in visiting different parts of the state, as their friends here were very numerous, but failed not in the mean time, to correspond regularly with him. After Clarence had taken leave of his parents, he retired to his room for the purpose of seriously meditating upon the past, and also to look in and examine the future, that he might better prepare himself for the new and weighty responsibilities which were then daily devolving upon him. He saw a wide field open before him, in which he might labor and be useful, and very few in those days, had so thorough a knowledge of Literature and science as he had. And he was fully aware of the influence he exerted in the literary world; and thought that he might be happy, were it not for this which sorely perplexed him, his love for ardent spirits. He saw that it would be a constant source of temptation to him, and that he could not honorably relinquish his occupation without assigning a reason, he therefore, rather than expose his weakness (as he feared it might destroy his influence) resolved upon continuing on in this business, hoping that his love for the stimulus might not increase, so as to exceed the usual quantity he had been in the habit of taking. After spending a day in contemplating, and resolving and laying new plans for the future, he returned to his business with a fixed determination, as he supposed, to resist temptation, and if possible to shun his young companions who were then secretly drawing him into evil practices, which he knew, if persisted in, would terminate in his ruin. Companions do I say! one would scarcely think that the vicious were his companions. But it was a most lamentable fact, that there was at that time, seldom a young man to be found, who was even ranked among the higher, who was not secretly vicious and profane. Even the female part of community, were so exceedingly fond of *wine*, that they considered it full as necessary a beverage or stimulus, as any thing else which could be taken into the stomach.

The side board of every sitting room and parlor, was always furnished with a variety of liquors, and the cards presented to visitors upon their first entrance. These proceedings of course, had a great and unhappy effect upon the male part of community. If, forsooth, the soft and delicate hand of the fair and gentle, presented the glass, had men who confided so strongly in their intrinsic graces, power to resist the temptation? *Nor* was it a wonder then, (considering these things) that such a state of society existed, that vice in all its madness, swept o'er our land like a mighty torrent. The regretted cause of which, might be traced back to the female.

And Clarence loved female society, and could not with propriety, withdraw from it. He therefore, not only had the glass as a temptation when at home, but also while abroad, and, according to the custom of society if he did not accept, and partake, he was in fact considered uncourteous and disrespectful.

Strange regulations *indeed!* Was it a mystery that we saw so many poor children about our streets begging for food, and suffering for the want of clothes, whilst the mother, who once shared the cup of plenty, was compelled to live in a miserable hut, degraded and forsaken, without even a morsel of bread to feed her starving children, and the brutal husband wasting all her hard earnings at the dram shop! But I am wandering.

By the time Mr. and Mrs. Melville returned home, Clarence had become so attached to ardent spirits that he could not live without its influence. His parents witnessed the change in their son, with pleasure and satisfaction, supposing, as a matter of course, it was owing to the benefit of healthy exercise; his countenance being more fresh, and his habits more cheerful and lively than they were before they left home. But they little thought, that he, in order to conceal his guilt and misery, was all the while laboring to cover it over with a false cloak of alacrity. His parents considered him sufficiently restored to resume his studies again, and accordingly they proposed to him the idea, in answer to which he could scarcely reply. The attempt he knew would be fruitless, without his usual stimulus and rather than make known to his parents the painful fact, that he was a slave to alcohol, he declined entering his study, and manifested a strong desire to travel, particularly to visit the south, in hopes that it might perhaps engage his attention to the exclusion of this dangerous habit, or that it might wear off, to a degree at least, before he returned home.

But ah! this was but an evil seduction of him, who is ever ready to ensnare his victim when he least suspects it.

Altho' his parents yielded to this proposal, and commended him for his strong desire to see the world, it was none the less a source of painful mortification to him, that he should be obliged to leave his happy home, for the sole purpose of relieving himself of so heavy a burden, which he knew had been the cause of dragging thousands of his fellow men to a premature grave.

Clarence found that after he had traveled a few days, his relish for the stimulus seemed to increase instead of diminish. It daily gained power over him, the thought of which nearly distracted him in his sober moments of reflection, and again it was nothing else but this, which could drown his sorrow and shame. He resolved however, that he would never return home until he was a free man.

At the end of two months, he landed in the centre of a beautiful city on the Paraguay river, about 800 miles from its mouth. At a short distance, this city presented some of the most picturesque and sublime sceneries the eye ever beheld. The streets are all regularly laid out with fine walks, and nearly every house surrounded with choice shade trees, which make it appear quite romantic. It also contains many rich edifices of excellent structure, together with many other fine improvements, and the lovely, but grand Paraguay, presents a pleasing aspect. It may be seen meandering its way through the city, and as far as the eye can reach, presenting one entire surface of smooth silver, together with numerous small streams, pouring in from the neighboring hills about, which dazzle the eye of the beholder in a bright sunny day.

The inhabitants of this place were polite and hospitable, but spent most of their time in gay and fashionable amusements; such as card playing, theatrical exibitions, dances, parties &c., which proved, indeed, to be a poor place for Clarence. And as he had the appearance of a gentleman of rank, and his education exceeding that of many in the place, due respect was accordingly shown him, and he was immediately introduced into the palaces of the great; and the first evening after his arrival, he was solicited into the theatre, even before he was aware of it, or before he had a moments reflection upon the subject, whether it was best to go or not. He however submitted, after he found where he was, and in a short time, the exercises commenced, and Clarence soon forgot himself, or the kind admonitions of his parents, being so entirely captivated with the enchanting scene before him.

He had now broken the ice, and it was impossible for him to impede the current. But he afterwards attended again and again, until finally, as a natural consequence, he was introduced to the card table. He thought he might play once or twice, and then if he chose (provided he did not succeed well) relinquish it.

He however submitted to the last with much more remorse of conscience than he did to the first, as he knew full well how much evil he had seen result from its practice. And he determined after meeting with two or three heavy losses that he would abandon it as soon as he had regained it again. This his associates soon ascertained, and consequently the finger of scorn was pointed at him, which he could not endure. And rather than be called a coward he persisted on until finally he became so completely intoxicated at the table that others were obliged to carry him away.

He spent two-thirds of the money his father gave him in this manner, and in a short time became absolutely so reduced that he was obliged to resort to some means to procure a livelihood.

In the mean time he corresponded occasionally with his parents, from whom he received pressing solicitations to return home. But his excuses were various—the appointed time for his return was deferred from season to season, until his parents almost despaired of ever seeing him again; as three years had already elapsed since he had left them.

He became acquainted with a very wealthy young lady of the same place, and used various means to secure her favor, in which he succeeded so far as to win her entire affection; and in less than a year he married her—doubtless, for no other reason than her riches—as by this time he had become very much hardened in vice, and was ready to do any thing for the sake of obtaining money. It was evident that he had but little affection for his wife. In a short time, she, to show her esteem and love for him, placed all her property in his hands, which; after he had obtained he spent every cent at the gaming table, in about three months, which was not less than three thousand pounds. And oh! what a heart-rending scene it was for his lovely bride to see him brought home dead drunk, by two of his companions, on the evening that he had parted with the last farthing of her money.

His misfortune was doubtless the occasion of his drinking so excessively that evening. But his disaffection and unkindness towards his companion was very evident from this evening, as before this he strove to conceal it; but now his treatment was of such a nature that she could not endure it. All her affectionate entreaties, and the manifestations of her ardent attachment seemed not for one moment to eradicate his austerity or part him from his evil habits; but contrariwise it only appeared to excite evil passions, with unkind language and harsh treatment. This rendered her quite broken hearted, and her parents witnessed the change in their daughter and immediately took her home. This so enraged Clarence that he determined upon leaving the place and accordingly he went to sea, where he engaged to labor for a captain who he supposed was an honest man, but afterwards proved to be a notorious pirate. Clarence shuddered not at this intelligence, as he had become so hardened in wickedness; he therefore assumed a courageous air, though at times he trembled at the deeds of cruelty executed among the wicked crew. Still, in order to attain a high station, and become in high repute, as the first on board, he was always the first to act. And consequently was generally the most successful. By so doing he soon gained the ascendency of the whole, save the captain.

After having captured several vessels, they were chased and overtaken by a man-of-war, and several of their men were killed in the contest. It was awful indeed to witness the scene. To see the noble and stout-hearted soldiers drop one after the other into the mighty deep below, whilst the others lay stretched upon the deck already stained with their crimson gore; and the noise of the cannon roar, together with the groans of the dying, might have caused even the sternest heart to shudder; but soon the pirates were too greedy to gain the prize, to care in what manner it was achieved; they braved it through and came off victorious. This prize brought them immense riches, as the man of war had much gold aboard. After they had secured all they wished they set fire to the vessel, and so left it.

The captain said that now he was satisfied, and there was enough gold to make them all very wealthy, and he proposed that they should go to some distant clime and all settle down together. To this they all agreed; and the captain having a wife and family took them with him

At length they reached the destined place. It was unsettled, but still a delightful scenery.—Here Clarence did not tarry long, his conscience gave him no peace; as here he had an opportunity to reflect upon his past conduct, and in spite of the effect of liquor he could take no peace. He therefore resolved upon traveling, in hopes that he might forget his awful guilt and heinous sins. But ah, these were to be repented of before he could enjoy life. He found his gold afforded him no comfort, but that wherever he was, he was miserable and unhappy in all his undertakings. His conscience being bathed in the blood of innocence spilt by his own hands, how could he obtain peace?

TO BE CONCLUDED IN THE NEXT NO.

CHARACTER OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It has been the fashion with travelers to talk of the scenery of the Mississippi as wanting grandeur and beauty. Most certainly it has neither. But there is no scenery more striking.—The dreary and pestilential solitudes, untrodden save by the foot of the Indian; the absence of all living objects, save the huge alligators which float past apparently asleep, and an occasional vulture, attracted by its impure prey on the surface of the waters; the trees with a long and hideous drapery of pendant moss, fluttering in the wind; and the giant river rolling onward the vast volume of its dark and turbid waters, thro' the wilderness—form the features of one of the most dismal and impressive landscapes on which the eye of man ever rested. If any one thinks proper to believe that such objects are not, in themselves, sufficient, I beg to say that I differ with him in point of taste. Rocks and mountains are fine things undoubtedly, but they could add nothing of sublimity to the Mississippi.—Pelion might be piled on Ossa, Alps on Andes, and still to the heart & perceptions of the spectator, the Mississippi would be alone. It can brook no rival, and it finds none. No river in the world drains so large a portion of the earth's surface. It is the traveler of the earth 5000 miles, more than two thirds the diameter of the globe. The imagination asks, whence come its waters, and wither tend they? They come from the distant regions of a vast continent, where the foot of civilized man has never yet been planted. They flow into an ocean yet vaster, the whole body of which acknowledge their influence. Through what varieties of climate have they passed? On what scenes of lonely and sublime magnificence have they gazed? Have they penetrated

The hoary forests, still the bison's scream,
  Where stalked the mammoth to his shaggy lair,
Thro' paths and alleys, roofed with sombre green,
  Thousands of years before the silent air
Was pierced by whizzing shafts of hunters keen!

In short, when the traveler has asked and answered these questions, and a thousand others, it will be time enough to consider how far the scenery of the Mississippi would be improved by rocks and mountains. He may then be led to doubt whether any great effect can be produced by a combination of objects of a discordant character, however grand in themselves. The imagination is perhaps susceptible but of a single powerful impression at a time. Sublimity is uniformly connected with unity of object. Beauty may be produced by the happy adaptation of a multitude of harmonious details; but the highest sublimity of effect can proceed but from one glorious and paramount object, which impresses its own character upon every thing around. The prevailing character of the Mississippi is that of a solemn gloom. I have trodden the passes of Alp and Appenine, yet never felt how awful a thing is nature, until I was borne on its waters through regions desolate and uninhabited. Day after day, and night after night; we continued driving right downward to the South; our vessel, like some huge demon of the wilderness, bearing fire in her bosom, and canopying the eternal forests with the smoke of her nostrils. How looked the hoary river god, I know not; nor what thought the alligators, when awakened from their slumbers by a vision so astounding. But the effect on my spirits was such as I have never experienced before or since. Conversation became odious, and I passed my time in a sort of dreamy contemplation. At night, I ascended to the highest deck, and lay for hours gazing listlessly on the sky, the forest and the waters, amid silence only broken by the clanging of the engine. All this was very pleasant; yet, till I had reached New Orleans, I could scarcely have smiled at the best joke in the world, and as for raising a laugh—it would have been quite as easy to quadrate the circle.—*Hamilton's Men and Manners in America.*

PATRICK COLLINS—FOREIGNERS—SAM MEDARY.

Patrick Collins is an Irishman, an orator and a man of very respectable abilities. He is warmly and zealously engaged in the cause of Repeal,—the liberty and elevation of his brethren of Father Land. For this he deserves the praise and should receive the co-operation of the friends of Liberty throughout the world. We fear, however, that Sam Medary is using him for the advancement of his ambitions—his selfish and unholy purposes. No man who knows us, will question our friendship to the emigrant, our desire to extend freedom to all, or our desire to promote the equality and happiness of the human race. Such being our desires, we were mortified on reading the following which we extract from a late speech delivered by Patrick Collins in the city of Columbus:

"Naturalized citizens! you are 500,000 strong in the great State of Ohio! You have the reins in one hand, and the whip in the other; and with your seventy thousand votes, if you dont whip those Kickapoos—why, you ought to be "tarred and feathered," and put 'settin on a rail."—(Re-newed laughter and cheers.)"

Foreigners are certainly welcome to seek our shores as an asylum from the oppressor, and we advocate, when here, their equal rights and would promote their well being, but it is certainly very imprudent for any one of their number to use such language,—to make such *threats* as those contained in the above quotation. Wisdom and prudence are certainly not unfortunate qualities, and the manifestation of a little modesty is not always unbecoming. *Miamian.*

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

It is amusing to witness the displays of animosity which are made by the Feds, against the coonskins and Log-Cabins of '40. The State Printer writhes in convulsions at the very apparition—he mounts his stilts at once and proceeds to invoke the Divine wrath with a particular solemnity. There must be something exceedingly terrific in the appearance of these harmless objects to induce so lively an antipathy. You cannot pass a coonskin along the street, but every Loco you encounter is suddenly seized of the cold shudder! Why is this? The answer is to be found in the history of the past four years—these are but the indices that point to a great political revolution which crushed the supremacy of Federalism and threatened it with a total destruction. For ourself, we entertain a peculiar affection for these emblems of our party—the *memorials of* its triumph!—they seem to remind us by a sort of magnetic whisper, of that thread-worn adage "What man has done, man can do." With the power of fabled genii they carry us to the stirring events in the national drama of '40. We feel the percussion fire vaulting through every nerve and fibre of our system. Our heart burns within us—and every symptom of lack energy dissipates in this new impulse.

Our enemies strive to make these objects odious to our eyes—this can never be done, until the war shout of "Harrison and Reform" shall have faded from the ear of memory—as well may the French veteran forget his ensigns at Marengo, as the Whigs of '40 cease to remember these cherished souvenirs of their great struggle. Our opponents seem to argue with some warmth, that these coonskins, et cetera, are exceedingly vulgar things—that they should not be tolerated in decent society, &c. We admit that these *log cabins* are not very inviting to a fastidious officeholder—and that a sheet of cameguire presents a far more genteel exterior than an undressed coon skin. Still we must contend that the true Democracy could not have chosen more fitting symbols of their plain republican tenets than they have—the cabin of the settlement, the badge of the hunter, the implements of the husbandman, and the fabrics of the home manufacturer—these were their signals in '40. With these they will enter the conflict of '44. The federalists evince a characteristic consistency in their abuse of these Whig symbols—let us ask these gentry where were *their* trappings in '40, and what were they?—*Hickory boughs and Petticoats!* These were the *Democratic* ensigns that floated above the throngs who collected while Bill Allen, the defamer of Harrison, paraded the State with his *brothel* harrangues.

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.

The publisher of the Ohio News, at Hillsboro' proposes enlarging his paper and otherwise improving its appearance. It is already an efficient journal, of good dimensions and execution. In its new dress it will have but few competitors in the State. Its editor is a vigorous writer and will make his paper successful in any shape.—Terms $2,00 per year. For the campaign paper, (commencing 19th of April, and continuing until the close of November,) $1,00. It should be well sustained.

"The Mechanic who is ashamed of his apron, or the farmer who is ashamed of his frock, is himself a shame to his profession."

"And we will add, the Tailor who is ashamed of his goose or his needle, because "Scribblers de-noence" deserves to be branded "Journeyman Straggler," and cut down "Reporter for the Statesman."

☞"Sam. Medary says that Ted is running like lightning in Clermont County!"

'Cause why! Every "democratic wife or sister" is after him hot chase with her broomstick. Even the women's dander is mounting up in view of this shameless nomination. We hope for Teddy's sake that they wont overtake him.

☞Mr. Wilson, of the Steubenville Herald, has changed the name of his projected campaign paper to "Harry of the West." We wish him success—he states his terms thus:

"Inasmuch as we do not intend *Harry of the West* as a money making business, we will put the price as low as the Log-Cabin Farmer—and we sunk money by that—namely, 50 cents for a single copy, sent to any post office. For ten copies, ordered together, $4. For 50 copies, $20. For 100, $37,50. All payments to be made in advance.

THE "NO PRINCIPLE" MAN.

W. C. Rives, the double-distilled political traitor, belonging to all parties, and abandoning all by turns meets with nothing but withering rebukes for his last summerset, from all quarters. The Democratic party is rejoiced to get rid of him, for it never believed him sincere in his professions. He is one [illegible]

"Whose soul concentrated but in itself, doth
  change
With every passing shadow."

He is despised even by those who use him as an instrument.—*Cin. Eng.*

We would humbly ask—has it at length been acknowledged by the Feds that Mr. Rives has actually "come over" to the Whigs—that he has absolutely turned a "summerset"—that he has positively ever been with the Democratic party and that Democratic party is "rid of him"? It seems so from the above—a certain insinuation in Loco papers, "nevertheless to the contrary notwithstanding which!"

THE AGITATOR.

There is something inconceivably grand in the present position of Mr. O'Conell. He is the attractive nucleus in that strong *national* affection for which the Irish people are so proverbial. He is characterized their "Liberator" and idolized as their "leader." The noble scorn with which he repelled the advances of American Demagogues, and anathematized the servility of his transatlantic countrymen, must extort the highest panegyric from every honest tongue. He was not less imposing when in 1831, he raised his voice in behalf of catholic emancipation—that movement was but a forerunner of the present agitation. He was then crushed by government—that government now quails before him.

☞The Hickory Club of Saturday evening last was a rich affair. Messrs. Johnson and Piat from the Queen City exerted themselves. These twin hopefuls made rare sport among the Whig Gentiles and the Feds, who had not yet experienced a Hard money circumcision. They were the acknowledged organs of old Hamilton, and they extended themselves mightily in the pleasing consciousness. "Down with the Banks—Down with the Tariff—Down with the Aristocracy—Progressive Democracy—Aint it so Sam Medary!—Aint it so Judge Wood!—Hickory Clubs—nothing like the 'hard'" &c. &c., filled up the burden of their exercitations. The meeting was a slim affair—very slim—and showed off "progressive Democracy" in rather a *down hill* attitude.

SENATOR ECKLEY.

Speaking of this gentleman, the Steubenville Gazette says—

"Mr. E. has done himself much honor by his attention to business and the ability he has exhibited in serving his constituents. Whilst he does not spare his opponents, his deportment toward them is courteous and gentlemanly."

☞Moving, very—to see the editor of the Statesman rebuking another editor for billingsgate. Is he preparing for some more "after-claps?"

We copy the following remarks from that sterling county paper, the *Clinton Republican.*

CROCKODILE TEARS.

At a meeting lately held in Columbus by the hickory club, a few locofocos expressed deep and profound regret that the legislature refused to print the official document in the German language. If we are to judge from the proceedings, the speakers shed tears for the poor and unfortunate Germans. Now this is all perfect hypocrisy. The locofoco readers respect the Germans! They have an inherent and implacable hatred against that class of our citizens. Look at the leaders in congress—they denounce Judge Hall as a "tory," a "foreigner," etc., because he fearlessly discharged his duty. Every foreigner who embraces whig doctrines is denounced by these modern jacobins. The Senator from Pickaway said there was but little difference between the Dutch and negro, excepting that the latter had a little of the most humanity about him. The locofocos secretly despise those for whom they express so much sympathy, and that sympathy is only to be seen when an important election is approaching. What, the locofocos respect the Germans! No such thing. And in endeavoring to make this much deceived people believe their professions of regard and care for them, they demonstrate to every man that they are as bare a set of hypocrites as ever existed. The Germans are beginning to understand the leaders of the locofoco party. They have been promised favor after favor for their votes, and in failing to receive, they are opening their eyes and connecting themselves with men who are true to their promises and true to their country.

William H. Baldwin, the *chance* senator from Clinton county, made a *German* speech. We wish we had been there to have heard it.

If you had, you would certainly have wished yourself back and astride your tripod—neighbor Republican. Even the Germans present, forgot their characteristic patience and denounced the speech a "*bald-win*" and no mistake. "A man is known by his *speech*," says some wise man—true of the converse.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

The "Senator from China" is again pealing his "gong" upon this threadbare topic. Are the Federalists so lack-hobby, that they must perforce astride this wretched skeleton?—It seems so. The exposition of this question, was most ably made by Hon. R. C. Schenck, a few days since in the House. He completely sustained the character of Judge Hall,—the last charge on earth, that we would have conceived could be imputed against that officer by his calumniators, is that of *cowardice*. Still this was [illegible] with unblushing cheek. Where can be the [illegible] magnanimity of Andrew Jackson, if [illegible] accept the tender wrung by such base spoli[illegible]—it must have faded in his dotage. We are [illegible] that he can witness and approbate such [illegible] tation of his name, as is exhibited in the [illegible] of his friends; it argues darkly for his integrity as a man, and his chivalry as a soldier.

☞We venture to affirm, that next to the female sewsters, there is no class in the community of mechanics, who toil more severely, with paltrier wages, than the journeymen tailors. Prone to their tasks, often from the break of day until the opening flush of the morrow, they are forced to waste life and labor for the variest pittance. Such is their condition in the eastern cities, as may be seen from the following exhibit. In the west it is but little improved. Pride and Vanity are hard taskmasters—they assign straw and stubble, but ply the goad with unsparing hand. It is often the lot of these industrious men, to receive the recompense of their nightly toil, in eight-o'clock-curses from some swaggering fop, who has just crept out of his down and perfume, to smell the morning. Or if they elude this, they are still astride fatality. Some ruffle shirt rhymer, who has lately made his transit from the gable window of a village High School, or who has just broken away from his nurse's apron strings—whose soul might easily find highway in the eye of a needle—and whose brains would show vacancy from the cell of an ordinary *thimble*, comes forth in the behoof of a lordly office-holder, to shake his rattle-box in their ears, and squirt dish-water in their faces.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF BOSTON.—An action was brought last Saturday in the Justice's Court in Boston, against a master tailor, for the wages of making two coats. The plaintiff claimed for making two fine winter frocks, and for extra work upon them, four and a half dollars each. The defendants offered him two dollars and a half apiece for making the coats. The prices charged by the plaintiff were in accordance with the tariff of prices agreed upon by the society of journeymen tailors in August last.

"It was proved by the plaintiff that it would require four day's labor to make one of these coats. The journeymen tailors labor, generally, twelve hours. They find their own shop, and club together, paying fifty cents per week each for shop rent fuel and lights. If the offer of the defendants had been accepted, then the plaintiff would have received for his labor sixty two and a half cents per day, which would amount to the sum of $195; deduct from this sum fifty cents per week for rent and fuel, and you have $169 net earnings of one man. And this is upon the supposition that he works every day, except Sundays, in the year. But these journeymen do not find employment more than two thirds of the year. We must, therefore, deduct one third of the $169 leaving $112 67 as the amount actually earned at this rate of wages. It should also be remembered that the tailors work two hours out of every twenty-four more than do the workmen in the Navy Yard and upon the public works by the direction of the government officers. That is, the entire year of 312 working days, the tailors work extra hours enough to make sixty two more ten hour working days than any other workmen who are employed by the United States Government.

"If a journeyman tailor happens to have the luxury of a wife and a child or children, he must pay out of his net earnings, as above, at least $75 for any tenement which may be fit to shelter human beings. He would have left then the scanty sum of $37 67 per year to purchase food and clothing, fuel and lights for himself and family. Or, lastly, he would have three cents and a fraction per day, each, for himself, wife and child. With this sum, he can barely buy bread at the present prices. As to their clothing, fuel, &c., he must trust to Heaven. There was some evidence in the above action that the sewing upon the coats was not done well, and Justice Rogers gave judgment for the plaintiff for $7 50 and costs."—*Exch. Paper.*

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. [illegible] FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.
Will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.
The Tribune is also published Semi Weekly, for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

[illegible] SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND [illegible] WORK IN [illegible]."—*Henry Clay* in 1839.
[*Cin. Enquirer.*

The statement contained in the first extract, is based on the best of testimony—the last, on the *ipse dixit* of an Abolitionist. [illegible]

do their duty in the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a superior to be found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his prowess. Suffice it that he is now in a position where he ought long since to have been.—Success to Beatty.

☞ P. W. Bates is our authorised agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The Ohio State Tribune comes to us this [illegible]

The doom of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March, 1845, will see him bearing aloft the glorious awards of talents and time given to the [illegible] services and constant de- [illegible] sealed by the people's

---

☞ We again ask our exchanges to copy the prospectus on our third page—or at least to notice the subscription terms.

☞ The Clinton Republican thus discourseth touching the "Prince of Sockersock:

"Mr. Baldwin—we beg pardon—*Senator* Baldwin,—discourses largely for a man of his calibre. He—that is *I* William H. Baldwin, have the right to say when the judges for Clinton co. shall be elected! That is William to a T.—The Prince of Sockersock has been transformed into the legislature of Ohio! And then he says he knows more of the interests of the people of Clinton than either Barnett or Denny. Wonderful again—most learned senator—most profound legislator! If he knows the true interests of the people of Clinton—that means the *majority*, we presume—why don't he *represent* their wishes? He speaks of the plots and counterplots of the Whigs to secure the clerk's office. We do not know of any plot to get the clerk's office—and if even this were true in regard to the Whigs, is he ignorant of the fact that there were "plots and counterplots" among his own dear friends to secure the clerk's office for seven years longer! Is he aware of the fact that some of the locofocos of this county are secretly engaged in endeavoring to procure the election of three locofoco Judges? He says he has received letters from Whigs in this county in regard to the election of Judges. We doubt it. No Whig would write him in relation to Judges. Then he says the present incumbents are better qualified than those for whom petitions have been sent to Columbus. We know very well the value placed upon qualifications of a locofoco by another, and we have no doubt but his assertion was so viewed by the Senator. The Whigs of Clinton expect nothing from their *chance* Senator, and when they want business transacted, they will apply to those in whom they have confidence!"

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Editor: Please insert in your valuable paper the name of the Hon. CALVERY MORRIS, of Athens, as a candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention, to be held on the 22d instant. Mr. Morris has for many years been intimately connected with the Agricultural and manufacturing interests of our State; a gentleman of a sound discriminating mind—of great experience in matters of State and National policy, and if nominated, could not fail proving acceptable to the great Whig party in Ohio.

FRANKLIN.

February 14, 1844.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. G. T. Stewart—Sir: Through the columns of your paper, I beg leave to present to the Whigs of Ohio, the name of the Hon. J. M. Root of Huron county as a suitable candidate for Governor. Knowing that he is a man of the highest order of intellect, an orator and a statesman, and above all, a man of *sterling integrity* we must believe with his name to the breeze and his stirring and powerful efforts at the stump, we shall inevitably succeed.

WESTERN RESERVE.

WHIG MEETING.

In pursuance of notice, a meeting of sundry Whig citizens of Franklin county, was held in the Council Chamber, in the city of Columbus, this 10th day of February 1844.

Sylvanus Baldwin, Esq., of Truro township, was called to the chair.

And Walter Thrall appointed Secretary.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to attend the Whig State Convention on the

TWENTY-SECOND INST.

On motion, and after some consultation, it was agreed that all the Whigs of Franklin county be appointed Delegates to said Convention. And that they be requested to meet in the council chamber in Columbus, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 22d instant, to transact such business as may then be thought expedient.

On motion it was requested that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to each of the Whig Editors of Columbus, for publication.

SYLVANUS BALDWIN,
Chairman.

WALTER THRALL, *Secretary.*
February 10th, 1844.

☞ The London Sentinel, in introducing our colloquy with the [illegible], as given in the Tribune of last week, says:

"*Lucky* for the editor of the Tribune, that he didn't belong to the *little tribe*, which perhaps was the means of saving his hide from a tanning, or that of Sam's."

A MASS MEETINNG

Of the Whig Young Men of Franklin county will be held at Columbus, on the 22d instant The Hon. T. Corwin has pledged himself to be there and address them on that day. To the Young whigs of Madison county we would say, RALLY ONE AND ALL!! and go to Columbus on that day, where you will meet with a warm and welcome reception, by your young whig friends of Franklin. *London Sentinel.*

Our response, neighbor Sentinel, is even in your own words—"RALLY ONE AND ALL!" A cordial welcome will the Young Men of Franklin extend to the Young Men of Madison!

THE YOUNG MEN'S CLAY CENTRAL CLUB OF OHIO,

Will convene for business, at the Council Chamber this evening at half past six o'clock. It is desired that every member be present.

G. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

Wednesday, February 14, 1844.

☞ The following beautiful lines from the pen of genius and loveliness are worthy of their glorious theme.

From the Louisville Journal.

HENRY CLAY.

The day was beautiful—around our bark
In sparkling waves the flashing waters stirred,
When, on the deck, one form I chanced to mark,
That made my quick heart flutter like a bird—
I turned away,
Yet something whispered, ere his name I heard—
'Tis Henry Clay.

How like a vision float before me now,
While fancy stamps with seeming truth the whole,
That stately form, that pale, expansive brow,
Those lips where smiles in bright succession stole,
That eye of blue,
From whose unshadowed depths his very soul
Seemed shining through.

Worshipping genius, I had long desired
To meet this modern Cicero; and, when
My glance sought the glimpse my heart required
A more than mortal grandeur awed me then;
For, as he trod,
Though but a man amid his fellow-men,
He looked a God.

Oh thou, by fears unmoved, by threats unbent
Amid the struggling tides that round thee roll;
The meekly great—the purely eloquent—
The bright one speeding onward to the goal—
The firm—the true—
In whose all glorious praise I feel my soul
Exalted too—

Were I some gifted spirit, whose bright lays
Glow with high thought and wild poetic fire,
Then would I sing for thee a song of praise,
Such as thy loftier spirit should inspire;
But o'er the strings
No poet bends, a light hand sweeps the lyre—
A woman sings.

Yet may I breathe thy name, and bid thee press
On 'mid the adverse waves that round thee beat;
Such barriers pave the way to sure success,
And firmness gathers strength from past defeat;
The torrent's force,
Though turned aside, struggles on to meet
Its destined course.

Not for the narrow views of party band,
Not for the fickle praise or loud applause,
Dost thou stand forth the champion of thy land,
The firm defender of her sacred laws;
To light the flame
Of patriot zeal to aid the country's cause,
Thine only aim.

And soon may our loved land, too long oppressed,
In beauty smile beneath thy mild command,
Thou'rt throned already in each patriot-breast,
And the high-hearted ones throughout the land
Impatient wait
To see thee take in thine unerring hand
The helm of State.

Oh Henry Clay! the nation's truest friend!
Thy lofty seat, for which thou'st nobly striv'n,
Shall yet be thine; or if the angels bend
In answer sweet, to soft petitions given,
The heart-felt prayer
That my full spirit now uplifts to heaven
Will place thee there!

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Editor:—In accordance with my promise, I proceed to direct the attention of my fellow mechanics to the insulting article of poetry which appeared in the Statesman of last Friday; and supposing that some may not have had the opportunity of reading it, I beg leave to insert some of the verses for their benefit.

Mr. Stewart as you know it
The Tribune edits now;
And is a tailor and a poet,
As we must all allow.

The thread and needle are his signs,
As writers designate 'em;
Of twill'd and stich'd poetic lines,
And thus they highly rate 'em.

Thus Stewart first made optics rise,
From patching up old breeches,
Until they bore him to the skies,
And left behind the stitches.

The celestial goose shall be nam'd
Thy present Constitution,
And by astronomers be fam'd
To equal expectation.

Statesman.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask in the name of common sense, what the object of the brainless author in penning these lines was. Was it to compliment the tailoring profession, or by association to bring it into ridicule? Very obviously the latter; if not, why did he not, in his attempt to heap derision upon the Editor of the Tribune, employ the Goose quill, the ink, paper &c., materials as essential to the success of a poet, as the humble instruments which he has named are to a tailor. But no—the poet, in the estimation of this puerile scribbler, is more honorable—more dignified, and hence he must be dropped, and the humble and industrious mechanic, with his instruments must bear the intended ridicule. Shame on the miserable author of so base an insult. But I must not dwell. Enough has already been said, I trust, to satisfy both the author and Editor of the Statesman, that mechanics know how to appreciate an indignity when offered, let it come from what source it may, either from those who are the open and avowed enemies to their interests, or those who are their hypocritical pretended friends.

One word to the infamous author—before you make another attempt to ridicule poetry, understand your subject, so that you wont make yourself the laughing stock of every man of sense. We do not claim Mr. G. T. Stewart as a member of our profession. And if we are correctly informed, he has never handled a needle or goose, in his life, and knows no more about tailoring then the author does about good sense. Books have been his working implements all his days. Our advice is given gratuitous—don't ask any thing for it.

A TAILOR.

FOR THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me through your columns, to express the hearty abhorrence I feel for the late infamous and contemptible attempt through your person to cast ridicule on a profession of which I am a humble member. If I have not yet learned to "twill and stich poetic lines," I have been taught to believe my honest industry as honorable as that of a rhymer and scribbler. If Mr. Medary saw and admitted that scandalous piece to his columns, he deserves to lose the respect of myself and my brother journeymen of his, or the opposite politics. If he did not, he ought to let the public understand this.

A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
☞ *OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.* ☜

GIDEON T. STEWART, EDITOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish in Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagora of rapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

THE Weekly and Semi-weekly TRIBUNE will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

For the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE PER ANNUM, $3,00
do. do. Six months, 1,50
do. do. For the session, 1,00
For the Weekly, do. Per Annum, 1,50
do. do. Six months, 1,00

☞ Payments must be made invariably in advance.

G. T. STEWART,
E. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

TO ALL THE WORLD WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM.

OIL OF TANNIN,
OR, LEATHER RESTORER.
A New Chemical Discovery.

MOST people know, that skins and hides are converted into leather by the Tannin extracted from certain barks, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, and brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore its life, softness, moisture, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, &c, or blister—restore the tannin. This substance the leather can never receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the **Oil of Tannin**—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, it has been twenty years in use; and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least double its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. THESE ARE FACTS.

Those who will may wear old shoes, groan with corns, ride with old carriage-tops—have old harness, and throw them away half used—look filthy themselves, and all about them—expend double what is necessary for leather, to their heart's content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong, they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg for no body's custom or patronage. Now gentlemen, please yourselves.

☞ None genuine unless with the fac simile signature of COMSTOCK & CO.

For Sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON,
General Agent,
Corner of High and Friend streets.
Columbus, Ohio.—February 8, 1844.

HATS—HATS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUST OPENED AT THE CITY HAT STORE a new assortment of Hats of all kinds qualities and shapes; both of their own, and of eastern Manufacture which will be sold cheap for cash and no mistake. Call and see them, for you will not believe how cheap they are until you do. Fine Silk and moleskin Hats as low as 2,50 to $4. Brush and Castor Hats at 1,50 to $4. Pearl Cassimere Hats a new article at only $3. Water proof wool Hats, and all kinds of napped fur Hats at prices in propotion to the above,—all of which are of good materials and well made. Also a few Extra fine Beaver, Nutria Beaver, and Nutria Hats, at reduced prices.

All kinds of furs, skins, wool &c. taken in exchange for Hats and Caps, or Bought for cash.

Dont forget the City Hat Store opposite the Franklin Bank, Sign of the Big Hat.

BALL, HAND & Co.

Columbus, Aug. 19.—tf.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated national. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq., of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the "Minstrel," is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States, by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 22, 1844.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1844.—Containing, besides the usual Calendar and Calculations of Eclipses, Signs, &c. &c. an immense amount of useful reading matter, and valuable Political, Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics, the times of holding the Supreme Court; Times of holding Elections in all the States; Election Returns; Popular Vote for Presidents; Members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; Population of States, Cities and Towns of the United States; Receipts, Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Enigmas, &c., &c., together with an unusually large amount of useful reading, making 64 large pages—the cheapest and most valuable Almanac ever sold for 6 1-4 cents, and should be in the family of every Farmer and Mechanic.

For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Jan. 17–40-tf

COLUMBUS FASHIONABLE DEPOT.—ALEXANDER A. STEWART, *Merchant Tailor,* has recently returned, and just received from New York City, the finest selection of

Broad-Cloths
Sack-Coat Cloths,
Beaver Cloths,
American, French and English Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloak Tassels,
Cut-Velvet Vestings,
Woolen do.,
Plain, Black and figured Satins,
Silk, and Satin Cravats,
Silk, Satin and Bombazine Stocks,
Silk, Lamb wool and Cotton Socks,
Traveling Money Belts,
Silk, Lambs wool and Cotton Undershirts,
Gents' Morning Gowns,
White Figured Satins for evening and party dresses,
Silk and Gum-Elastic Suspenders,
Byron Collars,
Common do.,
All kinds of Tailors' Trimmings,
Kid, Silk and Winter Gloves, Drawers, Shirts,

ever before offered to the citizens of Columbus. His stock is very extensive, excelling in richness and variety, any hitherto afforded in this Market. He feels assured that the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a partial public, will be deemed fully warranted from the introduction of so splendid an assortment. Disclaiming all sympathy with that business policy which seeks its interest solely in newspaper declamation, he challenges that only sure test of merit—a candid examination.

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Beckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17–40 tf

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT PUGH'S TIN STORE, *opposite the City House on High Street,*

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and *Copper,* Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will assure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old *Copper,* Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

Doctors Lathrop & Schenck,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of **Medicine, Surgery, etc.** Office at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, on Town street, south side, between High and Third streets, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Jan. 17, 1844.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—[illegible] WM. BARKER.

JOB PRINTING.
Neatly executed the Tribune Office.

Walk up and see the Buffalo.

BUFFALO ROBES, Overshoes and [illegible] of the same material; also carriage and riding WHIPS, for sale on the most reasonable terms ☞ a few doors south of the Neil House, opposite the public buildings.☜

E. N. SLOCUM.

Dec. 9, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius: Evidence in civil actions and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sharswood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L. Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paige's Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 9—33-tf

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calender calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 69 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushas, Muslin de Lanes, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Marinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets*, COLUMBUS, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron; &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce,

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 39 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

WHITE FISH—*The subscriber has just received*, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

B. F. FISK, Grocer,

High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

WANTED.—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearl ash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

L. R. KIMBERLY & Co. Practical Hatters, having established themselves *One Door South of the Neil House*, would inform the public that there can found at all times

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, OF THEIR OWN AND NEW YORK

Manufacture, all of the *LATEST STYLES* and *PATTERNS.*

L. R. K. & Co. would say that their stock is all new and Fashionable, (and has not been accumulating for years on the shelves,) combining all the late improvements in manufacture.

Hats and Caps made to order, on the shortest notice, of all styles and patterns, and warranted equal in beauty and durability to any of eastern make. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our stock, as we pledge ourselves to sell CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere. Columbus, November 11.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article, also, a BUGGY. For sale by

Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

THE SONGS OF BERANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metalic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 18, 1843. n30-6m.

A CARD.—W. B. HUBBARD & Co. have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

TABLE CUTLERY.—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

E. AYRES,

(High street, opposite the State Buildings, Columbus,)

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron, and Brass Ware,—Also, Stoves and Hollow Ware. All of which are warranted of the best quality.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, taken in exchange for articles in the above line.

Dec. 26—37 tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and and Boarders. *His Table* is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 12, 1843.—n35

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Atheneum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 8 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perennial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—10 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Belle of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—45 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.

Dec. 16—35-tf

THE American Almanac, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN.

November 25, 1843. n31

FLANNELS.—A Superior Assortment, for sale, JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

☞ Incorruptible Teeth.☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus. Ohio*, has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sizes and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactury of Messrs. Uffington and Kuhn. Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices.*

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM,—*Office on High street, opposite the* CITY HOUSE, ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

DENIG & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS: *Opposite the Mechanics' Hall, Columbus, Ohio;* Take this method of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from the East, a Large and General Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent and Family Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, Perfumery, Spices, Oils and Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spr. Turpentine, Camphine Oil, all kinds of Dye Stuffs, &c. Window Glass of every size, at Pittsburg Factory prices.—*Also*, Bottles and Vials of every description, and a number of other articles generally used in Mechanical operations—and are determined to sell at such prices, as they feel confident *cannot fail to suit all their customers*—and would respectfully invite *Physicians, Mechanics, Country Merchants* and all others wishing any thing in their line, to call and examine for themselves.

Columbus, November 1, 1843. n29.

Trunks.

A FIRST rate assortment of hand leather trunks, of of a superior quality; also common trunks. Prices to suit the times—for sale by

E. N. SLOCUM.

A few doors south of the Neil House.

Dec. 9, 1843.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory.

A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDWARD N. SLOCUM will keep constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Saddles, Bridles, *Harness*, Trunks Valises, Traveling Bags, Portmanteaus, Carriage and Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c. Also—Baldwin's patent spring Saddles.

☞ *Military* work executed to order.

The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, to suit the times. Call in and examine for yourselves.

Dec. 9, 1843.

☞CITY AUCTION ROOM!☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the old stand on State street, three doors west of the Clinton Bank, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. Per centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.

C. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.—dtf.

JUST received from New York and Boston, Fresh Raisins, Smoked herring, Codfish, No 1 & 2 Mackerel, Gun Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas from 37 1/2 cts to $1 per pound, and Mrs. Miller's Fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, &c.

GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25. 1843. n31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Shaveology and Shearstomy!

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetized under the operation by having their cranium well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19—37. GEORGE GERE.

HOME LEAGUE—MORE LIGHT!!!

WM. E. BROOKS, keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, the best *Camphine Oil*, West of the Mountains.

He also keeps Sperm, Star, Lard and Tallow Candles—and he has constantly for sale by wholesale and retail the celebrated *Lard Lamp*, Manufactured in Cincinnati.

January 9th, 1844.—tf.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Haydon, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Munshier, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do. All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BY

Hetherington & Coffman,

North Main Street,

No. 24—6m] CIRCLEVILLE, O.

CITY HOUSE.

BY P. H. OLMSTED,

Corner of High and Town streets.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1843.

OYLER'S

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

High street, one square north of the Court House.

Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1843.

DENIG & SON.

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS,

AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BEERS,

Worthington, Ohio.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER,

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

J. C. REED,

TAILOR,

(AT THE OLD STAND OF REED & SHELDON.)

High street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Hall,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

WM. M. DINGMAN,

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

LADIES' WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. SNOWDEN would respectfully inform the Ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that she has this day received from New York her stock of Fashionable Millinery, and will open them on Thursday, Nov. 2d. She respectfully invites them to call and examine.

High st. one door south of Franklin House.

Oct. 31, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.

Oct. 19.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order, at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER,

One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio

Oct 28, 1843.—tf.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Huston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—3m

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge. By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCaulley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Fredrika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edw. Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK,

FOR sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, by JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 26—tf

---

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1844. No. 15.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. T. STEWART, Editor.
Will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.
The Tribune is also published Semi Weekly, for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.
Advertisements of twelve lines or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3, for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.
Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin House.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION—OHIO'S BANNER.

The citizens of Columbus, (Whigs—the Locos are [illegible] dogs of late—they [illegible] [illegible] faces with the moon) have been delighted for some days past with a view of one of the most magnificent paintings we have witnessed for years. It is the production of William Walcutt, (a young and highly gifted artist of this city) and is designed, we believe, for insertion in the Mammoth Silk Banner, now in preparation by the ladies of Columbus. It represents a large medalion likeness of Henry Clay, supported by a young tar in sailor costume, standing upon an anchor (this character is powerfully designed—we think it the best of the piece)—a fine water-sketch opens from the right, carrying a vessel in full rig; at the left is placed a sturdy mechanic with his hammer; beneath, interlocked with the anchor is a farmer's plough; then are presented in connected figures the tri sisters, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. The likeness of the great Ashlander is placed in the centre. The features of Mr. Clay are given with a bold prominence—startling and full of energy. The whole work is a master piece, and reflects credit alike upon Ohio and her skillful artist.

C-L-A-Y.

If any of our readers have been surprised on any of the few past days, by the appearance of a large white flag, floating above the margin of the trees about one mile West of our city, they may know it bears the above simple, eloquent, inscription. Last Saturday about 3 o'clock P. M. it first "gamboled in air" above the cheering huzzas of some thirty or forty of the stout Whigs of Columbus and Franklinton, who had collected to raise it. Two young gentlemen, we understand, of the name of Eaton, who have lately entered upon the raising of broom-corn for exportation and manufacture, determined to throw over them their favorite "Clay Banner," contending as they had hitherto worked, elsewhere, under its glorious folds, they should do so still; accordingly, invitations were circulated among the Whigs of the neighborhood, and although the day was oppressively warm, a goodly number collected to the Clay flag raising. The flag, we understand, is very large, with characters one or two yards in length—the intention is, we are told, to give it still another hoist, when a longer staff is secured. Elevated as it now is, it presents a fine appearance. We trust that the Messrs. Eatons will experience the good effect of their patriotic effort. With Clay above and clay below, their crops should be thrifty.

"OH! NO WE'LL NEVER MENTION IT."

His (Andrew Jackson's) election will be a curse to the country.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America.—*Andrew Jackson to Judge Breckenridge.*

C. J. McNULTY.

The correspondent of the Cleveland Herald says, that this functionary threatens to resign his Clerkship and go home to run for Congress in place of Mr. Moore deceased. He however, expresses his doubts as to the authenticity of the rumor. McNulty, he says, makes a very unpopular Clerk. We believe he would be equally unpopular as a candidate for Congress—he would run far behind Buffalo Taylor even. The rumor is doubtless without foundation—McNulty's present office is a fat one, (some $3,000 per annum salary besides perquisites and stealings—probably $4,000 or $5,000 total yearly.) If McNulty is a wise man, he will not so easily forego that "Treasury dug" for so profitless and uncertain a guid.

A Slight Difference.—"Mrs. Clay makes her own butter."—*All the Coon papers in 1840.*

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have *black* slaves, they must let us have *white* ones; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."—*Henry Clay* in 1819. [*Cin. Enquirer.*

The statement contained in the first extract, is based on the best of testimony—the last, on the *ipse dixit* of an Abolitionist. The first is a complete refutation of the latter—"a *slight difference*," we grant—difference enough to prove satisfactorily that one or the other is false.

☞ Ex Gov. Seward of New York, has addressed a most eloquent letter to the Albany Hibernian Provident Society, condemnatory of the Native movement abroad. It is a golden production and speaks the sentiments of nine tenths of the Whig party throughout the Union.

ONE OF THE "UPPER CRUST POLITICIANS."

Greiner, in one of his latest and best Whig Songs, gives a slight sketch of a certain "upper crust"—so called by the State Bully.

But there's a Whig from Licking hails,
(Who once was good at mauling rails,)
Who mauls these Locos with delight—
They're small potatoes with Sam White!
Huzza, ye Whigs, &c.

Did Samuel Medary ever part the "upper crust" of a beech log in his life? Samuel White has done that—The people can sing Sam White—they have never sung Sam Medary—that "Sam," can never be set to music.

A CHALLENGE.

The Publisher of the Mt. Vernon Times offers to furnish his paper to any or every responsible Loco in that section from now until after the election, with the condition that he be paid after Van Buren is beaten a second time *for the Presidency.* The Elyria Atlas makes a similar proposition.—Why can't the Locos take the hint?

ANOTHER CALUMNY EXPLODED.

The Statesman and its echoes who have been so sedulously charging dishonesty upon Mr. Bear, may if they are capable, *blush* in view of the following vindication.

"Will not the editors of the Dayton Journal let the public know, whether 'Bear the blacksmith,' who is now preceding Mr. Clay in his electioneering tour, did not defraud them out of a large subscription for the 'Log Cabin.'" [*Empire*

"Certainly we will—although it is a matter that concerns neither you nor the public. Mr. Bear did not 'defraud us of a large' or a small 'subscription for the Cabin.' He owes us nothing—having settled all our claims against him more than two years ago. We should be entirely willing to give him an agency for the Coon."—*Dayton Journal.*

The Southern Literary Messenger has, made its accustomed monthly visit. The *April* number, is much improved in typographical execution, and contains eight pages extra. The matter is, well selected, able and entertaining. The reply to W. Gilmore Simms article on an International Copyright Law, and the article of Mr. S. [illegible], place the whole subject in its fairest and broadest light.

The Messenger is published at Richmond Va., for $5 per annum in advance.

Senator Niles is at Washington City, evidently insane, and refuses to enter the Senate chamber, although he goes to the Capitol, accompanied by a friend. He seems conscious of his situation.—*Maysville Eagle.*

THE ZANESVILLE GAZETTE

Has struck its neutral colors and gallantly sent up the name of "Harry of the West," to its mast head. The eloquent and manly exposition it makes to its patrons of its reasons for the change, and the principles it designs to advocate, convinces us that it will prove a spirited auxiliary to the Ohio Whigs. The columns of the present number, is charged with powerful matter, both editorial and select; and we have no doubt the locos will wish it a "silent member" again before the campaign is over. It thus finely concludes an appeal to subscribers.

As a "neutral" the prosperity of the Gazette has been surpassed by no paper in this region, and as there is no need of its prosperity declining because we have placed it in a "right position," we hope that it will not.

We would say to our democratic friends that a continuance in favoring the Gazette will not hurt them in the least. They may be assured that we will "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." They may remain Democratic if they choose; but if they become Whigs we are confident that they will feel better and happier. If, however, this is destined to be our last meeting, we sincerely thank them for their kindness, and as sincerely wish them hereafter every happiness.

We know that the Whigs of Zanesville will do their duty to the Gazette and its able publisher. Mr. Beatty has not a reputation to found, and it would be idle in us to trumpet his prowess. Suffice it that he is now in a position where he ought long since to have been.—Success to Beatty.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

On the 25th inst. the annual election for members of the Legislature of Virginia takes place. The Legislature of the State now stands:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
Senate,	11	20
House,	60	75
	71	95

Congressional elections are also to be held in the 4th and 5th districts, to supply vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Gilmer and Wise. The result of these elections will be looked for with considerable interest in the West.

"AS WE EXPECTED!"

Such is the burthen of Loco Foco consolation since their Waterloo defeat in Connecticut. This is of a piece with the usual candor of their political organs—as evidence of its truth, we cite the following.

The Washington correspondent of the Albany Argus (a Van Buren member of Congress from New York,) writing under date of the 14th ult. gives the following as the party estimate of the result of the Connecticut elections:

"As to the election news, we only know that all is well: In Connecticut, the spirit of democracy animates about three fifths of the people of the State. We shall carry it on the governor's vote by from 3000 to 5000!"

The Maryland Locofocos, says the Louisville Journal, since their late awful defeat, are endeavoring to get free from the incubus of Van Burenism: for they feel sure, that, with the cage of Lindenwold on their shoulders, it will be impossible to get along. They have, therefore, lately been holding meetings, and resolving themselves in favor of Gen. Cass and a protective tariff. Their penitence is a little too tardy. They were guilty of the sin of Van Burenism, and they cannot atone for the sin by renouncing their love for Mr. Van Buren and throwing up their caps for the nobody's candidate, the valiant Gen. Cass, of Michigan, Ohio, and all along shore.

☞ Mr. Greely is winning fresh laurels daily. The following notice of his paper, is from the Cincinnati Commercial, a strictly neutral, and very ably conducted daily:

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

"This most intelligent, original, and valuable paper, has been lately enlarged and presents an appearance to challenge comparison in the union. The Whigs, to whose interest it is devoted, should feel proud of such a journal. Of course we make no commendation of its politics, but to say less of it as a newspaper we could not. Success to the New-York Tribune."

The Coon editor of the State Tribune, has ventured to give his readers a little light upon the New Hampshire election.—*Wash. Aurora.*

The Aurora editor has been trying to "let in" a good deal of darkness on the subject of Connecticut election; but light will steal in, spite of him.

ONE VAST LIE!

The Plebian, Statesman, and their allied trumpeters, are striving to propagate the calumny that the Whig party are identical with the Native Americans in feeling and interests. We, in concert with the Whig press *generally*, and the Whig party universally, denounce this as a base lying slander. We defy Sam Medary or any of his echoes to prove a single point of analogy between the policy of the Whigs and that of the Natives. In every particular they are diametrically opposed. With those professed Whigs, who have seceded from their own party ranks, and allied themselves to the new Locofoco organization, the Whig party throughout the country have not a single feeling in common—they have separated themselves from us, and we trust they will maintain that separation they have scouted the warnings and entreaties of the faithful Greely and his honest supporters, and thrown themselves into the arms of the Locofoco disorganizers, and we trust their secession may prove eternal. We wish no linking hands with the supporters of so despotic, anti-American a scheme as the policy of that association proposes.

☞ P. W. Hess is our authorized agent for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune in the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Fairfield, Hocking Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The Ohio State Tribune comes to us this week in an enlarged and improved form. It is a spirited Journal and battles vigorously on the right side. We hope that the present improvement has been followed by the other tangible evidences of increased and increasing prosperity.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

☞ Why is it that the Baltimore Visitor has not been received of late? We gave it a clever notice which the Publisher pockets, and the "Visitor" with it!

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

☞ Mr. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, is making a wide and terrific sweep against locofocoism in Virginia. He speaks nearly every day and night to large crowds of farmers and other citizens. The effect produced in favor of whig principles is prodigious, as may be well inferred from the rage of the Richmond Enquirer as from the pleasure of the whigs. Father Ritchie, though willing enough for political effect to associate with the people, through the mere name—which is basely abused—of Democrat, is nevertheless dreadfully shocked and horrified at the idea of the soft handed gentry of Virginia being harrangued by a real hard fisted Democrat fresh from ——the anvil and sledgehammer. The Blacksmith is more than a match for any Democratic orator in the Old Dominion, and he can hammer, as he has done, any Abstractionist into a worse looking object than a hobnail. The affectation of contempt towards Mr. Bear, who, though not a man of polished education like Martin Van Buren, is a man of more practical sense, is a beautiful commentary upon the pretended democracy of the locos.

DIRECTIONS FOR BLISTERING LOCOFOCOS.

If any whig desires, for amusement, to pester a noisy loco, we can put him on a plan of doing it beautifully. When he begins declaiming against the abominable policy of the whigs, just ask him what policy he and his party are for? He will first stare sincerely and then affect to stare. Dont let him off when he says he is against a Bank, against protection, against distribution, against one term, &c. &c. Let him get through his againsts, and then cooly ask him what he is *for?* He will try to evade and slope, but hold on to him. If you give him the least chance, he will take to his heels. Well, you find that he was not prepared for such inquiries, and he will still make another effort to escape; but you will clinch him now by asking him—are you for reviving the Sub-Treasury? (here he will turn red in the face.) Are you for the Standing Army? (here he will turn blue.) Are you for putting Swartout, Boyd, Harris, &c. in the Penitentiary? (here he will turn tail and slope in an agony of tumultuous shame and anger.) Try this prescription and if it dont work the first time we'll return your money. We cleared our sanctum this morning of several Locos by this method.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

A POSER.

Query? Supposing Texas annexed, will the Locos who have been falsely saying the Whigs are for the assumption, by the Federal Government, of the debts of the States of the existing union, go for paying the debt of Texas?

The Locos have affected horrible nausea at the bare idea of the General Government paying off the debts of their brethren, members of the same confederacy; and some of them, (not many however, we should hope,) are now willing to pay the debts of a foreign government! What consistency and honesty!

MR. CLAY DOOMED.

The Pennsylvanian tries to escape from the dilemma in which it has been placed with reference to the course which it has pursued towards Mr. Clay, by declaring, in effect, that it makes no difference what testimony is adduced to prove that there was an infamous collusion between the leading Locofocos and Beverly Carter to lie down Mr. Clay. The Pennsylvanian rises superior to all testimony, even the dying confession of one of the culprits, and persists in professing a belief—the more meritorious in our neighbor, as he confesses that it is really unfounded. Such a faith and such works must, we think be very operative in favor of Van Burenism.

Our neighbor concludes his remarks with saying that "Mr. Clay sealed his own doom in 1825." Very likely, if his doom was sealed at that time, he sealed it himself. No one else could have done it. Soaring in talents, teeming with all the elements of greatness, no one could affect the political interests of Henry Clay, excepting Henry Clay. Bribery and corruption may for a time sustain a falsehood against him, but conscience that makes cowards of rascals, will induce a revelation that must clear *his* fame, and pour contempt upon his assailants.

The *doom* of Henry Clay is sealed—it is bright and glorious—it bears the impress of popular feeling and popular applause—from Kentucky to South Carolina the people have placed their signets there already, and the fourth of March, 1845, will see him bearing aloft the glorious awards of talents and time given to the country—of generous services and constant devotion recognized and sealed by the people's love.—*U. S. Gazette.*

ORIGINAL.

WRITTEN FOR THE OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

ATWOOD TRAVERS,
Or The Reclaimed.

A TALE BY NOMA.

CHAPTER FIRST.

THE VILLAGE.

To the lovers of the sublime and beautiful in nature the Empire State has from its first discovery presented unrivalled attractions. In point of natural grandeur, her Niagara reigns supreme: while in scenic beauty the vallies of the Mohawk and the Hudson are equalled by few and surpassed by none. To one who has ever stood on the banks of the last named river, or been wafted on its bosom, and has gazed upon its treasures of exhaustless beauty, this last assertion will seem but a truism.—There is a something of romantic beauty and grandeur, in scanning the noble and far-sweeping current that so proudly careers through its beautiful channel, the extensive and picturesque landscapes that swell from its margin; the azure height of the Catskill mountains looming up in the far distance (so glorious in the sunrise, so lovely in the twilight!)—the intervening villas with their countless spires; their farm yards filled with lowing kine and snowy flocks; *these*, and a thousand other characteristics blending so gracefully and yet capriciously to the vision, form a rare labyrinth of natural beauty. It was in one of the most secluded but picturesque of these villages that the scenes of this tale were mainly developed. It was the opening of one of those great national anniversaries—the celebration of our Independence—that gala-day of all true Americans!—that the booming of a small field-piece awoke the good people of C—— to a sense of the noble duty that awaited them for the day, that of celebrating the birth day of their nation. The sun was just emerging from the thick mass of vapor, that was rolled up against the horizon and a broad stream of golden light was poured over the whole extent of landscape, and the roofy summits of the villakin as they peered up through the crowd of fugitive vapors that was driving before the face of the God of Day. The worthy citizens had early begun to congregate about the doors of the village Inn, for the purpose of drinking a "merry Independence bumper," and listening to the gossip of the village, "Sir Oracle," a sturdy demagogue of hale proportions, and a merry rubicund visage, who it was whispered stood at least a chance of being an assembly-man at the coming proxy, and consequently felt an expansion of patriotism very nearly commensurate with the popular expectation. Under the shelter of a rude temporary awning directly fronting the Inn was seated a goodly number of the village veterans. Most of these were either distinguished as first settlers or had borne a part in the grand national struggle of "Seventy six." To them the present occasion could not be other than a source of thrilling interest. Its effect was visible in the kindling eye, the excited gesture, and the animated voice as they severally recounted the stirring incidents of that eventful period, whose perils they had braved, and whose triumphs they were now commemorating. Among this venerable group a few juvenile faces were seen, whose attentive and interested expression seemed to the war-worn veterans an earnest of that spirit which they had hoped to impress on posterity. Through the shifting vistas of the indoor throng might be caught occasional glimpses of the landlord, whose supple and almost dwarfish figure was continually bustling hither and thither in a sort of anxious excitement, amid the swarm of impatient customers, whose eyes were gloating at the huge Holland decanters that crowded the open side-board of the bar. Michael Van Schuler was the name that bedizzened the tiny sign-board of the Inn, in close proximity to a foaming tankard and a gaping wine-glass: he was however greeted by his standing customers invariably with his prenomen "Michael," mostly contracted to "Mike"—which from its familiar brevity was his current christening the country through. Our inn-keeper had not yet exceeded his thirtieth year; though his spare, and apparently time-shrivelled person, his corrugated forehead, and the habitual contraction of his whole features, would to any casual eye have added at least a decenary to his age. His whole complexion was strongly impressed with that sinister caste which habits of parsimony invariably stamps on the person of their possessor. In himself—the willing pander to the appetites of others—he exhibited the somewhat anomalous character of a temperate and frugal landlord; this might have been the fruit of a grudging prudence, dictated perhaps by ocular experience of its policy; or we may suppose that the passion for gold, like the Serpent of Aaron's rod, gorging the reptile brood of Egyptian sorcery, had swallowed up the whole progeny of

Continued on fourth page.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S GLORIOUS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN DAVIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland.

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren;
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga.

District.	*Congressional Electors.*
1st	BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton;
2nd	WILLIAM BEBB of Butler;
3rd	AARON HARLAN of Greene,
4th	SAMSON MASON of Clark;
5th	DAVID J. COREY of Henry;
6th	JOSIAH SCOTT of Crawford;
7th	READER W. CLARKE of Clermont;
8th	DAVID ADAMS of Ross;
9th	JOSEPH OLDS of Pickaway;
10th	DANIEL S. NORTON of Knox;
11th	WASHINGTON W. CONCKLIN, Marion;
12th	SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB of Gallia;
13th	HARLOW W. CHAPIN of Washington;
14th	JOHN CROOKS of Guernsey,
15th	SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK of Harrison;
16th	WILLIAM R. SAPP of Holmes;
17th	JOHN W. GILL of Jefferson;
18th	CYRUS SPINK of Wayne;
19th	JACOB H. BALDWIN of Trumbull;
20th	WILLIAM L. PERKINS of Lake;
21st	JOHN FULLER of Erie.

☞ Messrs. T. BURNHAM and J. B. GARDINER are authorized agents for receiving subscriptions to the Tribune.

"ORDER REIGNS IN WARSAW!"

"Harmony prevails in the ranks," such is the burthen of encouragement which the Federal autocrats now extend to their reluctant and disordered followers. It is the cry of the Plebian, Globe, and Statesman when discord is rife among the faithful, and it increases in vigor precisely as the hostile elements acquire a bolder character and a fiercer tone. At this moment, we can hear the watchword of these false sentiments sounding throughout the length and breadth of the land; at the same time, every sensible man knows that the Locofoco party never was in a more disconnected and fluctuating position than it now is. Constant evidences are recurring of the extreme repugnance with which the more intelligent of the Locos regard Mr. Van Buren's stand on the Tariff Question. From the New York Sun of the 17th inst., we clip the annexed resolutions, from a prominent division of the New York Federal League—it is one of the indices of the times.

The Democratic Electors of Troy, N. Y., in favor of a tariff based upon revenue principles, with discriminating duties that will afford equal protection to the various mechanical, manufacturing and agricultural pursuits of the country; and also in favor of the continuance of the present tariff, until it shall be fully tested by the people, had a very large meeting on Tuesday evening last.

The following Resolutions were adopted among others:—

Resolved, That in the present state of the relations which our government sustains to those of other countries, we consider a Tariff, discriminating in its character, and to an extent sufficient to raise a revenue to meet the ordinary wants of the government, economically administered, and in industry—necessary as a measure of self defence and called for by the highest and best interest of the American people.

Resolved, That a marked feature in all wise legislation is stability. "The errors and imperfections of the present tariff, as they are developed by its operation, should surely be remedied. But a radical reform which shall repeal the law itself, or destroy its protective power against the legislation and policy of other nations, is not called for by any considerations of principle or public policy."

Hurrah! for the vagabond menagerie—Clay, Bear and Mosley!!

The Cin. Enquirer after announcing the New Orleans returns, breaks out in the above poem. The Editor knew it was not good policy to raise a "hip-hip-hurrah!" for Judge Elliott, by whose special efforts the "triumph" was achieved, and being somewhat at a loss for a prompter, he sets out in a regular Chapman bawl for Clay Bear and Mosley! Why did'nt he hurrah for Elliott! Alack! the Judge was impeached and it would'nt do. By the way, why dont the Locos hurrah for Van Buren of late? We used to hear of such things, but now they are quite obsolete—alack! Mr. Van Buren is in the same predicament as Mr. Judge Elliott—he has been impeached before the American People, and like Elliott turned out of office as a perjured thing. The Locofocos cannot sing without they steal Whig songs; they cannot make a decent crow of late—(because Chapman has gone over to the Whigs where he is chanticleering like blazes) they cannot raise an honest "hurrah!" even, without a Whig pitch pipe to start by; so when they win a victory as they imagine, they must begin their "O be joyful" by hurrahing for Clay! These are sad smacks *Mister* Enquirer, and they all point to Shakespeare,

☞ "The man that hath no music in his soul,☜
☞ Is fit for *treasons, stratagems and spoils.*"☜

☞ Nothing farther as to the New York mechanics Bill—except the intelligence that it meets with general *favor*—it will doubtless receive the approval of the Senate.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEN, LOOK HERE! CASSIUS M. CLAY CHARGED WITH BRIBERY BY A LOCOFOCO EDITOR!!

The "Democratic Brisen," published at Carrollton (we blush to name it) in Ohio, edited by A. W. Morrison, contains the following gross libel on the great Kentucky Philanthropist.

Read it, every honest man and blush, that the Ohio case must carry the slime and spittle of such a dung-hill viper:

"Little doubt exists that, between the two Clays, a mutual understanding prevails in regard to this matter; and that, if Cassius M. Clay emancipates his slaves, he is well secured as to remuneration. The hoax is too grossly apparent to elude the slightest investigation."

Let A. W. Morrison carry that unleavened slander to the throats of Kentuckians, and he will find such a "crisis" among his coat tails that he will be fain to enact the "flying transit" to Carrollton, and crave a velvet cushion for his tripod through a sorry six months after. Out, on such base calumny!

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

It is amusing to witness the extreme bitterness which has since the appearance of his late letter, found vent from the Federal press against this gentleman. A paper before us, (the Chillicothe Advertiser) denounces him as "arch hypocrite" &c. What has Cassius M. Clay done to merit all this abuse!—simply in answer to questions propounded to him, and which he could not honorably have avoided, he has announced his predilection for Henry Clay as the present political candidate for the presidency. Only a few weeks since, it was currently rumored that Mr. Clay had emancipated all his slaves. The Enquirer lauded Mr. Clay—the Locofoco as well as the Whig press generally eulogized him. But now a change has come over the spirit of the federal press. Cassius M. Clay is no longer the Kentucky Howard—the Wilberforce of the South, but an "arch-hypocrite"!! Let the dogs bay and the vermin slime—they cannot frighten his honest heart or sully his upright character.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CLAY CLUB RALLY

In the third ward on Saturday evening last, was spirited as usual. The Kentucky Pump-Buster was with us, and delivered one of his famous stump arguments. The question of the Tariff, he handled with an ability that we have seen rarely exceeded. His arguments like his principles, are of home-spun-fabric; and their effect upon the mechanics assembled, was, we doubt not, salutary. Mr. Mosley, without pretensions to a polished elocution, is a bold, vigorous reasoner—his embellishments are not taken from classical and poetic imagery, but from the sober scenes of actual business-life—his data are facts and figures—not vague speculations about free-trade and mint-drops; on the whole he is a man of the people, and we have no doubt that his labors in the South have done much to promote the cause of Harry and Reform.

The exercises of the evening were concluded by a brief but very eloquent address from our fellow citizen, J. L. Bates, Esq. The speaker produced some cogent arguments on the currency question; he alluded very beautifully to the relative effect of the credit and no credit systems on the European States. His view of the Tariff and kindred topics, though of necessity quite rapid, was striking and conclusive. In a masterly style he presented the question of home industry and foreign labor, and enforced it by some practical illustrations. The remarks of both speakers, were amply convincing, and the satisfaction of the audience was evinced by frequent plaudits.

☞ A fatality seems to attend every attempt of the locos at invoking the muse. The "Sisters Nine" are too good whigs to give even a modicum of their favors to federal rhymesters. In one or two instances they did "unbend a smile" but it was done quite *archly* and soon to his cost the verdant one discovered there was "a joke to pay." We will cite as an illustration the unhappy example of an Illinois editor (loco—Quincy Herald) who had received a capricious leer from one of those musical beauties in the shape of some very pretty verses, in a very pretty hand from "a fair correspondent." Thompson (such was the name this editor, delighted in) rejoiced over this poetic favor as a glorious refutation of the Prentice theory, and proceeded to deliver himself editorially thus:

"The following patriotic lines, received from a fair correspondent in this city, we take pleasure in placing in the columns of the Herald. With justice and the fair on our side, our cause must triumph."

The editor it is said passed several very happy days after the appearance of the poem, when a friend casually *tri syllabled* in his ear the word "ACROSTIC"!—thereupon Thompson opened his eyes and saw—

"DEMOCRATS RALLY!

J oin one and all, ye gallant souls,
A s to the breeze our flag unrolls;
C ome on with pulse and purpose high,
K indling the fire of victory.

A s prairie fire in glowing wreathes,
S cathes the dry herbs on which it breathes;
S o our full ranks, armed head and heel,

T hrong eager at the battle peal.
H urrah! hurrah! we'll win the prize;
O ur men are bold, our leader wise;
M ark how our waving banners rise.
P erish the craven who would yield
S uch honors upon such a field.
O n with the flag! no rest no pause!
N ever give up our gallant cause.

ANOTHER OMEN—WHY DON'T KENDALL CROAK?

The Harrisburgh, Pa., Argus (Locofoco) seems to have caught a faint glimpse of those "coming events" that are to take place next fall. Hear it!

"THE PARTY IS GOING TO PIECES. ITS ENERGIES ARE BEING DESTROYED. DESPAIR HAS TAKEN HOLD OF THE STOUTEST HEARTS. *ALL IS LOST, GONE, NOT FOR THIS YEAR, NOR THE NEXT FOUR, BUT FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY!*"

The Mechanic's Meeting!

At Krauss' Military Hall, last evening, was conducted with great spirit. Messrs. Glover, Adams, Brayfogle and Moseley, successively addressed the association. Evidently the right spirit is up, and the Mechanics are determined to go ahead; if they pursue their present line of effort they will inevitably succeed. Much enthusiasm prevailed in the organization and it is rapidly extending itself, in Lancaster, Newark and other places. The present system of Prison Monopoly is an especially onerous one to the Mechanics; and the spirit now awakened if properly directed will result in its abolition before another Spring. We trust it may.

CANAL LABOR—FIFTY CENTS A DAY AND RIVER RAISIN—A DEMOCRATIC SUPERINTENDENT!

We clip the following from the Carroll Free Press. Senator Eakley, a Whig Senate, and a Whig House, "will fix it some way next winter" that this Democratic (!) Superintendent and River Raisin will find themselves scarce.

For the Free Press.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir:* Being in want of '*Benton Mint Drops*' this spring, I went a number of miles to work on the Ohio Canal; took care and hired with a good Democratic Superintendent—worked hard from sunrise till dark, good part of the time in mud and water ancle deep, at 50 cents per day, but I did it cheerfully, on account of the hope I had of receiving something that would jingle, from the State, for my labor. Pay day arrived and with it our pay—and, Mr. Editor, what do you suppose it was? The yellow boys!—No! The jingling silver!—No! Sub Treasury Notes!—No! Ohio Bank paper!—No! noll. The River Rasin and J. Smith's money. (I don't mean J. Smith of Nauvoo, but J. Smith of Newark, that has the big still house.) Well, such money I knew would not buy wheat in Carroll, so most of us had to suffer a shave from a Locofoco, of from 6 to 10 per cent. Now, as I suppose somebody paid the stuff we got into the Treasury for lands at taxes, we concluded that you had better speak to Senator Eakley, and tell him to fix it some way next winter so that we can receive the same kind of money next spring, for work on the Canal, that we pay out in the fall for taxes. If you do this you will oblige us—I won't pay you a lawyer's fee, but I will take the Free Press for one year and pay for it.

A Laborer of Brown Township.

April 12, 1844.

SAM'S ROOSTER MISTAKEN!

Some "Old Coon" in Guernsey, thus convicts Sam or his Rooster, or perhaps both, of a very funny blunder in the late elections; (the "Coon" is addressing the Editor of the Times.)

MR. ALBRIGHT—Some waggish Whig has awfully hoaxed Sam Medary in regard to our corporation election which occurred on last Monday. Knowing the gullibility of the Locofocos and their willingness to grasp at every straw to make a show, under their present despondency, occasioned by the recent Whig victories everywhere animating and cheering the friends of "Harry of the West," a communication is addressed to Sam, saying that the whole democratic ticket was elected in Cambridge in opposition to the regular whig ticket made by the "Clay Club." Medary in transports, publishes said communication under a flaming display of the "rooster" rejoicing over the prostrate "Coon."

The "Coon" then proceeds to address himself personally to Sam—in the course of a lengthy and rather vigorous appeal he says:

But Sam, that you may know all about it, I will just tell you instead of the Locofocos electing their whole ticket every man elected was a Whig, except two Councilmen, and Whigs could have been elected in their place with perfect ease if the Whigs here had felt so disposed. But it was not a party contest at all—politics were not once mentioned, nor a ticket made by the "Clay Club." Now Sam, don't suffer yourself to become excited, but just keep cool till next fall (in the mean time coop your bird) when we will tell you a tale that will make you believe that the "hot bed of Whiggery" in old Guernsey is *progressing* like your "democracy" every day growing better and hotter—yes Sam, the "coons" will crawl out next fall in this "polluted sink-hole of Whiggery," and march up to the support of that "bloody murderer" and anti-christian duellist, in a manner that will make you stare Sam!

Old Guernsey will attend to that matter in a way that will convince both Sam and his Rooster that they have taken her name in vain.

WHIG MEETING AT THE NEW CLUB HALL.

Last evening the Clay Central Club met in the new Clay Club Hall of this city. The hall is not yet completed but will be soon.—Mr. Wood of Butler county, delivered a very able address—it was a plain, matter of fact affair, but powerful and well directed. The meeting was animated—the best feeling prevailed, as was indicated by loud and frequent cheering.

POEMS BY A MECHANIC.

Mr. J. M. Kinney has just issued proposals for publishing a series of poems by a Mechanic of Columbus. We trust our citizens will encourage such enterprises. The work will be issued in pamphlet form, neatly executed, for only *fifty cents*. Let every man secure a copy.

☞ It is supposed that only 1902 Whigs voted for Coddington (the Locofoco candidate for Mayor in New York city) who voted for whig Aldermen and Assistants. The object doubtless was to defeat Nativeism.

O! THOSE TYPES!

The Clinton *Republican* in giving the Electoral list, says—

"It is a table worth preserving, as the champagne (campaign) is close by."

We thought friend Lindsey was a Washingtonian!

☞ The Locos can't sing, can't crow, can't *hurrah* even—what can they do! Why they can *croak*, (see Kendall on "Omens.)

☞ It is rumored that Mr. Calhoun's name will soon be run up for the Presidency, (in 1848) in the South "all considerations to the contrary notwithstanding."

ANOTHER STANDARD AFLOAT.

The West Union Intelligencer has doffed its neutrality and strikes powerfully for Clay. Hold up that flag, Whigs of West Union, for "*in Union* there is strength."

WASHINGTON, FAYETTE COUNTY,
April 20th, 1844.

MR. STEWART—DEAR SIR:

If you find the following reflections, which I have loosely thrown together, of sufficient interest, to be laid before your readers, it would give me pleasure to see them inserted in your valuable paper. The "Tribune," I am happy to see still improves in appearance, and lacks not the salt of satire and wit to make it interesting.

PARTY TACTICS—LOCOFOCOISM.

It is amusing for a person who can retire at pleasure from the turmoil of political strife, if he be one capable of controlling his feelings, to place himself in the situation of a spectator, and observe the tactics, and the demonstrations offensive and defensive, of the two great contending parties in this Union. Their manner of warfare is as widely different as are their measures of policy and their principles. I compare the whigs to an army of regulars, well disciplined, brave and honorable; meet them in the field, in open fight, and they will stand up against a host, and ten to one but they come off victorious. The locofoco party will bear comparison only with an Indian war-party. Caution, vigilance, suspicion, cunning, mark their movements. Ever on the alert to surprise their enemy, or to strike a blow in the dark. Ever watchful of the unguarded moment to fell a foe or "skin a coon."

But seriously to examine their tactics—the locofoco press of the country we find abounding in charges, as base as they are baseless, against the *leaders* of the whig party in particular, and the party in general, bold assertions, unaccompanied by proof—vain braggadocia, and pompous declamation are their weapons. I presume I need not go farther for evidence to substantiate this, than to point you to some of your editorial neighbors. And thus they lead the whigs into refutation of the charges, and a defence of their principles, and in the meanwhile their own deformity remains unexposed, and they are still left to go on, as they ever have done, deceiving and misleading the people, by exhibiting false colors, and making them promises of reform and better times.

This should not be so. It is not always good policy to act upon the defensive; we should charge upon the enemy when he throws himself open to attack, for the people must be allowed to look upon locofocoism in its own natural ugliness, else all your argument and eloquence will be spent in vain.

That the people are beginning to obtain correct views of locofocoism is becoming apparent. The shackles are fast falling away, and the scales dropping from men's eyes. State after State has been arrayed under the banner of protection.

There is often magic in a name, though I know I am contradicting the poet in saying so, "Democracy" has been the song and watchword of our opponents. If you accuse them of having squandered the public money, the answer you receive is—"we are Democrats;" if you say they are supporting a British policy and British interests, they shout "Democracy." They use it as a cloak to cover all their sins; as an argument upon all occasions, and an answer to all questions.

Now it appears to me that the policy of the whig party is to unmask locofocoism—to show it up in its true light. The people are always willing to be instructed, but they always have and always will claim the privilege of thinking and judging for themselves. The locos carefully avoid all the true issues of the campaign—they should be brought up to these issues, and made to stand in their true position, so that the people, viewing the principles and measures of each party, as they stand arrayed side by side, may see which is most worthy of their support, and act accordingly.

It will not do to think, as the locofoco party seem to have imagined latterly, that the people of this enlightened State will support them in all their tergiversations and "go it blind" on all occasions; and they might as well step forth at once, and battle upon the true issues. How men can expect to prosper, while pursuing such a course of duplicity, as some well known locofocoish Demagogues do, is a matter of astonishment. But, as I before said, the people are beginning to see some things which had formerly escaped their observation. "These dogs have almost had their day"—they will soon pass away and be forgotten.

ADRIAN.

Reported for the Tribune.

The Locofoco fandango at the City Hall fizzled out! The Democracy going under the hammer, and no bidders!!

It having been announced through the Statesman and by handbills extensively circulated through the city, that on Thursday evening there would be a great rally of the Democracy at the City Hall, to transact business *of importance*, having a strong desire to learn what they regarded as important, and supposing of course that the house would be a crowded one, we repaired thither at an early hour for the purpose of securing a seat. So soon as a quorum was present, which we believe was thirty six, the meeting was organized and the business of the evening was eagerly inquired after by thirty five of the thirty six; (the president, Medary, happening to be in the secret.) But we were not long kept in suspense, for the president, clothed in all the dignity which belongs to his station, rose in his place and in a very able, powerful, thrilling, pathetic and Statesmanlike address, told his brethren they were assembled together to exercise a privilege dear to every American, and particularly so to the Democrats—to exercise the right of suffrage in electing officers to preside over the future deliberations of the Club!

The highest office in the gift of the Society was first put up, but no one seemed willing to have it at any price. One was to be absent, and he could not attend to it; another had purchased him a farm and was engaged in the cultivation of that; another had purchased a yoke of oxen, and he needs must try them; a fourth had married a wife and prayed he might be excused; verily, the "nose seemed to have it," till a certain gentleman, better known by the diversified colors of his political coat, than his attachment to, or love for any party, perceiving the danger that the Club would break up for the want of officers, moved in consideration of past services, that the present incumbents be elected to serve until Martin Van Buren be elected President of the Union—this motion was backed up by a very powerful speech from the mover, exhibiting the gratitude of the party towards its leaders, laying it down as a fundamental principle with the party, to elect and re-elect them so long as they did not Swartwout, (thus making all office hereditary.) But the present president, in view of his already advanced age, declined setting out on so long a turn, for who could tell when Van's election would take place, if all the States vote as have Maryland and Connecticut? Then followed another series of declinations in regular gradation even to the lowest scribe. But in course of time these were found who were willing to fill the vacancies, and no sooner said than done.

Next in order came the matters of importance, No. 2. And here again the noes seemed to have it; really, was the democracy ever before in such a fix? No officers, no speakers, and a next-to-no-audience, rapidly diminishing. Here again the great compromiser threw himself into the breach and averted the impending dissolution. To account for the apparent coldness of his party was his first object, and on this point he certainly showed himself a philosopher; we think he could find a cause for almost any phenomenon.

The next thing that arrested his attention, was the Tariff, and knowing that he professed to be skilled in Political Economy, we naturally expected that a commonsense view would be taken of it, but we scarce know which most deserves our pity, his ignorance or his impudence—his ignorance of the whole theory and action of the Tariff, or his impudence in attempting to impose upon his audience as truth, that which he must have known to be a lie an hundred times repeated. For instance—that the manufacturers were realizing 30 per cent on their investments.

Now if the gentleman knows any thing about the theory of political economy, he knows that it is there held as a fundamental principle that so soon as one branch of business becomes more profitable than another capital there seeks investment, till by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand its profits are reduced too low with those of other branches of industry. But how is it in fact? Take for instance the Lowell Factories, which are regarded as the most profitable. So far from being 30 per cent., that their profits for two years ending in *February, last*, has been less than 6 per cent., and for the last seven years their average profit have been between 5 and 9 per cent. What then becomes of all this bloviation about the large returns of the manufacturer, and where is the foundation for the prejudice that a bankrupt party seek to create against a portion of our people, that they may still longer retain power in their hands and squander the industry of America upon the paupers of Europe. There were many other equally curious things in Mr. Gilbert's argument, which we have not time now to notice. Upon his conclusion the scene changed, and matters of importance, No. 3, passed over the stage, a notice of which we must reserve till another time.

Washington City, April 20, 1824.

* * * Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of National Independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate *Protection*; that our Manufactures and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have in our own country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential in war.

I will ask what is the real situation of the *Agriculturist*? Where has the American Farmer a market for his surplus Product? Except for Cotton, he has *neither a Foreign nor a Home Market!* Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is *too much Labor employed in Agriculture?* Common sense at once points out the remedy: Take from Agriculture in the U. States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for *more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us*. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the *policy of the British Merchants!* It is time we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding the Paupers and Laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. * * *

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina.

Locofoco Changes.—The Locofocos formerly had lungs, now they have none. They used to have ears for music, now they have none. They used to be very noisy, now they are as quiet as tomb-stones. They used to worship a whole hog, now they worship a little red fox. They used to dance round hickory poles, now they are sullen, can't dance, and curse log cabins. They have passed through many changes to their present condition. We saw a cloud yesterday that reminded us of them: first it looked like a lion, and then like a no horned cow, and then like a jackass, and then like a small pig, and then like a broken legged fox, and then

It vanished away;
And so will they.

[*Louisville Journal.*

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Agreeably to our promise, we now present to our patrons the Weekly Tribune in an enlarged and somewhat improved dress. It is our desire and our purpose, to continue these improvements just as long and just as fast as our encouragement will permit. We are determined to do every thing in our means, to render the Tribune one of the rank and van in the phalanx of Whig journals; we wish to make it particularly effective through the great canvass which is now opening.

Every thing in the present campaign, depends upon the ability with which the Whig papers are conducted, and the promptitude with which they are sustained. The Whig cause can only exist and flourish in an atmosphere of light. Let political intelligence be disseminated liberally over the public mind, and there is not a doubt of our success. It was so in '40—it will prove the same in '44. The year of 1840, was a year of lavish publications with the Whig party—the popular mind was enlightened and its will swayed. The great moving lever then, was what it will always be, the Press.

We say then to our Whig friends every where, *sustain us and we will sustain you.* The Loco Foco leaders have learned this lesson in the school of '40. With all their declamations about coon-skin excitement, and Log Cabin drunkenness, they understand perfectly the agencies that produced the events of that year. The lessons then acquired, they are now putting into practical use. In Ohio, they are actively preparing to flood the State with the Globe and Statesman—and it is through the instrumentality of these organs, with the Plebian and Kendall Tracts, that they hope to roll back the flood of intelligence which the Whig press have been pouring over the country. The campaign of '44 will be a newspaper war, and hence, it will be a purely intellectual one. We say then to to the Whigs of Ohio, sustain your press manfully, and they will carry you triumphantly through the fight.

In giving circulation to publications of this character, *voluntary* efforts, by Clubs or private individuals, have always proved the most successful. Agents can do but little, without the co-operation of such efforts, and they can uniformly be conducted far better without special solicitation. We ask our friends then, to aid us by every means in their power, to extend the circulation of the Tribune. We have reduced its subscription price to the lowest possible rate, and we can only sustain ourselves, by a generous patronage. We cast ourselves upon the free, unsolicited exertions of the party, and we shall expect a liberal response.

☞ We have inserted our prospectus on the third page, that it may be taken out and circulated more conveniently.

☞ Will every Whig who receives this paper, bestow a little effort in securing subscriptions in his neighborhood?

ASHLAND.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

WHIG STANDARD.

ASHLAND, September 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the Young Men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are—

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
2. An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry—just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.
3. An honest and economical administration of the general Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with proper restraints against improper interference in elections.
4. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential chair to a single term."
5. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of it among all the States.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with a bad administration of the Government. I am respectfully, your friend and ob't servant, HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Jacob Strattan.

Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. *I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff. I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act;* I am for doing what no Southern man of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry.—*Henry Clay's Speech in the United States Senate, March 1, 1842.*

LINDENWOLD.

GOLD & SILVER
Exchanged for Paper
moderate advance

THE HUNKERS CHOICE, INS AND OUTS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

THE BLACK BANNER.

[illegible]

My Dear Sir, I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where, hesitated to express my *decided disapprobation* of the Tariff act of the last session, as well as in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the meantime, believe me to be, Very sincerely, your friend and ob't servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

They cannot be ignorant, either of the fact that a *prejudice* against direct taxation, *springing in some degree, at least* from a supposed abuse of power in time past, may yield to time and reflection, or may be supplanted by a new and stronger antipathy. *Mr. Van Buren's Ia. Letter.*

Foreigners will render our elections a curse instead of a blessing.—*Martin Van Buren.*

With regard to the other question to which you allude—the union of the great Republican party—there is but one motto under which they can successfully rally, and that is, '*FREE TRADE AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM AND ITS AFFILIATED MEASURES.*' If the tariff should be satisfactorily reduced, as I hope it will, I think the South and Southwest will move in solid column and with unfaltering step.—*McDuffie's Letter to Ritchie.*

Whatever doubts may have heretofore existed in certain sections of our country, as to the degree of protection advocated by Mr. Van Buren, those doubts are now happily removed; *The Free Trade Democracy of the South and West are now perfectly satisfied that on this all-important question, Mr. Van Buren is, at least, equally sound with Mr. Calhoun.—N. Y. Plebian.*

The mind of the nation is at this moment discussing this all-important subject, and may the result be *Freedom in trade and Direct Taxation for the support of Government; and innumerable blessings will follow.—Plebeian Tracts, No. 1.*

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Pugh's Tin Store, *opposite the City House on High Street,*

The Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a style of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel B. Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.

Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by

Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

Shaveology and Shampooing.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetized under the operation by having their craniums well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCaulley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Fredrika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The Honey Bee—its natural history, physiology, and management, by Edward Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

BURDELL'S, No. 2 Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17–48 tf

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and and Boarders. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 15, 1843—n35

I. D. POUNDS,

GUNSMITH,

(AT SAML. THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Columbus, April 10th, 1844

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

POLITICAL TRACTS BY "JUNIUS," for general circulation during the campaign of 1844. The publication of these Tracts was commenced at the recommendation of Whig members of Congress.

No. 1 *The Test or, Parties tried by their Acts. By 'Junius.'* Price 3 cents.

"We are sure that the whigs of the Union will rejoice with us to learn that Mr. O'Conron, the able author of the "Crisis of the Country" and other powerful and convincing essays by 'Junius' widely circulated during the last Presidential contest, has, at the request of the whig members of the last Congress, resumed his labors in the same field, and will prepare a series of Political Pamphlets on the several chief topics in controversy between the rival parties, to be afforded at the lowest possible price for gratuitous circulation by public spirited whigs, Committees, Clay Clubs, Candidates, &c. The first of these tracts is entitled 'The Test: or, Parties tried by their Acts,' being a lucid presentment and pungent review of the late Congress and its results. This is a large and close pamphlet of 16 pages, embodying an immense amount of matter on a great number of topics."

No. 2, *The Currency.—By 'Junius.'* Price 3 cents. "This is an able and most forcible summary of the whole currency controversy of the last twelve years, exhibiting the position of the parties, hitherto, now and hereafter. As an argument for a National Currency, of Specie and Paper every where convertible into Specie it has not been surpassed.

"We trust there is public spirit enough among the whigs to put many thousands of this cheap tract into circulation immediately, as well as of its predecessor, 'The Test, or, Parties tried by their Acts.'"

No. 3. *The Tariff.—By 'Junius.'* Price 3 cts.

"Junius on the Tariff.—This is the third of a series of Political Tracts, by the author of the widely known and popular 'Crisis of the Country' &c., of 1840. It ably, closely, pithily written, and condenses a large amount of argument, fact and apposite illustration into the small compass of sixteen closely printed pages. It is so plain that no one can read without apprehending it—so forcible that none can understand without being impressed by it."

The Junius Tracts, No. 4.—The life of Henry Clay. Price 3 cts.

The Junius Tracts, No. 5,—Political Abolition. Price 3 cts.

The Junius Tracts, No. 6—Democracy. Price 3 cts.

For sale by the 100, dozen, or single copy, at Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March 30.

UNCLE BEN'S Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calendar calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n36–tf.

EXHIBITION OF EGG HATCHING ARTIFICIALLY, OVER THE NEW BANK.—By permission of the Honorable City Council, MR. CHARLES HODGKINS will give an exhibition of *ECCALEOBION*, where by life in countless thousands of animal beings, from a wren to an eagle, is developed by machinery. This extraordinary machine, in the ungenial clime of America, realizes the greatest wonder of Egypt.

A large collection of Medalions, to illustrate History, and Poetical subjects, for sale at the exhibition.

Open from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 10 at night. Admission 25 cts. April 2.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK,

FOR sale at Wholesale or Retail, by

John G. Armstrong, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 21—tf

ROBERT GEORGE. JOS. H. BROWN.

George & Brown

HAVE Just received this day a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries, Viz:

60 bags Green Rio coffee.
20 do Havana, do
6 hhds Prime N. Orleans Sugar;
4 do No. 2, do do
20 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
10 do Sugar house do
2 Tierces Cod fish;
8 bbls No 1 Mackerel.
4 do No 2 do
10 do Lake White fish;
50 boxes herring
20 kegs Casey's and other brands Ky. Tobacco,
6 boxes Fresh Lemons;
20 do Raisins;
30 Kegs Nails;
2 Tierces New Rice;
12 lump Ky Tobacco; Missouri Tobacco.

Imperial, Young Hyson, and all kinds of teas, and every article in our trade, are now offered at the very lowest prices, for cash Seeds or any good produce.

GEORGE & BROWN.

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Ruston, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st. Columbus, Oct. 7.—3m

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

The undersigned propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly and Weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature, and General News. In its Literary Department, they will mainly endeavor to make their paper a complete

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

not designed like too many publications of the day, under that title, to present the eye with a phantasmagoria of vapid and airy literature;—but a sheet of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply to the Whigs of Ohio a terse, manly and vigorous expositor of their principles, and efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential campaign.

The Weekly and Semi-weekly Tribune will be issued on a sheet similar in size, quality and mechanical execution to the present Semi-weekly, under the same name.

Terms.

For the Semi-weekly Tribune per annum,			$2,00
do.	do.	Six months,	1,50
For the Weekly,	do.	Per Annum,	1,50
do.	do.	Six months,	1,00

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

☞ The Proprietors will furnish the Weekly Tribune to Clubs throughout the State, and individual subscribers, from the first of April until the last of November, of the present year, at the following low rates:

For a single copy		$1 00
5	do	4 00
13	do	10 00
28	do	20 00
60	do	40 00
100	do	50 00

☞ Payments must be made *invariably* in advance.

G. T. STEWART,
K. GLOVER.

Jan. 17, 1844.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

(CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.)

more sensual appetites, and made them as it were, a complexional part of itself. His life compared with that of his countrymen generally, presented an almost perfect contrast; it seemed literally made up of vicissitudes. While yet in his teens, he left Holland with a number of Emigrants—not like them destined to the famous seat of the "Nieuw-Nederlandts" but for the comparatively inhospitable Indies. Here with various success he remained for several years until by a succession of disasters, he was compelled to abandon his ill fated projects, and ship for the continent. He had passed nearly five years since his settlement in the valley of the Hudson. Here he had arrived in a state of almost total destitution, but aided by the settlers a large proportion of whom were his countrymen; and who readily assisted him, he erected a small cabin, where he commenced the retail of liquors, much to the satisfaction of his phlegmatic neighbors. His cabin in the course of a couple of years, was transformed into a small but thriving Inn; and it was now currently rumored that the landlord was actually planning the erection of a small distillery in the neighborhood—"to be completed in the course of time."

CHAPTER SECOND.

FIRST VISIT TO THE INN.

A slight stir in the outside crowd now attracted attention. In a moment a tall and elegant youth was seen emerging from the throng, and advancing to the inn door. To most of the villagers he seemed an old acquaintance. Many a hand was extended as he passed for the friendly welcome, and many a warm salutation greeted him from the bystanders. "Young Travers, as I live!"—was the ejaculation of an old veteran, as the youth approached him with outstretched hand and a smile of recognition playing on his countenance—"Atwood, bless me!—is this you? The grasp of the old gentleman was somewhat tremulous but his greeting was cordial. He continued—"its a good four years this Independence Day, since my old eyes have lighted on that face of yours, my good fellow! bless him! how he has grown! but he carries the same face he did, only a little broader—how much like his father! just as he was—the very picture!—when at Saratoga———." Here the thread of the old gentleman's reminiscences was cut short by a fresh cluster of young friends gathering up who poured forth a multitude of kind welcomes and eager questions. The young man was evidently a favorite and it was long ere the old villager could resume his colloquy; but he listened meanwhile, with eagerness to the history the the young man gave of his absence and heard him declare with evident satisfaction, his purpose of settling down "at the old homestead." "I like to hear that, Atwood;" said he approvingly—"its but little good these youngsters get who run for the city as soon as they have fairly cut the apron-strings; as though they were ashamed of the place that cherished them, and the home where they were cradled." The voice of the young man assumed a touching sadness as he rejoined—"It's but little else than pain that *home* can yield to the eye and heart of an *Orphan*, Father Hendrick: it has been many a long years since you saw the face of my father, and scarcely three months have gone since they planted the stone above my poor mother!"——"But—but" ——interrupted the old gentleman quickly, as if conscious of the painful chord he had touched,—and then he continued in slower tone—"Well—yes, Atwood, you are right: but you must not forget, my boy, that you have a home with your uncle—nay you *must* forget, that you ever had another: and old Johnny Travers must see matters go hard with him before he forgets what is due to his brother's son." "He is indeed kind, Father Hendrick: his generosity exceeds my most sanguine anticipation: and my aunt would verily make me forget I HAD a mother——if anything could;"—he added with a sadness that shows how wide was the chasm, to be filled in his heart. "Come—come"—said Hendrick rising, on his staff and patting him kindly on the shoulder: "We must not forget that this is the glorious Fourth—eh! Atwood: it's the noblest day in the calendar—as your father, God bless him!—used to say. Yes Atwood, it's many a long year since I looked upon that honest face,—as you say; a bold man was Captain Travers, as I have told his son, many a day before he was too old to sit on an old man's knee and hear an old man's gossip—may be you haven't forgot those days yet—eh—Atwood!"

"God bless you, Hendrick!"—said the young man with emotion; "I expect to hear you talk of my poor father many times to come"—and he returned with warmth the pressure of the old soldier's hand. "Let us now go in"—resumed the aged veteran, "and drink a health and long life to Washington," over a glass of my favorite beverage—Sherry you know is my favorite—eh, Atwood! I don't indulge in the luxury often, but I have not omitted a Fourth yet since the Declaration, that I have not drunk "health and long life to the good man, over a glass of that same Sherry —come!" "I am not accustomed to drink even wine"—said the young man hesitatingly. "That's well in the common run," replied Hendrick,—"I have seen many a young man break down his constitution, reputation and business, by stopping too often at the bar, but this should only caution us to use more moderation—besides I hold it a bounden duty, for every American to drink to the health of Washington while living, and his memory when dead, every Independence Day, at least. You need only take a drop if you please —just enough to say a "health and long life" to the good man, ever it. Ah! many's the time, my boy, that your father and myself have drank to that toast; we never omitted it a single Fourth while he was alive; and you, Atwood," he added in a lower tone, "will not for once, refuse to take his place!" This appeal was sufficient, and the two passed up the inn.

Such was the subtle prevalence of Intemperance at the period in which this tale opens, that there was not an anniversary, civil, political, military or even religious, which its presence was not required to grace: the poisoned beaker had not only become the pledge of private friendship, but the expression of public veneration: thus it had acquired in the prejudices of mankind, a borrowed sanctity: a time honored halo seemed to invest it, which was purely the offspring of a long chain of illustrious associations: thus men, under *their* influence, suffered themselves to be blinded as to its real character, and though they could not but become acquainted with its evil tendency from the contemplation of its fruits, yet they inclined rather to ascribe these mischiefs to the *abuse* than the moderate use of these alcoholic liquors. Customs, long established, insensibly acquire a sanctity in the mind of man: it is not for me to go into the philosophy of this here: suffice it to mark the fact. Without this, Intemperance would have found no welcome from the American fathers. It was on occasions of festivity, that the presence of this arch-destroyer was most eagerly courted. There was an artificial mirth that it inspired, which made it a welcome guest in the halls of pleasure.—There was a transitory oblivion of sorrow, which it induced that made it a thrice welcome visitor to the hovels of misery. To the educated and refined, it came wreathed with the garlands of song, and hallowed by many pleasing associations. To the ignorant and uncultivated, its appeals were of sensual pleasure, and these were ever grateful. On its lip was the smile of mirth, and in its hand the cup of Lethe; but, alas!—the coiled serpent was nestling in the one, and a sure though tardy venom was buried in the other. With its presence pervading every avenue of society, it seemed a marked treachery gifted with ubiquity.

"You have been away some time, Mr. Travers; you left just after my settlement here,—I believe you have not seen my house before?" said the landlord enquiringly, as he decanted the favorite beverage for his customers. "It is my first visit to the inn," returned the young man.

CHAPTER THIRD.

THE NEW HOME.

Atwood Travers, was, at the time of his introduction to the reader, in his twentieth year. When in his twelfth summer, he was deprived of his father. Luckily for his bereaved parent, to the trial of widowhood was not added that of poverty. An ample competency had been left to the widow and son. His deceased parent had long ranked among the village veterans. Temperate and frugal from habit, he had early cautioned his son to refrain from the intoxicating cup; or if ever he yielded to the solicitation of friends, he bade him do it rather as a favor to *them*, than *himself*. Happily, neither retail shop nor tavern had yet been established in the neighborhood, and little expectation was entertained of such being very speedily introduced. The cautions of his dying father upon this point, were consequently brief; but with the other instructions then given, they made a deep impression on the filial mind of Atwood. It was only when his father's example was given, (illustrative of the precept, he must have considered it) that we see he yielded to the solicitations of Hendrick. Young Travers had received an education quite unusual to the youth of his age: this was effected partly under the excellent tuition of his mother, whose mind was highly cultivated and richly endowed with intellectual furnish, by the partial tenderness of her farther, who was an accomplished scholar and pious divine, of merited standing in the early settlement. To secure for young Atwood still greater advantages, she left the family estate under the care of an only brother of her late husband, three years after his decease, and repaired with her son to a distinguished Academy in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. Here she had remained in a circle of friends and relations, until the period of her death, which occurred nearly four years from the date of her removal. Atwood remained but a few months after this final bereavement, when, having concluded the prescribed course of instruction at the institution, in obedience to his mother's farewell injunction, he prepared to return to the society of his father's friends and the home of his childhood. His Uncle—a substantial farmer in the vicinity of the paternal estate—received his orphan nephew with an affectionate interest.—Having no child of his own, he had long doated upon this sole scion of the family, and early chose him to the heirship of his extensive property. The only inmate of his family was a young girl,—the ward of the husband, and a distant relative of the wife, named Lucy Waters. She was an orphan girl almost from the verge of infancy. Her mother within a few months from her birth, and her father soon after, had been hurried to the grave by one of those fatal epidemics that raged so frightfully among the primitive settlers of that region. Their only daughter, with a small but unencumbered estate, had been consigned to the guardianship of the elder Travers. Lucy and Atwood had been playmates in childhood, and had grown up for half a score of summers in almost constant intimacy. The near equality of their ages, and a mutual harmony of taste and feeling, had made strong the chords of their juvenile attachment. The announcement of their separation fell like a heavy blow on their young hearts. To some extent, time may have worn away the first sharpness of Lucy's grief; and a constant change of scenes and pursuits may have gradually effaced from the mind of Atwood the image of his girlish playmate; yet we would be afraid to say how often little Lucy interrogated her kind protector as to the time of Atwood's probable return; or how often the widow Travers detected on the slate of her young son—not indeed the neatly executed circle or triangle, which would seem to have some connexion with the study in hand—but the well sketched outlines of a pretty female face, which bore a striking likeness to the little fairy of his farm-yard pastimes. It is true, Lucy had grown less importunate, as the years slipped by and added a more womanly cast to her fragile form and blooming cheek, than of yore she was wont to be, in her inquiries after her young friend; and after a gentle reproof from Atwood's mother, the profile of Lucy was not again to be seen usurping the place of the triangle or circle on his slate; yet we would be slow to believe, that the name of Atwood Travers was not often breathed by gentle voices to the heart of Lucy—and her image was not deeply traced by plastic memories on his heart's tablets. Suffice it to say, the return of Atwood was welcomed by his former companion with ill-dissembled pleasure. Lucy was now in the zenith of her eighteenth summer, and to the eye of Travers, was even more eminently beautiful than his over sanguine mind had dared to portray.

Miss Waters had passed a few brief months at the house of an accomplished instructress, and with the former aid of the late Mrs. Travers, united with her own persevering industry in the attainment of mental culture, she had secured herself a rich store of information; this had much assisted to lend her a refinement of taste and manners but seldom to be found in one of so secluded a position in life. The first day that greeted his arrival, saw the young friends at many of their childish haunts, coursing over the mementos of their former sports, and recalling a thousand sweet recollections of childish felicity. We have not time or space to sketch a sentimental analysis of the affections as exhibited in the case of our young lovers—for such they proved to be. Suffice it that we note the daily recurrence of these visits, until the last flowers had withered in the grasp of Autumn, and then they were only exchanged for evening hours passed by the cheerful hearth. The returning spring was hailed by the union of Atwood and Lucy at the altar.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil actions and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sharswood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L. Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition, Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paiges' Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 3, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—3tf

Dr. Rosenbaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Piles and other diseases.

March 2,

POLITICAL TRACTS BY "JUNIUS," for general circulation during the campaign of 1844. The publication of these Tracts was commenced at the recommendation of Whig members of Congress.

No. 1 *The Test or, Parties tried by their Acts. By 'Junius.'* Price 3 cents.

"We are sure that the whigs of the Union will rejoice with us to learn that Mr. C. COLTON, the able author of the "Crisis of the Country" and other powerful and convincing essays by 'Junius' widely circulated during the last Presidential contest, has, at the request of the whig members of the last Congress, resumed his labors in the same field, and will prepare a series of Political Pamphlets on the several chief topics in controversy between the rival parties, to be afforded at the lowest possible price for gratuitous circulation by public spirited whigs, Committees, Clay Clubs, Candidates, &c. The first of these tracts is entitled 'The Test: or, Parties tried by their Acts,' being a lucid presentment and pungent review of the late Congress and its results. This is a large and close pamphlet of 16 pages, embodying an immense amount of matter on a great number of topics."

No. 2. *The Currency.*—By '*Junius.*' Price 3 cents. "This is an able, and most forcible summary of the whole currency controversy of the last twelve years, exhibiting the position of the parties, hitherto, now and hereafter. As an argument for a National Currency, of Specie and Paper every where convertible into Specie it has not been surpassed.

"We trust there is public spirit enough among the whigs to put many thousands of this cheap tract into circulation immediately, as well as of its predecessor, 'The Test, or, Parties tried by their Acts.'"

No. 3. *The Tariff.*—By '*Junius.*' Price 3 cts. "JUNIUS ON THE TARIFF.—This is the third of a series of Political Tracts by the author of the widely known and popular 'Crisis of the Country' &c., of 1840, It ably, closely, pithily written, and condenses a large amount of argument, fact and apposite illustration into the small compass of sixteen closely printed pages. It is so plain that no man can read without apprehending it—so forcible that none can understand without being impressed by it."

The Junius Tracts, No. 4.—The life of Henry Clay. Price 3 cts.

The Junius Tracts, No. 5.—Political Abolition. Price 3 cts,

The Junius Tracts, No. 6.—Democracy. Price 3 cts.

For sale by the 100, dozen, or single copy, at Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March 30.

Cheap Books at Derby & Allen's

MARMADUKE WYVILL, or the Maid's Revenge By Henry William Herbert. The Irish Sketch Book, by M. A. Titmarsh, with engravings. McCaulley's Miscellanies—cheap edition, 1 vol. The works of Fredrika Bremer—a new supply. Lights, Shadows, &c. &c. of Whigs and Tories. Carey's Library of choice literature—containing the best works of the day. Family Secrets—a series of Temperance Tales, by Mrs. Ellis. The Lawyer—his character and rule of holy life, by Edward O'Brien. Russia and the Russians, by J G Kohl. The Attache, or Sam Slick in England. The honey Bee—its natural history, philosophy, and management, by Edw. Bevan. With many others too numerous to mention.

All for sale cheap at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

November 4, 1843.

REMOVAL.

M. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by Isaac Rosson, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the *Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.*

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, Oct. 7.—3m

Shaveology and Shearotomy.

PROFESSORS L. D. & A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the publick that they continue to carry on the business of Barbering and Hairdressing in a style not surpassed by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth easy shave, and magnetised under the operation by having their cranium well rubbed, will please call at their shop, in the basement of the Franklin House.

Nov. 28, 1843. a31

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK.

FOR sale at Wholesale or Retail, by

JOHN [illegible] AMBROSE, one door N of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 20—tf

---

COLUMBUS IRON STORE. Sign of the Giant Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19—37. GEORGE GERE.

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lettering, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalising.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—30-tf

GODDARD ON TEETH.

THE Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human [illegible]; with the most approved methods of treatment—including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth, with thirty plates. By Paul B. Goddard, M. D., M. A. N. S. M. A. P. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. etc. Aided in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, Dentist.

Just received, and for sale, at the Philadelphia price, at the Store of

Jan 5, 1844. DERBY & ALLEN

E. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

E. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plates are greater strength and freedom from metallic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 18, 1843. a30—6m.

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S. No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in *quality, style or price.* His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue-black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;

French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES,

Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;

Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;

Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;

A rich assortment of VESTINGS;

Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;

Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;

Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit*, or the price of Goods and making. Any gentleman can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of [illegible] Coats.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

NOTICE.

All persons interested will take notice that Westford Toliver, on the sixth day of June A.D. 1843, sued out a writ of attachment from the Court of Common Pleas, of Franklin county, in the State of Ohio; against John Casper Shore, for the sum of $200, which writ has been served and returned. Attest.

LYNE STARLING, jr. Clerk.

G. SWAN, Att'y for Pl'ff.

January, 17, 1844.

J. C. REED,

TAILOR.

State Street, one door West of the Statesman Office.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

AND

Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—48tf WM. BARKER.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WASHINGTON BANNER.

GIDEON T. STEWART, Editor.

The undersigned propose to issue at Columbus, Ohio, a weekly paper under the above name, devoted to the cause of Temperance. They design to make it a central organ for the Washington Societies of the State.

It will advocate *Total Abstinence* in opposition to the destroying theory of *graduation*. It will denounce alike the use, the *manufacture*, and the *vending* of alcoholic drinks. It will eschew all partizan or sectarian controversy. Its columns will be supplied with a variety of original matter, and a choice selection from American temperance and literary journals.

The Washington Banner will appear as soon as the subscriptions will justify it.

TERMS—Seventy-five Cents per annum payable in advance.

E. GLOVER.
G. T. STEWART.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence. Intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundations of its prosperity, may truly be denominated National. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq. of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, respect and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States,—by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 22, 1844

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Atheneum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 8 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perennial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 19 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—16 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Bell of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—48 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

BOOK KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

In Herrancourts building, third story No. 3,

THE Second Session of this Institution commences this (Wednesday) evening, March 13th, at early candle light, on which occasion an introductory Lecture will be delivered by Z. Jones practical accountant and Book-Keeper.

Persons wishing to render themselves competent business men, are invited to attend this lecture free of charge, and decide at once on the importance of the science.

Mr. J. might refer to any number of recommendations now in his possession, as to his competency &c.—but he prefers to court difficulty, that in success he may be more triumphant.

Columbus, March 12, 1844.—3.

Pocket Book Lost,

On the evening of the 15th inst. between High street and M'Gowa's run, a small pocket book containing two notes of hand, some small change, &c. the finder is requested to leave it at this office, where a liberal reward will be given.

April 16, 1844.

I. D. POUNDS,

GUNSMITH,

(AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Columbus, April 16th, 1844.

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

N. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 13, 1843.—a36

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17—40 tf

J Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. COLUMBUS, FRIDAY, MAY 24. 1844. No. 19

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.
G. E. STEWART, Editor;

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.
The Tribune is also published Semi Weekly, for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.
Advertisements of twelve lines or or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.
terms.
Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin House.

Honor to all!

A physician of this city, informs us that within the past few years there have been a number of operations performed in the city and neighborhood, similar and equally successful with those at the Blind Institute by Dr. Howard. This is undoubtedly true. We have ever since our acquaintance with the Columbus profession, entertained for it the highest respect. It has long been our opinion that with (and perhaps without) the exception of Cincinnati, it presents a combination of talent wholly unrivalled either in this state or those contiguous. We did not design that our notice of Dr. Howard should appear at all invidious. We were for some years acquainted with that gentleman (chiefly by reputation) on the Reserve, and had acquired for him a high personal esteem. We were pleased to learn of his accession to the already brilliant array which our city afforded; and still more were we pleased at the success which attended his effort at the Institute, so warmly eulogized by the Ohio Statesman. It is quite true that this is but one triumph among many. Our young city may afford many similar instances of professional tact. And as we before remarked, amid the host of *pseudo* practitioners, that in this, as well as all other professions, abound, it is really refreshing to witness such efforts of true, SCIENTIFIC SKILL.

Columbus may justly congratulate herself on the high merits of her medical profession.

☞ Sam calls the Van Buren Locofocacy "the stern Democracy."

The Louisville Democratic Banner after having paid us two or three visits suddenly deceased. We have heard of but two Locofoco papers that have survived their first fortnight this year; and one of them was prosecuted to the tune of $3000, for libel at its third or fourth issue. The suit is still pending and we understand looks quite squally. Several papers have started in the cause of Van Buren this year, but have given up the ghost very suddenly. This is an omen which Kendall wist not of. Speaking of this late defunct the Lexington Inquirer says: "It is among the things that have been; having lived, we believe just four days. The first day it made a most furious attack upon the Louisville Postmaster and his clerks; the second attacked Green the Reformed Gambler, and his book; the third, it made an attack on a lady—the unfortunate one upon whom the Catholic priest at Evansville, Ia., committed, or attempted to commit, violence, and for which he was sentenced to the Penitentiary five years; the fourth day it bit itself and died! And that is the end of the Democratic Banner! Peace to its ashes!"

"General Jackson.

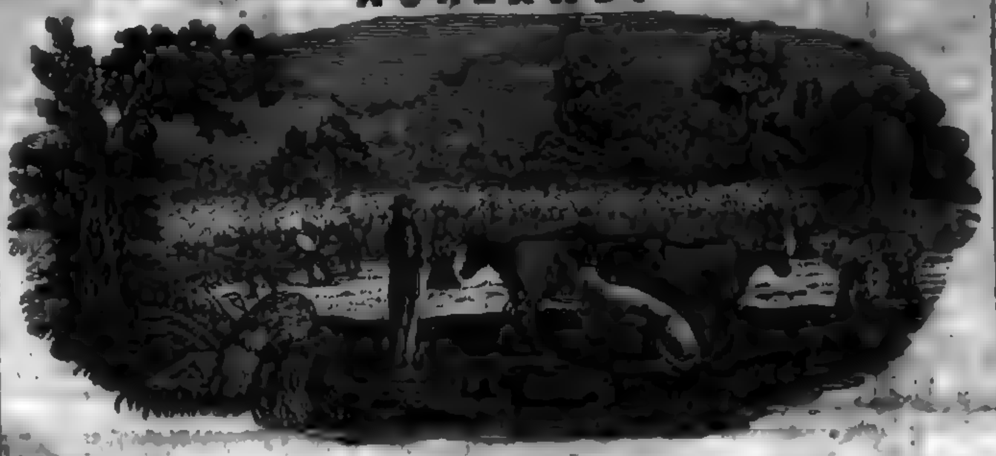
Hon. B. F. Butler brings the gratifying intelligence from the Hermitage, that the health of the venerable ex-President has been greatly restored, and that he is now blessed with physical and mental vigor equal to that enjoyed on retiring from the Presidential chair."

Surely it cannot be the intention of General Jackson's friends to bring him again into the field as a Presidential Candidate, and yet it would seem to look like it in talking of his now enjoying as much physical and mental vigor as when he left the Presidential Chair. We cannot believe that the General would consent at this exciting crisis of public affairs, and at his advanced age and feeble condition to enter again the political arena as a candidate.

☞ The Mechanic's of New York, have succeeded in getting a States Prison Agent appointed after their own heart. The New Prison will soon be erected. Every thing yields to the indomitable efforts of the Mechanic's in that State. Let Ohio take courage.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. Robt. E. Schenck for Congressional documents.

ASHLAND.



THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

WHIG STANDARD.

ASHLAND, September 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the Young Men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are—

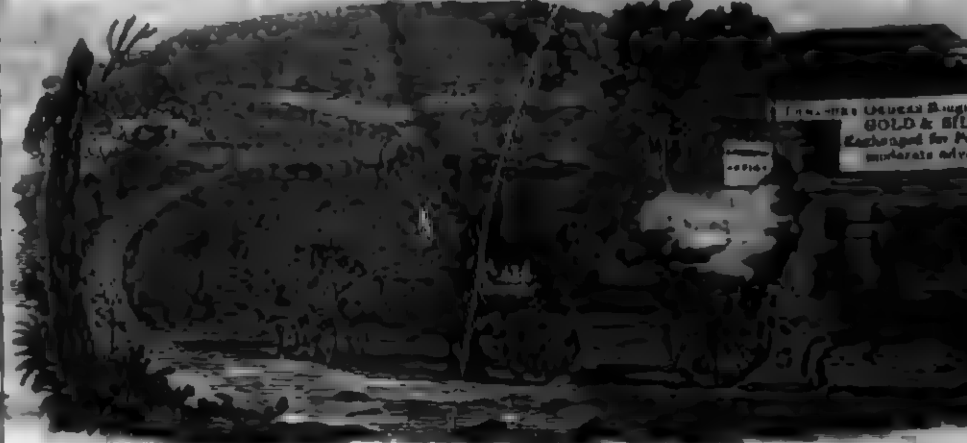
1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
2. An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry—just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto,
3. An honest and economical administration of the general Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with proper restraints against improper interference in elections.
4. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential chair to a single term.
5. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of it among all the States.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with a bad administration of the Government. I am respectfully, your friend and ob't servant, HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Jacob Strattan.

Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. *I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff. I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act;* I am for doing what no Southern man of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry.—*Henry Clay's Speech in the United States Senate, March 1, 1842.*

LINDENWALD



THE HUNKERS CHOICE, INS AND OUTS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

THE BLACK BANNER.

Albany, Feb. 28, 1843.

My Dear Sir: I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where, hesitated to express my *decided disapprobation* of the Tariff act of the last session, as well as in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the meantime, believe me to be, Very sincerely, your friend and ob't servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

They cannot be ignorant, either of the fact that a *prejudice* against direct taxation, *springing in some degree, at least* from a supposed abuse of power in time past, may yield to time and reflection, or may be supplanted by a new and stronger antipathy. *Mr. Van Buren's Ia. Letter.*

Foreigners will render our elections a curse instead of a blessing—*Martin Van Buren.*

With regard to the other question to which you allude—the union of the great Republican party—there is but one motto under which they can successfully rally, and that is, '*FREE TRADE AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM AND ITS AFFILIATED MEASURES.*' If the tariff should be satisfactorily reduced, as I hope it will, I think the South and Southwest will move in solid column and with unfaltering step.—*McDuffie's Letter to Ritchie.*

Whatever doubts may have heretofore existed in certain sections of our country, as to the degree of protection advocated by Mr. Van Buren, those doubts are now happily removed. *The Free Trade Democracy of the South and West are now perfectly satisfied that on this all-important question, Mr. Van Buren is, at least, equally sound with Mr. Calhoun.—N. Y. Plebeian.*

The mind of the nation is at this moment discussing this all important subject, and may the result be *Freedom in trade and Direct Taxation fore support of Government; and innumerable blessings will follow.—Plebeian Tracts, No. 1.*

"If you dont stop chartering Banks, you are inevitably ruined!"

Such was the alarm which in 1836, the whigs of Ohio sounded through the State. The people hearkened, and sustained their faithful sentinels by a majority of 600 at the popular election. The next year ('37) the Locofoco party wheeled into an exact line on the currency question, and raised the cry of "Down with the Banks!" Previously, they had sustained the Banking policy in its widest and wildest range—they threatened to flood the country with a paper currency, to the EXCLUSION OF SPECIE; the Whig party sounded the warning cry and checked their ruinous career. Anti Bank measures and men became popular, and the Locofoco phalanx changed its front instantaneously. Since that time, they have assumed all manner of attitudes on the question. At this time, one division of the party is in favor of a United States Bank. Another sustains a purely metalic currency, to the exclusion of all paper—a third branch, and by far the largest, occupy the middle ground.

Thus is the party divided upon this and every other question of public policy. "In union there is strength"—but the only union enjoyed by that party, is the union of the spoilers for the sake of the spoils. The only cement that can hold it together, is "the cohesive power of public plunder," and this is fast melting away under the action of rival interests.

A novel place for a political Meeting.

A Whig meeting was held last Saturday, on the top of the rocky height known as "Black Hand," at the juncture of the Canal and Licking river, in this county. Some five hundred people, including a goodly number of ladies, assembled on this rocky elevation, with nothing but the blue canopy of heaven above them and the solid granite below. They were entertained, amused and instructed by able eloquent and appropriate addresses from Messrs. Duncan and White. The hills were vocal with Whig eloquence and Whig songs! Thus the work goes bravely on!—*Newark Gazette.*

☞ On Tuesday (14th inst.) the Convention to frame a Constitution for New-Jersey assembled.

☞ The new Mayor and Council assumed the Municipal control of New York City on the 14th inst.

A Mirror for the Statesman.

Bitter—but true.—A Locofoco friend of ours, a Postmaster, calls the Statesman, 'the king of Newspapers.' Penn, of the Missouri Reporter, entertains a very different opinion of the concern. Hear how he talks of Sam Medary and his clique. *Lexington Inquirer.*

Some eighteen months since, we saw Medary & Co. urging the prostration of all banks, and denouncing all democrats who did not go with them, as traitors. Believing that the Democracy of Ohio could not succeed on such issues, we ventured to suggest the propriety of carrying out the promise of bank reform, which was made preceding the election, and hinted that the party would be overthrown, if the Legislature should act on the suggestions of Medary & Co. The article we alluded to, was republished and very extensively circulated in Ohio. It was taken to Medary, and he was requested to give it place in the Statesman—but he became enraged, and swore he would not attack Col. Benton!—who by the way, was not mentioned in it. The Legislature assembled, and an attempt was made, by Medary, Byington and McNulty, to make the party take the ground against all banks and banking, and go for "the exclusive hard."—The wind, at first, seemed to set in that direction; the country became aroused; Medary & Co. were forced to retrograde—to soften down, and pretend to be honest. The ignorant blackguard of the Statesman has turned traitor to the principles he professed—is now pursuing the course, in reference to the currency, which we advised him to pursue—yet has he the impudence to charge us with *treason* to Democracy! We do not pretend to say the editor of the Statesman understands the nature of the controversy in Missouri. We should feel that we were doing him injustice to insist on his competency to define the principles of the party to which he professes to belong. Yet he has been vain enough to undertake to lead,—and will never forgive us for exposing, in the mildest possible manner, his incapacity and charlatanry.

If the Ohio Statesman ever contained a decent, argumentative article, it was from the pen of some contributor—not from that of the editor.

Another Veto!

The Ky. Yeoman (what the Maysville Eagle calls) the *hot-cut* of Kentucky Locofocoism, is out against the nomination of Van Buren, with great heat.

☞ Rumors from Washington say that both Nelson and Wickliffe are to be ousted from the Cabinet.

☞ A Sunday School procession of six thousand Children, was formed in New York City on the 13th inst.

A Locofoco Newspaper stealing from Federal Authors.

We clip the following from the Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer.

THE WESTERN VISITER.

In 1840 a series of articles appeared in the columns of the above paper on the 'One Term' principle, which were lauded by the editor as essays of uncommon merit. He had had it in contemplation to prepare something upon the subject himself, but his correspondent saved him the trouble.

These essays were taken from the Federalist and did not contain an idea upon the subject which may not be found in the writings of that prince of federalists, Alexander Hamilton, and in the order too, (the language varied) in which he advanced them. These documents the astute editor of the Visiter considered worthy of all commendation.

Who is right?

An exchange paper says:—"The opponents of a protective Tariff say it operates injuriously to the farmer, by taxing him for the benefit of the Manufacturer. A few days since, we heard a manufacturer complaining of the Tariff, because it had raised the price of wool, and thereby taxed him for the benefit of the grower as he was selling his manufactured articles at the same price he did, before the price of wool had risen."

The Central (Danville Ky.) Democrat thus gives its sentiments on the Nominating question:—

A rumor is in circulation that Commodore Stewart is to be the nominee of the Democratic convention. We know not what degree of reliance can be placed in the rumor, but taking it as true, we could enlist under his banner and battle with as hearty good will for his success as for that of any other man in the country. Such a ticket as Com. Stewart and R. M. Johnson (two war horses) would be invincible.

When will they be united?

The Locofocos cannot agree upon Mr. Van Buren's declarations upon any topic. They have been so effectually schooled in his janus-faced policy, that they naturally expect it. As to his opinions on the Texas question all differ. The Globe presents its readers with one view.

"If Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected to the Presidency, his term will not expire without seeing the annexation of Texas to the Union. If he is defeated, no matter by what influence, it is probably lost to us forever. We sincerely hope that before the canvass for the presidency is over, every true friend of Texas—those who go for it for its own sake, and the sake of the country, and not for ultimate political aims—will go body and soul for the election of Mr. Van Buren; and among these, we expect to find the Honorable Edward Cross."

The other view.

The Pittsburg Aurora, a warm Van Buren paper, thus speaks of the Texas letter of Mr. Van Buren:

"As matters now stand, there can be no question of Mr. Van Buren's position. He is too candid and manly to allow doubts to remain, and he is opposed to the measure."

Graham's Magazine for June,

Is received. It contains as usual three splendid engravings. The sweetest poem in it, is by "Amelia" of Lousville. Poe, Cooper, and Longfellow are among the contributors to the present number. *Of course* their articles are worthy of the authors. Poe never writes a bad article—ditto of Longfellow,—Cooper is only good in the Woods. Take him out of that and he is good and bad alternately—he writes too much, like Willis. Mrs. Embery and Mrs. Osgood are also contributors to the present No.

☞ Since the "three days" proceedings in Philadelphia, but little disturbance has occurred. The Gazette says the City is thronged with the Military, and presents the appearance of a regular siege.

Farmers look at it! How the Tariff protects Wool!

The amount of Wool imported into the United States in 1841, exceeded $170,000 In 1843, it was reduced to $66,000!!

☞ A terrible thunderstorm recently occurred at New Haven Conn.

☞ A Tyler Meeting was recently held at Louisville, which ended with a Tyler groan and three cheers for Harry of the West.

Philadelphia as it is.

The following is from a Philadelphia paper of Monday evening last: "Our city presents a novel appearance. We have large bodies of military here, and the movements connected with changing stations of the various corps, relieving guard, &c., take place every few hours. Thousands of citizens have also been under arms every night since Thursday last, while on the watch-boxes and the corners of the streets are posted orders by the Major General, Proclamations by the Sheriff and Mayor, the Governor's Proclamation, &c., all having reference to the recent riots. Strangers must feel a little surprise, to say nothing of alarm, on entering a city which presents these indications.—*Cin. Com.*

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. A. Stewart for Congressional documents.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MAY 24, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, Of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland

Congress—For Representative,
SAMUEL WHITE, of Licking.

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga.

District.	*Congressional Electors.*
1st	Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2nd	William Bebb, of Butler;
3rd	Aaron Harlan, of Greene;
4th	Samson Mason of Clark;
5th	David J. Corey of Henry;
6th	Josiah Scott of Crawford;
7th	Reader W. Clarke of Clermont;
8th	David Adams of Ross;
9th	Joseph Olds of Pickaway;
10th	Daniel S. Norton of Knox;
11th	Washington W. Concklin, Marion;
12th	Samuel R. Holcomb of Gallia;
13th	Harlow W. Chapin of Washington;
14th	John Crooks of Guernsey,
15th	Samuel W. Bostwick of Harrison;
16th	William R. Sapp of Holmes;
17th	John W. Gill of Jefferson;
18th	Cyrus Spink of Wayne;
19th	Jacob H. Baldwin of Trumbull;
20th	William L. Perkins of Lake;
21st	John Fuller of Erie.

The Texas Question—For and against—Martin Van Buren *versus* Martin Van Buren.

A few Locofoco papers here and there are making an effort to fasten upon Mr. Clay the charge of inconsistency in his present and past attitude upon the question of Annexation. When properly compared, his former position will be found to coincide perfectly with that which he now maintains. It is only when garbled and distorted declarations are produced, that the evidences of inconsistency appear. We need not go farther to demonstrate the perfect rectitude of his course, in relation to the question than to state the simple fact, that EVERY WHERE, in the north and in the remote south, the character of his letter was assumed by his friends long before its appearance, and *correctly* assumed. Not so with Mr. Van Buren. His letter astounded the north and it went like a torpedo through the south—his friends in that quarter were completely paralized; and it was not until the Globe came to their aid with a new *feature* in the argument, not before discoverable, that they ventured to announce to their readers "the unwelcome visitor.' Martin Van Buren's whole course of action and principle had been totally averse to the position he now occupies, and his friends the country through, were surprised and dismayed by his sudden transition. It is currently rumored that the Washington Globe had an anouncement of his position in type, stating his entire partiality to the annexation, *in advance of the letter*,—so confidently was his support of the scheme anticipated by his friends then. The Globe came out and avowed itself, as his organ, *explicitly* in favor of the annexation. The Ohio Statesman and the whole Van Buren press teemed with arguments of distinguished advocates of the measure, and bold inuendos as to their own and Van Buren's position in the matter, many came out without reserve and declared their support of the union. The Ohio Statesman and others of the collar press, did not throw themselves at once upon the trail, but kept up a barking in the bush—they quoted liberally from Texas writers, and talked chirpingly about the *re-annexation*.—The New-York Post promptly marked out its standing ground, and the Albany Regency arrayed themselves about. They compelled Van Buren to stand with them, and that too in no doubtful position. His letter was the most decided *expose* of his sentiments on this, that ever emenated from him on any other questions. We charged him with inconsistency and we will put himself in the witness box to prove it. In his letter he rests his opposition to annexation, on the ground that while war continues between Mexico and Texas, it is a breach of national faith between us and the former. In the war between Mexico and Spain in 1829, we occupied the same position to the latter which we now do to the former—a very doubtful war was pending between them, and it was then at its height.—In this state of affairs Mr. Van Buren on the 25th of August, 1829, instructs Mr. Poinsett, our Minister in Mexico, to open a negotiation with that Government, for the purchase of Texas!

The same arguments which he now employs, came then perfectly in play; but he scouted them altogether. In his despatch he speaks of "*the unsettled state of the Mexican Government*," and of its incapacity to govern itself; he speaks of the Texian revolts, and intimates that she can neither maintain *herself* against Texas or Spain—under these circumstances he urges annexation!; With these reasons he sustains it! He says:

"The unsettled state of the Mexican Government is too well known to be disguised. The successive revolutions to which it has already been exposed, attests the fact; and the dangers that threaten it from the intrigues *if not the open hostilities of Spain*, are of a character that cannot be regarded with indifference. This consideration, with many others that might be stated but which your knowledge of circumstances will readily suggest, expose her extended Confederacy to the hazard of dismemberment. It will be readily admitted by all her well-informed men, that, in such an event, the first successful blow would, most probably, be struck in Texas. Although the separation of that territory for a limited period would not be of much importance, still the probable effect of the example could not fail to be highly detrimental. A state of things which renders so disastrous an event possible, *and to [illegible] probable, deserves the serious consideration of the Government*."

It is evident that he does not regard Mexico as yet a government *de facto* (which Texas now is acknowledged to be by several powers, our own included) far less, *de jure*; and yet he urges from her the purchase of Texas!! He continues:

"The comparatively small value of the territory in question to Mexico; its remote and disconnected situation; the unsettled condition of her affairs; the depressed and languishing state of her finances; *and the still and at this moment particularly threatening attitude of Spain*, all combine to point out and recommend to Mexico the policy of parting with a portion of her territory of very limited and contingent benefit, *to supply herself with the means of defending the residue with the better prospect of success*, and with less onerous burdens to her citizens."

Behold here the consistency of a demagogue! First, he lays out a train of circumstances, as arguments WHY we should secure Texas, and as a means HOW, he afterwards proposes in effect, $5000,000 to complete the purchase. Those very circumstances he now employs as a basis for arguing AGAINST the annexation! He did not dream then of violating a national compact with Spain—now he makes it his plea, and sustains himself solely upon it. Was he honest then?—or, is he honest now?—or does he know what honesty is?

"The Peace Candidate."

Under this head the Federal press has been for some time very busy in the manufacture of another electioneering slander. Mr. Clay is under bonds to keep the peace! "The bond was (says the Dayton Empire,) to prevent him (Mr. Clay) from challenging Wm. R. King, Senator from Alabama, for words spoken in debate, in the Senate Chamber." This statement is either ignorantly or wilfully FALSE. The alledged bond "was taken" *to prevent Senator King from challenging Mr. Clay*, "for words spoken in debate." According to usage both the *challenger* and *challengee* are put under bonds, although the latter is perfectly innocent of any intent to accept the challenge. Mr. Clay would not have accepted it, we firmly believe. It will be seen at once that the statement of the Empire by changing the position of the parties, belies the whole transaction. It is another falsehood coined by the abolition press and propagated by their Federal allies to promote the object of their infamous coalition.

☞ The new Mayor and Council of N. York city are making fine inroads upon the dram-shops and groggeries with which that metropolis is crowded. The last Temperance Recorder claims their election as a political victory of the Temperance Societies in that city; it says Mr. Harper was first nominated at a temperance Meeting in that city. What says the Statesman to this? Are the Philadelphia Riots to be saddled upon the Washingtonians!

Seething Still!

The Locofoco cauldron is "in a terrible stew" at Washington. The disaffection is rapidly spreading a prodigious fermentation. Kentucky and Pennsylvania are manifesting some very stubborn symptoms as to the convention and its candidate. Notwithstanding there is little doubt that Van Buren will be the candidate—whether he will think proper to decline, or whether the convention will be sustained by that party in the South, are after questions, and *very doubtful* ones, withal.

Dayton Transcript.

This truly able journal has, we are pleased to see, doffed its neutral garb, and now comes to us in staunch Whig costume. Wilson is both a spirited publisher and very successful editor.—Their are now *four* political papers at Dayton—and we are confident the Transcript will rank with the best of them. It is cheering to observe the success of Whig journals, which have this year sprung up in different sections of the country. If it be true, (and it certainly is) that the press is an index of the party, this fact speaks powerfully for the progress of the Whig cause.

Cassius M. Clay on Annexation.

The Daily New-York Tribune, of the 16th inst., contains a very able letter from Cassius M. Clay on the Texas question. The Lexington Inquirer thus notices a late discussion between that gentleman and Mr. Marshall—

"The good people of Fayette were favored with a long speech from the Hon. T. F. Marshall, on Monday last, in favor of the annexation of Texas. His effort manifested considerable research, and of course, much ability. He failed, however, to meet the arguments against immediate annexation contained in the letters of Messrs. Clay, Van Buren and Benton.

"He was replied to by Col. Cassius M. Clay, whose speech we did not hear. It is said, however, to have been a calm, manly, and sensible argument, and in the opinion of many, a complete reply to the speech of Mr. Marshall."

Cleveland Mass Convention.

This was a mammoth meeting and was conducted in the very best manner. We shall give the proceedings in our next.

Opinions of the South.

The Natchez, Miss., Courier, speaking of Mr. Clay's letter, pronounces upon it a splendid eulogy. It will be recollected that this paper is published in the heart of the Annexation movement, and yet it boldly denounces it. We clip the following from its columns:

"Mr. Clay's letter is open, bold and independent in its style and tone, characteristic of the man. For this quality, all, both parties, admire him; and though they may differ with him in opinion, they are forced to respect him. His is no *Janus* face; he has but one set of opinions for every latitude.

Some persons pretend to think this letter of Mr Clay's will injure him. It is all stuff. His popularity is not a sort to be thus easily affected. His hold upon the affections of the people is too strong. The great principles of the Whig party are not to be thus supplanted. Not a bit of it. Many who now differ with him will soon think with him, and if they do not, they must admire and respect him for his independence."

☞ The Courier is one of the most efficiently conducted papers in that region. We have frequently admired its decidedly independent tone upon various topics. We are pleased to learn that its success is in keeping with its merits. In a week or two it will appear in a new dress—success to the conductor!

☞ The last Kentucky Tribune contains the valedictory of one of its very able editors, J. S. Hall. The whole conduct of the paper will, therefore, devolve upon Mr. Mitchell, who will abundantly sustain the credit of the paper. It is an efficient journal, and has a good support.—The parting of the two editors is like that of brothers. Mitchell says: "We have not consented to the thought, that Mr H's. retirement is forever. The wearied wanderer from the ark returned to its window and sought repose. If we keep our ark 'afloat,' shall we not have our friend with us again?"

Tuesday Night's Meeting

Of the Mechanics of Columbus was very spirited. Several excellent addresses were made by Messrs. Adams, Breyfogle, Strait, Reed, and Vandemark. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a full delegation to the State Convention to be held at Newark, on the 4th day of July next.

☞ Will F. W. Bates let us hear from him immediately?—What is his present address?

☞ The correspondent of the Albany Argus says that Senators Buchanan and Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, will vote for the annexation. The Northern members will generally oppose it.

The Union Missionary.

We have received a copy of this paper published by the Executive Committee of the Union Missionary Society of New York. It is very neatly printed, in quarto form 16 pages, for distribution solely. It is sustained by donations.

☞ General Cass has appeared in the Globe with a brief but very decided letter in favor of annexation.

☞ The communication of our Washington Correspondent has been mislaid. It was an excellent article and we regret its loss. Will he favor us with another copy?

The Campaigner.

We have received this spirited paper which is published under the supervision of the Cleveland Clay Club. It carries a very pretty face and what is somewhat unusual with beauties, a sharp intellect of its own and a choice fund of selected matter—success to it.

Despicable.

There seems to be no act of petty meanness which John Tyler is not capable of descending to. One of his last is, an order for stopping the National Intelligencer from being sent to our foreign Ministers, because, forsooth, the National Intelligencer dares to speak its own sentiments and denounce corruption and treachery as they deserve.

☞ Order and quiet have been restored in Philadelphia, though the military organization is still kept up.

☞ The Publisher of the Baltimore Patriot has issued in tract form the proceedings at the late Conventions, splendidly illustrated by over fifty cuts. They will be sold at $20 per thousand, $2 50 per hundred, 50 cents per dozen, or 6 1-4 cents single.

☞ Thomas L. Hamer recently delivered a speech to the *tufts* in Hillsborough, in which he gave the *Progressives* some savage strokes.

A New and Excellent Map.

We have been shown within a few days a new comprehensive Map of Pickaway County, lately published by H. F. Wheeler of this city.

The engraving is very neatly executed and exhibits a fair view of the townships and survey lines, together with the various sub-divisions of land into farms, the names of proprietors attached, and a sketch of the principal roads, streams, &c. On the margin of the map is a splendid view (west side) of Circleville, opening at Main street. The entire work is performed in admirable style and the mechanical execution is worthy the Artist. We have no doubt that our Pickaway friends will afford it a hearty welcome and a very rapid sale. The Map of this county (prepared we believe from the same source) was got up in equally good style and has been very widely patronized.

☞ The Hillsborough News, appears in an enlarged and improved dress—it is an ably conducted paper

John Tyler's War on Mexico!

The Tribune was the first paper this side of the Alleghanies to give the news that the Executive was moving troops from Missouri to the Sabine; and so extraordinary was the fact that it obtained very little credence. Now that it is established beyond doubt—confessed, indeed—that John Tyler has not only ordered two regiments to the Texian frontier, but in substance placed them under the orders of the President of Texas, backed by sending a fleet to the harbor of Vera Cruz, with orders to oppose by force any Mexican fleet sailing for the coast of Texas, the country is electrified. Stocks fell yesterday, and there was that general feeling of apprehension and insecurity which is the fore-runner of war. This is no illusion—we are at this moment in eminent danger of war—a war undertaken in defiance of the opinion of the civilized world, and for objects which will subject us to general abhorrence—into which a step may precipitate us. For suppose Com. Conner should take up his position off the harbor of Vera Cruz, and a Mexican fleet or single vessel of war shall see fit to weigh anchor and stand out, what is the consequence? Our Commander hails, and demands the destination of the Mexican. Of course, if the latter believes himself strong enough he will answer that it is none of our business, or something like it; and then our commander has no choice but to fire into him, which is war, or cover himself, his flag, his nation with universal ridicule and disgrace. But suppose the Mexican force weak, and its Commander answers that his destination is Cuba, or Carthagena, New-Orleans, or any where else—can Com Connor be satisfied with this? Must he not insist that the Mexican send his papers on board—that he furnish convincing evidence that he is not bound to Texas, and meditates no act of hostility against that region Is not here the clearest National insult and humiliating? is not here the most exasperating blockade of the chief port of Mexico? Make the case of Mexico our own, and suppose it were England which thus beleaguered New-York, is their an officer in the American Navy who would submit to such an overhauling so long as he had a gun on its carriage? Is there one man in our Navy who would not far sooner go to the bottom than face his countrymen after submitting to such a degradation of the National ensign? He might strike his flag, indeed, to overwhelming force; but this is submitting to the fortunes of war—and war it clearly is, the moment our fleet has formed the blockade of a Mexican port.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Samuel White, of Licking county, is announced as the Whig candidate of Congress, in the District composed of the counties of Franklin, Licking and Knox, and lately represented by General Moore, dec. That's right.—Sam. White's a host of himself, and can use up the Locos of that region a *little* slicker than any other "Coon" in the District that could be put on the track.—*Ex Paper.*

Samuel White, of Licking,

A Representative in the last General Assembly, is announced in some of the Whig papers of the Columbus district, as a candidate for Congress. Mr. W. would stand in the foremost rank of Congressional debaters.—*Springfield Republic.*

From the London Sentinel.

Backed out and Summersetted!

Mr. Editor: There was, or rather was to have been, last evening, at the court-house, a union meeting of the Whigs and Locos, for the purpose of discussing the policy of their respective creeds. Rare fun was expected: expectation was on tip-toe, and at a reasonable hour, the concourse of citizens being pretty full, the meeting organized, by calling a whig and loco to preside over the expected controversy. It having been arranged that the stumpers should speak half an hour alternately. Mr. MOSELY, pretty well known as the 'pump-borer,' who has been disemboweling locofocoism in the South with a crack auger, was called to the rostrum, and opened up in a gallant manner upon the subject of the Tariff. The speaker wielded his subject in a plain practical but masterly manner, and flung over the broad principles of the protective policy such a wide amplitude of illustrations as must have wedged the sharpness of loco infidelity. Half hour up, Mr. M. paused for his antagonist to enter the lists; and what a pause! It was to have been expected that some of these fledgelings of the chicken breed, that had clucked and cackled so valiantly in the Statesman's short time since, because the Clay Boys of this place, in refusing to be interrupted in a regular session of the Clay Club at last court, chose to teach these precocious *green* 'uns a little modesty, and tell the difference between being invited, and inviting themselves; that some of these *worthies* would take up the gauntlet that had been flung into the arena. *Non est inventus*, was the loco policy last night, as it will be next fall.—There were loco stumpers in attendance, but not choosing to be done up, essentially *bored*, they sloped, adjourned themselves for a time, the wisest though not the most creditable course that could have been adopted. Mr. Mosely again mounted the rostrum, and that with his close reasoning, pithy illustrations, laughter moving anecdotes, afforded the citizens a rare political treat.

In a concise view of the weathercockism of Monsieur Locofocoism on the subject of the Tariff, Bank, Distribution, &c., he crammed so many chesnut burs down the old sinner's throat, that with *orful* grimaces and convulsions his "*gab did gape it's last gasp.*" A WHIG.

"There is, perhaps, no country in the world more favoured, in respect to natural advantages, than the state of Ohio in North America: the soil is inexhaustable fertility; the climate temperate; the rivers flowing into Lake Erie to the north, and through the Ohio into the Mississippi to the south-west, are navigable for many hundreds of miles, the forests abound with the finest timber, and even the bowels of the earth pay, in various kinds of mineral, abundant contribution to the general wealth; the southern frontier of the State is bounded by the noble river from which she derives her name, and which obtained from the early French traders and missionaries the well-deserved appellation of "La Belle Riviere."

Townsend cities are now multiplying upon its banks; the axe has laid low vast tracts of its forest; the plough has passed over many thousand acres of the prairies which it fertilized; and crowds of steamboats, laden with goods, manufactures, and passengers from every part of the world, urge their busy way through its waters."

[Murray.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune.

Lexington, Ky., April, 1844.

To the author of "Texas":

Sir—In addressing you through the press, I hope I shall not be thought wanting in courtesy. It does not become me to draw aside the anonymous veil which any good citizen may rightly assume in conferring with his countrymen, so long as he confines himself to principles and abstains from personalities; yet at the same time, in replying to the arguments and reflections set forth in a pamphlet headed Texas, it would be the most absurd affectation to deem to be ignorant that the author is yourself. It was my fortune to have been a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1836 with you, when the Convention was proposed to be holden. This project we both opposed, because, unless I very much misunderstood you, the public mind was not prepared for the only great necessary reform—the Emancipation of slaves. When no favors are to follow, no flattery will be imputed; allow me, then, to say that your course as a Legislator excited my admiration; already eminent as a Jurist, you seemed also to possess the necessary characteristics of a Statesman—that boldness and self-elation which trampled under foot all the arts of the demagogue, and evinced a spirit which based its eminence upon the lasting ground-work of the Public Good. It has been, therefore, with great interest that I, in common with the American public, have read all the emanations from your pen. Like you a private citizen, I profess to be operated upon by the same motives assumed by yourself—the formation of a just public sentiment, and the establishment of the honor, prosperity, and permanent security of our whole country.

In venturing to dissent from one whose opinions are entitled to so much consideration, I shall not be regarded as presumptuous, for this cannot be a contest of supremacy, and whether you or I be the 'better soldier' our object is equally attained, and our common standard, 'Truth and our Country,' shall still be borne aloft unsullied and intact. I know it is common in the Nineteenth Century to solve all great political problems Economical principles. If man was a beast only to be fed, then to this course there could lie no solid objection. But when we regard our moral and intellectual nature, as well as our mere physical well being, then I contend that there are far weightier considerations than mere economics determining any great National and Social interest. When Agesilaus, the Spartan King, and Generalissimo of the Grecian forces, held a public conference with the luxurious Satrap of Persia's wealthy monarch, arriving first at the place appointed, he sat down upon a turf under the shade of a tree. When Pharnabazus arrived, his people spread skins upon the ground, of exceeding softness from the length of their hair, with rich carpets of various colors, and magnificent cushions: But when he saw Agesilaus, the mighty King and warrior, sitting merely upon the ground without any preparation, he was ashamed of his effeminacy, and sat down also upon the grass. Far distant be the day when the Americans shall be less sensible to Virtue, noble Poverty and true Greatness of soul, than the minion of an Eastern Despot! Passing by, however, these appeals, though unhappily of late too impalpable to the common apprehension, or too sublimated for the stern reason of modern Statesmen, I shall follow the method which you have laid down. I agree with you then, that the Annexation of Texas would injure the United States, by substracting her Labor and Capital; which it is admitted on all hands to be wise, especially in a new country like ours, to increase rather than diminish. More especially would it injure the Cotton and Sugar planter, by inviting more capital into the culture of those articles, which are already too plentiful in the market for the planter's interest. It would add to the burthens of Government, by extending its laws and protection over very nearly the same labor and capital spread over a greatly expanded surface of country. For if Texas be admitted as a slave State—and no other result is now anticipated—experience fully proves that their would be little immigration except from the Slave States of America. For the same reason there would be no new consumers of Northern manufactures, whilst dispersion would according to well ascertained laws, weaken their capability of purchase. The *alleged* fertility of Texan lands would be no equivalent for all these *ascertained* losses. I agree with you also on the other hand that from Texas, allowed to exist as an independant State, we have nothing to fear. Because, in the event of her becoming a free State, White Labor could not compete with us in the planting business, and because as a slave State she must ever be almost impotent in all respects. Having nothing to fear from her in an economical point of view either as a planting or as a Manufacturing State—either as an independent free or slave State—neither can we fear her arms in war: this, surely, needs no debate. Nor can Texas be feared as a fulcrum of aggression for a more powerful hostile nation, as General Jackson would have us suppose—the absurdity of whose views you have so fully shown that his opinions, where he is so evidently jaundiced cannot have the least weight even with men the least skilled in Military defence. The scare-crow of England's occupying Texas as a Colony, or forming any alliance seriously injurious to us, you have fully exposed, and we have her declaration, both in Parliament and through her Plenipotentiary here, that she disclaims any unjust interference in the affairs of Texas: and besides we have the guaranty of our own potent armed intervention against any illegitimate consummation injurious to us, whether diplomatic or forcible. The assumption of Texas for the sole purpose of extending the bonds of National Dominion, with all the fatal lights of History beaming full upon us, is too absurd for refutation, and can only be used for effect, by the most reckless demagogues, which class of men it was not your, nor is it now my purpose to address. As a measure of economy, as a means of defence, and as a mere extension of boundary, we both agree that Texas cannot be admitted. All those high moral and constitutional considerations which I have declined using for the present are most certainly against its annexation. Every one would conclude, then, that we both would come to the same Q. E. D.—Texas, therefore, is not to be admitted. But no! Setting out with the same data, granting the same postulates, following the same method of demonstration, we come to utterly different conclusions—I, that Texas *ought* not, *will* not, and, so far as I form an integral portion of the National power, shall not be annexed—*you*, that she ought not perhaps, yet will, and so far as you are concerned, shall be allied to us! If I am right, you are wrong—if you are right, then is the American People stultified and dishonored by your own showing. For if pecuniary interests, good policy and good faith lead them to abstain from Texas, then no 'insatiable craving for good land' excuses their capacity nor any 'determination rightfully or wrongfully to have it,' evidences their wisdom or conceals their dishonor. What terrible power is this, then, which, overriding, all considerations of moral and material interest, determines us to seize on a Foreign Nation, and in spite of the faith of treaties, the feelings and wishes of the majority of the Nation, in violation of National Constitution, and at the hazard of the dissolution of the Union, 'wrongfully' to appropriate it to ourselves? You are constrained to make the humiliating confession—*It is Slavery*, which makes the 'South desire the annexation though contrary to her interests,' and the North to refuse the alliance, 'though contrary to her interests;' but here you seem to contradict your previous showing, that the admission of Texas would be injurious to the North. And it may be farther safely said that no monopoly of trade in Texas secured to the North by alliance can compensate her for her losses by the perpetuation of Slavery, which Texas, at least for some centuries, would probably insure. For we are consummers, not mostly because we have slaves, but because we are planters; and every slave made free is so much the greater consummer of Northern Manufactures, as an intelligent, educated freeman produces more to give in exchange than an uneducated slave. Add to this that by Emancipation the whole class of masters is added to the producing class, instead of being merely the agents of the consumption of the fruits of others' labor. Am I right, then, when I plant myself upon physical well-being, and say Texas cannot be admitted?—am I right when I stand upon the faith of Treaties and declare, she ought not to come?—am I right, even if Mexico assent to the Union, when I interpose the bulwarks of the Constitution, and proclaim that till these shall be leveled to the ground, she cannot be ours? Am I right, when I gather about me all the glorious principles and hallowed associations which illustrate the American name, and confess, that all these must perish, before Texas can become one (or more) of those United States? Then no more of this inexorable necessity—this ill-omend 'must!' It is the command of a superior to an inferior—the language of a King to his subjects—the voice of the master to the slave. We are yet free—the day on which Texas is to be wedded to us: the day on which, as you seem to anticipate, she shall be thrust upon us, we are free no more!

In Kentucky, the gross population may be set down at 800,000; 31,595 only, the Auditor's books show to be slaveholders not one in four or five, as estimated to be in the ratio in the 5 States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, but *one in twenty-five* only is a slaveholder; and this is probably the ratio of all the five States named, the number of Slaveholders decreasing as you go farther South.* To this insignificant minority we have sacrificed Common Schools; we cannot sustain them; the Supremacy of the Laws, it has not been vindicated; the National and State Constitution, they have been trampled under foot; Liberty of Speech and of the Press, there is not a despotism in Europe that has less than we—a Navy, it cannot be ours—Manufactures, they are impossible with Slave Labor; all the arts and sciences, the useful and the ornamental, they perish here; the Christian Morality, 'the salt has lost its savor;' high intellectual development, such only as can exist where the spirit is free in its flights and untrammeled in its utterance: Slavery, like the fabled Stygian lake, paralyses the wings of Genius; dead, gloomy and remorseless, she suffers none, none to escape; each victim but adds more and more to that noxious atmosphere which infects her inhospitable shores, making her very weariness exhaustation and decay her impregnable defence. Have the less than one in twenty-five to say nothing of the entire ten millions of the North, imposed upon us all these sacrifices, and do they now come on once more with that everlasting word '*must!*' Surely this is unworthy of us! or else are we most unworthy of our Patriot Sires. If Slavery has already grown so great that you are forced to cry out, 'it is time for every statesman, wherever located, to look it full in the face;' is it not, then, also become too large for compromise? Nay, is not the institution in itself incapable of compromise? When, out of the original thirteen States a new Government was formed to 'establish liberty,' the Compromise was to reduce Slavery gradually to extinction, read the Madison papers and deny it! Search the Constitution for the word 'Slavery' in vain, and deny it! When Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Alabama, and Mississippi, were successively taken into the Union, it might seem that Slavery should have rested satisfied forever; the wide bounds of Constitutional Empire, were they verge enough for slavery? No! then comes Louisiana, and hard upon her footsteps, Florida hastens to the sacrifice. Louisiana, and Arkansas, and Missouri, acknowledge the devouring appetite of slavery; and is she yet content? does she abate anywhat in her demand? No. She knows too well that Liberty and Slavery cannot exist under the same Government; and with an unerring instinct she hastens us on to enlarge her dominion, growing more openly rapacious and shameless as she feels that she has less to fear from the slumbering and perishing friends of Liberty and Equal Rights. Texas spreads out her 'banks and braes' in the distance, and the 'insatiable craving' of slavery hurries us once more at 'the price of blood,' if necessary, to its acquisition.

And yet in view of all these facts, you would give her 'the eastern part of Texas, another single Slave State,' for compromise! Suppose her safely enthroned in Eastern Texas, and she scents once more the orange groves of *Western* Texas, exciting again her 'insatiable craving'—I ask you, with all the fearful energy of self-defence, what new guaranty for the preservation of the compromise do you offer us? Can you suppose that the few half starved negroes who should find their way to this new Colonization elysium would oppose their westward progress? Can you bring any new Constitutional or moral barriers more strong than those which already oppose the dreadful 'must' in vain? Will the addition of three slave States, by giving slavery preponderance in the Senate, strengthen the defences of Constitutional liberty, and oppose more effectual barriers to the expansion of the limits of servitude, than a Senatorial equality can now do? Have not the mad projectors of this fatal scheme already proclaimed from the high sanctuary, the inner temple, of the world-wide Republicanism, the American Senate, that this whole continent is or should be ours? Aside from this, could a *free black colony* exist along side of Slaveholding Texas?—would not the slaves flee to it from oppression?—and would the colonists return their black brethren once again into bondage?—and would not a Texan invasion be the sure consequence? Can all the power of the Union now shield the harborer of the runaway slave from vengeance?—did it protect the Cherokees of Georgia or save the tribes of Florida from extermination?—would a miserable black colony fare better, in a word, than native, free born, white American citizens have done? The idea, then, of a free black colony alongside of slaveholding Texas, with due deference to your more mature reflections, I pronounce absolutely absurd and impossible. Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, I am willing to recognize as States possessing equality with the rest; I submit to the past decision of the Nation; at the same time I most solemnly protest against the precedent, and deny the Constitutional possibility of the Annexation of new Slave States to this Union. Let Slavery subside into its Constitutional limits—I stand by the Constitution.

If, in the dread necessities of coming time, Americans shall, like the Spartans, in a night thin out Americans, as you intimate, let not this blood be upon our garments—not for all the cotton and sugar which, since creation's dawn, has grown on the green earth beneath the dewy heavens, would I have posterity of mine look upon this "sorry sight." Let the aspirations of Kentuckians ascend in gratitude to the Father of Destiny, that our own loved native State is subject to no such miserable slavegrowing cotton and sugar necessity as this! Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri must then, as you say, soon become non-slaveholding States. J. Q Adams thinks that the slave-trade cannot be suppressed till Africa is christianized, and the supply of slaves cut off. I, with great deference, contend that the *market* must be destroyed before the trade can be suppressed. Do you stop the vent for the slaves from these five States by taking Texas? No. Then never let these States take in Texas. No, we must stop here—now; the time grows stringent, fearfully pressing. Americans, Liberty, or Slavery!

"Under which King, Bezonian? speak or die!"

"I am firmly of opinion that you are mistaken in the supposed necessity of Colonization; all additional expense and complicated arrangement for the disposal of emancipated blacks I regard as so many obstacles to doing any thing—it but adds new links to "a lengthening chain." Free blacks are not a tax on the North, "as we have been taught to believe"—they would be a better class here, because of the climate. Whenever Kentucky moves in earnest on this subject—as move she will—the great mass of Slaves will be removed and sold elsewhere. There will not be more left than we will be glad to employ in such menial offices as they now fill—where they will not be at all in the way of that increase of intelligence and provident Labor which adds so much to the substance and glory of a People. The time has passed when we are to console ourselves with vain reflections upon Northern Abolitionists—the time has come when we are to regard not names but things—not inquire what one may be called, but whether he be right. Is not all injustice retributive? And while we join in feeding the false and morbid appetites of pro-slavery men, by denouncing Abolitionists, do we not place the very obstacles in the way of progress of which you so bitterly complain? If a wayfarer say to me, "You *rascal!* get out of the way! that steam car will crush you!" shall I shut my eyes and in blind obstinacy be crushed? Or shall I not rather first save myself, and then mature my gratitude or vengeance for a fit opportunity of manifestation? If the former course be folly in a single individual, how much more should a great State be ashamed to practice such absurdities! and the Statesman who dare not meet and expose them is more a coward than he who shows his back to his country's invaders. I conclude, then, that the bounds of American Slavery should not be enlarged—that the five middle slave States, as you say, will not allow the Dissolution of the Union; we are a Nation, and nothing but revolution can sever us—there should be no new slave State added to this Union—slavery will be abolished in the District of Columbia—the North will by the Ballot Box drive slavery into its Constitutional limits, the present Thirteen Slave States, and there leave it, to ourselves, to our consciences, and to Destiny—all the non cotton growing states will, by peaceable means, free themselves from Slavery. Kentucky will be the first to take the lead—this will be done by first gaining supremacy in the Legislature, then by calling a Convention, and at last by legal emancipation, which will be easy and light, as many slaveholders with their slaves will have been removed from the State. When seven Southern States shall become Free, Slave Representation will be abolished—and this, in conjunction with all the rewards of political promotion and the spirit of the age operating upon the ambitious and virtuous, will induce the sacrifice of slavery even in the cotton growing States, or else the extinction of one or the other of the races in all that region—and at last our land will be redeemed, and Liberty and Union shall reign supreme among us. If there be indeed, as you say, a majority of slaveholders with us in our belief that slavery ought to and must fall—I solemnly commend my plan and yours to their calm consideration, and most cheerfully exclaim, "God save the right!" Thus far only I must forever dissent: I cannot but regard the Annexation of Texas to this Nation as treason against the Republic, the virtual revolutionary overthrow of the American Government; and so esteeming it, should arms be opposed to arms, as General Hamilton vauntingly threatens on the part of the land of "all the Chivalry," I shall not hesitate to strike for the Constitution transmitted me as my birth right, from a gallant ancestry. Here in this Texas Thermopylæ we must take our ground—here some of our countrymen must stand—ay, and if the worst comes to the worst, must fall, too, or else no Marathon shall ever bring glory, safety and liberty to our homes.

Your friend in the cause of
"The Union as it is."
C. M. CLAY.

---

*The London Non Conformist of April 3d, gives the number of slaveholders, and those interested in them, at 32,700, in a population of 600,000, in S. Carolina.

The way the Physic Works.

We were not a little amused yesterday at what one of our townsmen told us in relation to a worthy friend of his who resides in Charlestown. His friend was traveling in Alabama when Mr. Clay was passing through the State, and wrote him a letter in which he said, "Mr. Clay's presence is helping you Whigs wherever he goes." He received another from him from Charleston, after Mr. Clay arrived there, in which he says, "*We Whigs are carrying every thing before us.*"

Madison (Geo.) Mis.

Female Constancy.

An extraordinary instance of the exercise of this virtue took place in Germany about the year 1140. It was during the dismal night of ignorance, when man knew no other trade but war, and dreamed of no other glory but in her triumphs. The people were divided into two hostile parties called Guelphs, and Ghiberlins. the latter being supporters of Conrad, the emperor, and the former were the followers of Duke Guelph.

"The Duke and his principal followers were besieged in the Castle of Wemsburgh, and having sustained great loss in a sally, were obliged to surrender at discretion. The Emperor, however, instead of using his good fortune, with rigor, granted the Duke and his chief officers permission to retire unmolested. But the Duchess suspecting the generosity of the Emperor, with whose enmity to her husband she was well acquainted, begged that she and the other women in the castle might be allowed to come out with as much as each of them could carry and be conducted to a place of safety. Her request was granted, and the evacuation was immediately performed; when Conrad and his army, who expected to see every lady loaded with jewels, gold and silver, beheld, to their astonishment, the Duchess and her fair companions staggering under the weight of their husbands. The tears ran down the Emperor's cheeks; he applauded their conjugal tenderness, and a reconciliation immediately took place."

Russell's Europe.

For the Tribune.

THE DEPARTED.

The departed! the departed!
How oft our hearts do mourn
The absence of some loved one,
And sigh for a return—
We think of them—aye, dream of them,
And see them in our sleep;
But fear they never will come back,
And then—why, then we weep!

The departed! the departed!
We miss that sunny face,
That used to smile while we were near,
And all our features trace;
Those speaking eyes—the soul of love—
We do not see them more;
We miss them all—we miss them all—
'Tis not as 'twas before!

The departed! the departed!
Though Summer fair may seem,
And flowers of the brightest hue
All glad the eye, I ween;—
Though zephyr breeze, or music's strain,
Steal sweetly on the ear,
Yet oh! how drear, if one is not
We fain would share our cheer.

The departed! the departed!
What pleasure in return!
How soon forget, when love is by,
That once our souls did burn!—
Our joys are full—the past forgot—
We dream no future ill;
For Hope has lent her gladsome wings,
And Love must take her fill!

ORION.

Columbus, May 20, 1844.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

SILKS. A variety of splendid Chamelion silks, a new and fashionable article, together with a general assortment of dress and Bonnet silks for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Thursday last, by the Rev. H. L. Hitchcock, Hon. Joseph J. Coombs, of Gallipolis, to Miss Alice G. Lacey, of this place.

"The Printer's Fee" made its appearance in the form of a bottle of the *choicest* Maderia (so our imp informs us—he, not having the fear of the "Pledge" before his eyes, but having a respect for our conscience, as he says, disposed of the whole affair in the turning of a cork.) and a generous slice of the most *exquisite* Brides cake (*that we know ourself, by a sweet demonstration*) for both of which we tender our thanks to the happy pair. A health to Talent, Beauty and Worth! We wish them the enjoyment of

"Earth's perpetual smile"—

May sunshine never beam more fair
Than on their path its light shall fall,
And flowers ne'er gather lovelier hue
Than those which blossom to their view.

WARRANTED TO FIT.

I have removed my Tailoring Establishment from State to High street, one door north of L. J. Weaver's store and directly opposite to Gwynne's store. I hope it is unnecessary to say any thing to those who have heretofore favored me with their custom; but those who have not, & are disposed to try me, I will say that I will warrant my work to fit as well as any that can be cut in this city.

All kind of garment cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit. J. C. REED.
May 1.

TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balzerines, Chusans, and printed Launs, together with every style of goods adapted to the season, for sale by
JAMES BECKWITH.
Comlubus, May 6.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE:

NO. 36, STATE STREET;
South side of the Market House.

SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner. F. HALL.
Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON.

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.
Columbus, May 7.—3m

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF Summer Goods, for gentlemen's wear from ten cents to two dollars and fifty a yard, for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

☞CITY AUCTION ROOM!☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the Store Room on High Street, one door south of the City House, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. For cartage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.
C. W. KENT & SON.
Columbus, April, 1843.—tf.

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article. ALSO—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by
JAMES BECKWITH.

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 36 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by
JAMES BECKWITH
November 18, 1843. n30

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above, well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travelers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.
T. . CLARK.
Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

NOTICE,

All persons interested will take notice that Westford Toliver, on the sixth day of June A.D. 1843, sued out a writ of attachment from the Court of Common Pleas, of Franklin county, in the State of Ohio; against John Casper Shore, for the sum of $200, which writ has been served and returned. Attest.
LYNE STARLING, jr. Clerk.
G. SWAN, Att'y for Pl'ff.
January, 17, 1844.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 21 M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.
Oct. 12.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

THE SONGS OF BERANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at
DERBY & ALLEN.
Nov. 25, 1843. n31

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.
Dec. 13—35—tf

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale, JAMES BECKWITH
Feb. 13, 1844.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE.

It is proposed to publish semi-monthly and monthly, a Magazine of the above title, as soon as patronage will warrant. It shall be printed on fine paper, with good type, be neatly covered, and each semi-monthly number shall contain twenty-four large double column, octavo pages, the monthly forty-eight; making an annual volume of 624 pages.

The character of the proposed publication can be known from the following arrangement, which shall be strictly pursued, to-wit:—

Part I.—Department for History.
Part II.—Department for Literature.
Part III.—Department for Philosophy.
Part IV.—Department for Biography.
Part V.—Department for Education.
Part VI.—Department for Miscellany.

TERMS:—invariably in Advance.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1 50
Twenty copies to one Post Office, each per annum,	1.25
Forty copies to one Postoffice, each per annum,	1.00

MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.25
Twenty to one Post Office, each, per annum,	1.00

It is expected that the unequalled liberality of those terms will induce the formation of clubs in almost every town. This reduced price is offered to clubs who receive the work by mail. A large circulation will be necessary to defray expenses and feed the editor.

As this is the commencement of the work, none are asked to pay money who fear they may lose it. Let such send in their names, free of postage, and pay after they are satisfied they will not be *shaved*.

N. B. Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for periodicals.

Editors who may be friendly to a western Magazine of this character, are respectfully requested to publish this prospectus. It is with reluctance that so much is asked from the liberality of others. I. A. HINE.
Cincinnati. May, 1844.

Saturday Visiter.

J. E. SNODGRASS, EDITOR.

Free thoughts, free speech, frank avowals—these are the elements for the Truth to live in. By them she will triumph.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. FIVE, NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Advance Payments.

1 copy, for	1 year in advance,	$1 50
1 "	eight months,	1 00
5 "	one year,	5 00

☞ Any person obtaining ten subscribers, and remitting $10 free of postage, shall receive as a *HANDSOME PREMIUM*, a copy of Graham's Magazine, the Lady's Book, or Ladies' Companion, a *whole year*, beginning with any number he pleases. The price of these elegantly illustrated works, is *THREE DOLLARS*; which makes our offer extremely liberal, and presents a rare chance for postmasters and enterprising young men!

O. GEORGE. J. M. BROWN.

GEORGE & BROWN,

WOULD respectfully inform their old friends and customers, and as many new ones as may please to call, that they have just received

A Large and and well assorted
STOCK OF GROCERIES &C.,
—VIZ:—

75 sacks of Rio coffee, prime
20 do Havana do
6 hhds prime N Orleans sugar
30 kegs Casey's No. 1 Ky tobacco
6 boxes Virginia cavendish do
10 do cavendish Kentucky do
10 Missouri cavendish do
4 12 lump Kentucky do
6 bbls Boston refined loaf sugar
2 bbls crushed sugar
12 boxes Raisins
3 do brown Havana sugar
15 bbls Orleans Molasses
5 do sugar house do
20 bbls Carolina tar
6 boxes starch
1 Caroon Indigo
50 boxes 8 by 10 Va glass
[illegible] do 10 by 12 do
50 kegs white lead
50 dozen curry combs
10 do whitewash brushes
4 boxes superior axes
4 bbls alum
6 do saleratus
2 do Epsom salts
20 boxes matches
10 boxes fancy soap
2 bbls No. 1 salmon
2 do do [illegible]
6 do do Mackeral
1 hhd madder
2 tierces new Rice
1 box Roanoke tobacco
2 bbls ground Logwood
25 pigs lead
1000 lbs bar lead
1 bbl Sulphur
1 do Brimstone
100 kegs of Juniatta Nails

And a good stock of every thing in our line of business, all of which we offer for the
Very lowest prices, for Cash or trade.
G. & B.
North-east corner of High and Friend sts.
Columbus, May 10th.

LOOKING GLASSES

FOR sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

For the Tribune.

LINES ON THE MARRIAGE OF MISS L. H.

In another land, they tell
Spirits joined by mutual love,
On the verdant meadows dwell,
By the stream, and in the grove!
These, untouched by mortal mould—
Bright ideals, pure, refined,
Intellectual converse hold
In the universe of mind!

But in time, with wing unfurled
From their blest abode they come—
Clothed in dust, upon the world,
Far dissevered, doomed to roam—
But within the breast there cling
Chords attuned to holiest bliss:
Which with yearning fondness spring
For the wandering spirit's kiss!

And if here, perchance they meet,
Even when unseen before—
Hearts with sympathetic beat
Wake the melodies of yore!
And the cheek with crimson blush,
Mantling from the bosom's throne,
Tells, by feeling's holiest gush,
That the spirit's friend is known.

Then if tender glances fly
Through the rapture laden air;
If the fates with silken tie,
Bind in one the loving pair,
Bright through life their pathway glides,
Filled with happiness complete,
While affection's sparkling tides
Roll in music at their feet.

May such destiny be thine,
Bride, in grace and beauty clad!
May those eyes in transport shine!
May that bosom aye be glad!
Till thy glance, with genius bright
To a purer ray is given;
Till thy spirit wings its flight,
To its own—its native heaven!

E. T. G.

Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1844.

A New Spirit of the Age.

Messrs Whiting and Huntington have laid upon our table a copy of this excellent work, complete in one volume, from the press of Harper and Brothers. It is a critical and biographical view of the prominent living authors of England. The editor (for it is the work of several hands) is Horne, author of several highly popular English works. In this "Spirit of the Age," we find sketches of more than 40 authors, English, Irish, and Scotch—not a single American, or indeed any foreign author. The work would have been better entitled the "Spirit of the Realm" for it is all *British*. We do not like the criticism on Dickens—the view of his characteristic excellences as an author is indeed masterly; but the attempt at portraying his literary *faults* is weak, trifling, and in the main unjust. We insert an abridged sketch of the "Howitts."—Our readers have probably all been delighted with one or more productions of the Quaker Author and his Lady. For a glimpse at Bulwer, Carlyle, Trollope and many other distinguished writers, we refer to the work itself. For sale at Messrs. Whiting and Huntington's Bookstore, for only *twenty five* cents!

If you wish a very succinct and withal an *accurate* view of the English Literati, by all means "buy the book."

William and Mary Howitt.

The numerous literary labors of William and Mary Howitt, are so inextricably and so interestingly mixed up with their biographies, that they can only be appropriately treated under one head.

William Howitt, the subject of the present biographical sketch, is one of six brothers. He was educated at different schools of the Friends; but, as we have heard him frequently declare, was much more indebted to a steady practice of self-instruction than to any school or teacher whatever. He early showed a predilection for poetry, and in a periodical of that day, called "Literary Recreations," a copy of some verses "On Spring" may be found, stated to be by "William Howitt, a boy thirteen years of age." During the time that he was not at school, he was accustomed, with his eldest brother, to stroll over the country, shooting, coursing, and fishing, with an indefatigable zeal which would have delighted any of the Nimrods from whom he was descended. As a boy he had been an eager birds'-nester, and these after pursuits, together with a strong poetical temperament, and a keen perception of the beauties of nature, made him familiar with all the haunts, recesses, productions, and creatures of the country. In this manner, the greatest portion of his early life was spent. After he arrived at manhood, however, these country pleasures were blended with active study of Chemistry, Botany, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and of the works of the best writers of Italy, France, and his own country. He also turned the attention of his youngest brother, now Dr. Howitt, to the study of Botany, and the Doctor has since prosecuted it with more success than himself. General literature, and poetry, soon drew his attention more forcibly, and his marriage, in his twenty-eighth year, no doubt naturally contributed to strengthen this tendency. The lady of his choice was Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, also a member of the Society of Friends, and now familiar to the public as the delightful authoress, Mary Howitt.

Mr. Howitt on his marriage went to reside in Staffordshire, and continued there about a year. Mrs. Howitt and himself being of the most congenial taste and disposition, determined to publish jointly a volume of poetry. This appeared under the title of "The Forest Minstrel," in 1823. It was highly applauded by the press, and is sufficiently characteristic of both its writers—the irresistible tendency of one to describe natural scenery, and the legendary propensities of the other.

They soon published another joint volume of poems, called "The desolation of Eyam," which was received with equal favor by the public. The attention which these two volumes excited, brought many applications from the editors of Annuals and Magazines: and both Mr. and Mrs. Howitt for some years contributed a great variety of articles to these publications.

Mr. Howitt posses such versatility that there are few quarters of literature to which his contributions would not equal the best. His papers in the "Heads of the People" were excellent. Mrs. Howitt's ballads have the true ballad spirit, and some of them are of an exceeding sweetness. Her simplicity is without feebleness, and her occasional openings into power are striking and noble.

The circumstance of their names having become attached to so many separate articles, now led to a separate publication of volumes. Mrs Howitt has since published "The Seven Temptations," a dramatic work; "Wood Leighton," a prose fiction, and several volumes for the young, all of which have acquired deserved popularity.

In 1832, Mr. Howitt produced the "Book of the Seasons," a volume the publication of which was attended by a circumstance curious in itself, and which should teach young authors not to be discouraged by the opinions of publishers. The "Book of the Seasons," was offered to four of the principal publishing houses and rejected by them; till the author, in disgust, told the gentleman in whose hands it was left, to tie a stone to the MS. and fling it over London Bridge. At length Colburn and Bentley took it; the press with one simultaneous cheer of approbation saluted its appearance; it has since gone through seven large editions.

In 1834, Mr. Howitt published a work of a very different description, the "History of Priestcraft," which ran through six or seven editions, some of them of 3000 copies each. The work, of course, excited as much reprehension from one party as applause from another; but the readers of the "Book of Seasons," which is full of kindly and gentle feelings, could not comprehend how the same spirit could produce both these works. The union is, nevertheless, perfectly compatible.

During Mr. Howitt's residence at Esher, he published the "Rural Life of England," having previously traversed the country literally from the Land's End to the Scottish borders, to make himself intimately acquainted with the manners and mode of life of the rural population. The work is eminently popular; and while it is full of the kindly and gentle spirit of the "Book of the seasons," has yet higher claims to public favor even than that most pleasant work, from the more exalted nature of its of its subject, and the enlightened and philosophical views which it takes of society generally.

Mrs. Howitt's attention had for years been turned to works for the young. They were written for the benefit and amusement of her own children, and being tested by the actual approbation of this little domestic auditory, were afterwards published and received with equal applause by the young wherever the English language extends. Up to this period she had issued;

The Sketches of Natural History.
Tales in verse; and Tales in Prose.
Birds and Flowers.
Hymns and Fireside Verses.

The popularity of these works induced a publisher (Mr. Tegg) to propose to Mrs. Howitt to write for him a series of "Tales for the People and their Children;" of which ten volumes have already appeared, namely:—

1. Strive and Thrive.
2. Hope on, Hope ever.
3. Sowing and Reaping.
4. Who shall be Greatest?
5. Which is the Wiser?
6. Little Coin much Care.
7. Work and Wages.
8. Alice Franklin.
9. Love and Money.

These volumes have never been introduced to the public by reviews, and it seems to be a system of Mr. Tegg's never to send copies to reviews; nevertheless they have had a vast circulation, and are scattered all over America in six penny reprints. They are in themselves a little juvenile library of the most interesting narratives, full of goodness of heart, and sincere moral principles. Translations of "Birds and flowers" are in progress both in German and Polish, and all the works of William and Mary Howitt are immediately reprinted and extensively circulated in America.

The Howitts are enthusiastic lovers of their literary pursuits, and anxious to educate their children in the best possible manner, and therefore live a retired and domestic life. Though belonging to the Society of Friends, and attached to its great principles of civil, moral, and religious liberty, they have long abandoned its peculiarities; and in manners, dress, and language belong only to the world. For the honor of literature we may safely say, that amongst the many consolatory proofs in modern times of how much literature may contribute to the happiness of life, the case of the Howitts is one of the most striking. The love of literature was the origin of their acquaintance, its pursuit has been the hand in-hand bond of the most perfect happiness of a long married life; and we may further add, for the honor of womanhood, that while our authoress sends forth her delightful works in unbroken succession, to the four quarters of the globe, William Howitt has been heard to declare that he will challenge any woman, be she who she may, who never wrote a line, to match his good woman in the management of a large household, at the same time that she fills her own little world of home with the brightness of her own heart and spirit.

THE PRAIRIE-BIRD,

By Charles Augustus Murray, author of "Travels in North America." For sale at I. N. Whiting and Huntington's Book store—Price, two shillings.

Hon. Charles Murray is decidedly the best foreign author that has yet treated of America and Americans. His "Travels" is an admirable work in its literary character; and is moreover perfectly in keeping with truth—a rare virtue in an English Book of Travels. "The Prairie-Bird" is a spirited and excellent novel, founded upon Western life and manners. What gives it peculiar interest to us, the tale opens in Ohio, and is in the main confined to this region.—Marietta is the seat of the opening chapters.—The whole work abounds with stirring incidents and adventure. We give below a short extract, as a specimen of the author's excellent descriptive powers, (the nine gun son of a Western novel) in which the heroine of the tale ("Prairie-Bird," daughter of "War Eagle," an Indian Chief, the main character in the narrative) is introduced.

Reginald pursued his way through the encampment to its extremity, where the streamlet before mentioned wound he its course among the dells and hillocks of the prairie, until it reached the larger river that flowed through the distant forest. After following the banks of the stream for one or two miles, the red streaks in the eastern horizon gave notice of day's approach, and observing near him a hill, somewhat more elevated than those by which it was surrounded, Reginald climbed to its top, in order to observe the effect of sunrise on that wild and picturesque scene.

To the westward, the undulations of the prairie wrapped in heavy folds of mist, rose in confused heaps like the waves of a boundless ocean; to the south, he could just distinguish the lodges and the smouldering fires of the encampment, whence, at intervals, there fell upon his ear mingled and indistinct sounds, disagreeable perhaps in themselves, but rendered harmonious by distance, and by their union with the wildness of the surrounding objects; while to the eastward lay a dense and gloomy range of woods, over the summits of whose foliage the dawning sun was shedding a stream of golden light.

Reginald gazed upon the scene with wonder and delight, and every moment while he gazed called into existence richer and more varied beauties. The mists and exhalations rising from the plain curled themselves into a thousand fantastic shapes around the points and projections of the hills, where they seemed to hang like mantles which the Earth had cast from her bosom, as being rendered unnecessary by the appearance of the day; swarms of children and of dusky figures began to emerge from the encampment, and troops of horses to crop the pasture on the distant hills, with the splendour of the sun, now risen in its full glory, lit up with a thousand varying hues the eastern expanse of boundless forest. Reginald's heart was not insensible to the impressions naturally excited by such a scene; and while he admired its variegated beauties, his thoughts were raised in adoration to that Almighty and beneficent Being, whose temple is the Earth, and whose are the "cattle upon a thousand hill."

Having made his way again to the banks of the stream, and found a spot sheltered by alder and poplar trees, he bathed and made his morning toilet; after which he returned towards the encampment, his body refreshed by his bath, and his mind attuned to high and inspiring thoughts by the meditation in which he had been engaged. As he stroled leisurely along, he observed a spot where the trees were larger, and the shade apparently more dense than the other portions of the vally; and, being anxious to make himself acquainted with all the localities in the neighborhood of his new home, he followed a small beaten path, which, after sundry windings among the alders, brought him to an open space screened on three sides by the bushes, and bounded on the fourth by the stream. Reginald cast his eyes around this pleasant and secluded spot, until they rested upon an object that rivatted them irresistibly. It was a female figure seated at the root of an ancient poplar over a low branch of which one arm was carelessly thrown, while with the other she held a book, which she was reading with such fixed attention as to be altogether unconscious of Reginald's approach. Her complexion was dark, but clear and delicate, and the rich brown hair which fell over her neck and shoulders, still damp and glossy from her morning ablutions, was parted on her forehead by a wreath of wild flowers twined from among those which grew around the spot; the contour of her figure, and her unstudied attitude of repose, realized the classic dreams of Nymph and Neriod, while her countenance wore an expression of angelic loveliness, such as Reginald had never seen or imagined.

He gazed—and gazing on those sweet features, he saw the red full lips move unconsciously, while they followed the subject that absorbed her attention, and forgetful that he was intruding on retirement, he waited, entranced, until those downcast eyes should be raised. At length she looked up, and seeing the figure of a man within a few paces of her, she sprang to her feet with the lightness of a startled antilope, and darting on him a look of mingled surprise and reproof, suppressed the exclamation of alarm that rose to her lips. Reginald would fain have addressed the lovely being before him, he would fain have excused his unintended intrusion; but the words died upon his lips, and it was almost mechanically that he doffed his hunting cap, and stood silent and uncovered before her!

Dr. Rosenbaugh, German Doctor

Lives on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers: all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

March 2,

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Groceries Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel B Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.

Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by

Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

CHURCH MUSIC.

For Sale by Derby & Allen, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Orion, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Chow, by Meusher, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

STEPHENS' NISI PRIUS.

The Law of Nisi Prius, Evidences in Civil Actions and Awards. By Archbald John Stephens, Barrister at Law, with notes and references to the latest American Decisions. By George Sharwood. Complete in 3 vols. 8 vo.

Just received and for sale at the Philadelphia price, at the Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1844

The American Almanac, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN.

November 25, 1843.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Athenaeum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 8 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perennial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Reese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreathe for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents. Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—10 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Bell of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Heath's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—48 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON BANNER.
GIDEON T. STEWART, Editor.

The undersigned propose to issue at Columbus, Ohio, a weekly paper under the above name, devoted to the cause of Temperance. They design to make it a central organ for the Washington Societies of the State.

It will advocate *Total Abstinence* in opposition to the destroying theory of *gradualism*. It will denounce alike the use, the *manufacture*, and the vending of alcoholic drinks. It will eschew all partisan or sectarian controversy. Its columns will be supplied with a variety of original matter, and a choice selection from American temperance and literary journals.

The Washington Banner will appear as soon as the subscriptions will justify it.

Terms—Seventy-five Cents per annum payable in advance.

E. GLOVER,
G. T. STEWART.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.

Oysters and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

Wm. M. INGMAN
TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

Will promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

Pocket Book Lost.

On the evening of the 15th inst. between Rich street and M'Gowh's run, a small pocket book containing two notes of hand, some small change, &c. the finder is requested to leave it at this office, where a liberal reward will be given.

April 16, 1844.

Agency Notice!

To the Publishers of all News Papers, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having opened a depot for the reception of miscellaneous periodicals, for the purpose of sale and distribution, takes this method to solicit additions to the same.

N. B. It is his intention also to act as General Agent for all who may feel disposed to send their Periodicals for sale through that medium.

JOHN M. KINNEY.

Columbus, March 26, 1844.

Notice To Publishers of Newspapers, Magazines, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs the publishers of newspapers, magazines, &c., that he will not receive subscribers to any paper or magazine unless he shall receive a certificate authorizing him to act as agent.

JOHN M. KINNEY,
Periodical Agent.

Columbus, Ohio, April 22d, 1844.

☞The Journal and the Statesman please copy.

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 22.

To the Citizens of Columbus.

PUBLIC notice is hereby [illegible] that unless some speedy arrangement be made [illegible] the purchase or renting of the City Hall, the subscriber will be inevitably compelled to [illegible] down or so modify the building as to render it unfit for public uses.

The utility and convenience of such a [illegible] is denied by none, and its adaptation to the purposes for which it was intended [illegible] be generally admitted. If any still [illegible] doubts as to its adaptation for [illegible], let them read the following [illegible] from that unrivalled singer, Russell:

Columbus, April 20th, 1844.

M. J. Gilbert Esq: *Dear Sir.* It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Hall I used for the purpose of giving my concerts, during my stay in Columbus, is decidedly the best hall for singing or addressing an audience that I have met with during my travels through the United States.

Yours, most Respectfully,
HENRY RUSSELL.

The undersigned is anxious that the original design should be carried out, or if that cannot be done, he is willing to receive a fair yearly rent; but he cannot afford to keep a building 100 feet by 50, for the public use, at his own expense.

There may be some who suppose that the room can be let for enough to compensate for expenses. Such persons are respectfully informed that so long as there is a city tax of $5 a night on concerts and exhibitions, the room will seldom be occupied, and when occupied, a small sum only can be obtained for its use.

M. J. GILBERT.

April 29, 1844. 3tw

Columbus Academical and Collegiate Institute.

THE next session of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 13th inst. The Female Department will continue under the care of Mrs. Covert, with competent Assistants. The Principal, having recently erected a large and convenient edifice, is now prepared to accommodate with rooms, board, &c., those pupils from abroad whose parents may wish to place them under the immediate care and supervision of the Teacher. By this arrangement the objections that have often been made to sending children to this city for an education, on account of existing temptations, will be removed. The Institution, as well as the residence of the Principal, is in a retired and pleasant part of the city. Fifteen or twenty pupils of either sex may be received, as boarders, into his family on reasonable terms; and the Teachers pledge themselves to watch over with parental care and kindness, all who are entrusted to them for instruction. Pupils boarding in the family of the Principal, will be charged, per academic year, consisting of 44 weeks, in the higher English and classical department, $120, and in that proportion for a shorter period. In common English studies, $110 per annum, and in the same proportion for a less period.

Terms of Tuition for Day Scholars.

The first elements of Reading, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, &c.	$4 00
Common English branches,	5 00
Higher English and Classical studies,	7 50
Drawing and Painting. (Extra.)	3 00

No tuition bills to be made out for less than half a quarter, and no reduction to be made, except in cases of sickness.

Weekly Lectures will be given by members of the Family and by literary gentlemen of the city.

S. COVERT, Prin'l.

May 10th, 1844.

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages, *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calendar calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

REMEMBER IT, FRIEND!

IN consequence of recent alterations in school hours at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, visitors will please call daily between 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., Sundays excepted, as the classes at that time will be engaged in the ordinary school exercises, the remainder of the day will be devoted to mechanical employment and to lessons in drawing.

H. N. HUBBELL,
Superintendent.

May 10th.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

Professional Notice.

DRS. Thompson & Latham have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel, Columbus, November 4, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil actions and awards, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sharwood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L. Wendall, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paige's Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—32-tf

A Morrison

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. COLUMBUS, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1844. No. 20.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

G. T. STEWART, Editor;

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The Tribune is also published Semi-Weekly, for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements of twelve lines or less, one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.
terms.

Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin House.

Origon of the Riots.

The Presbyterian (a religious paper published at Philadelphia) of the 18th inst., gives the following statement of the begining of the late terrible scenes which have so deluged that city in blood. If this be true, as it undoubtedly is, the direct cause of the riot, was not as we supposed, a mass meeting of the Philadelphia natives, held at Kensington in defiance of the Irish, by whom ti was mainly settled; but a peaceful meeting of the native citizens of Kensington, in one of their own wards. This changes the aspect of the affair altogether. It was begun by some foreign rowdies, and was in the main prosecuted by just such characters of both parties, mostly *mere boys*, as we are assured by the best authority—

"On Friday afternoon, the 3d instant, the American Republican citizens of Third Ward Kensington, assembled in public meeting, at the corner of Second and Master streets. Samuel R. Kramer, Esq., Editor of the Native American, was called for, and immediately appeared, to address the meeting, but had not proceeded far in his remarks when he was assailed with threats of violence, and clubs were seen brandishing in the air. A rush was made towards the stand, and the meeting was obliged to disperse. The meeting again organized at the George Fox Temperance Hall, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The citizens of the Third Ward Kensington, have been violently assailed and maltreated, at a meeting called for the expression of their opinions on public policy, and for the declarations of their feelings, and have in pursuance of this same violent spirit been driven by outcry and clubs from the place designated for their meeting: therefore,

Resolved, That we the citizens of Kensington in mass meeting assembled, do solemnly protest against this flagrant violation of the rights of American citizens, and call upon our fellow-citizens at large to visit with their indignation and reproach this outbreak of a vindictive anti-republican spirit, manifested by a portion of the alien population of Third Ward, Kensington.

Resolved, That in view of the above transactions, we invite our fellow-citizens at large to attend our next meeting, and sustain us in the expression of our opinions.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Monday afternoon next, at the corner of Second and Master streets.

In accordance with these resolutions a meeting was held where the events already recorded took place.

"Diabolical falsification of Truth!"

Under this head and with some highly indignant comments of the editor of the Hamilton Intelligencer introduces the following notice of a locofoco indignation meeting—

DEMOCRATIC

INDIGNATION MEETING!

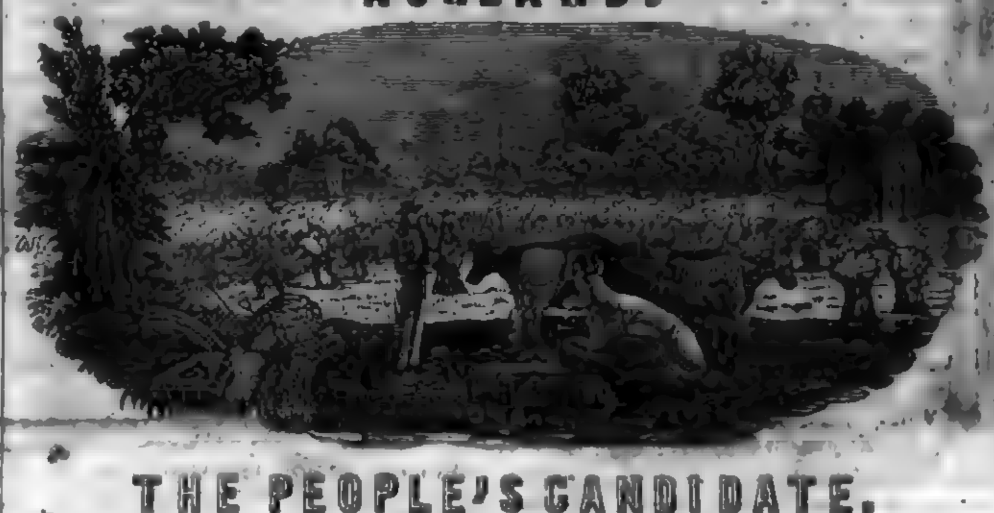
"These are times that try men's souls!"

A meeting of the Democracy of Hamilton and Rossville will be held at the Court House THIS EVENING, for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the subject of the late Riots in Philadelphia, excited by the Union of the Native American and Whig parties.

May 16, 1844.

He says he will place it on record as "a monument of their political infamy;" and he warns every foreign as well as native citizen, to ponder well this attempt at inciting quarrels among the peaceful inhabitants of the soil. A few days since the citizens of Columbus were startled by the appearance of flaming hand-bills, posted at every corner of the streets (and what appeared very unusual) thrust into every store and shop nearly in the place—anouncing a union meeting (not *indignation!*) for the two Hickory Ward Clubs of the city,—and proclaiming in "sounding characters," that some vastly important business was to be *dispatched* by these two Clubs, in a very war-like manner. Some curiosity was excited among the whigs, to know what new spasm had seized upon the "young Democracie" in the absence of their leader, and "when the even was come" about a score of them repaired to the City Hall to flesh their curiosity on the events of the evening. Here if our information be correct, they found about an equal number of the faithful, gathered together under a similar impulse, and in the profound unconsciousness of what duty awaited them.

After a long pause for fresh comers and no fresh comers appearing the knowing ones moved a committee to procure the *sense of the meeting*, which was evidently very far in the rear, for every man was looking blanks at his neighbor.—The interim was occupied by a stripling from the green hills, who made a very pathetic appeal in behalf of Van Buren—(this was Loomis, editor pro. tem. of the Ohio Statesman,) it is said the whigs applauded his appeal excessively—one of them assures us he "fervently prayed" that every word might do its office. He was succeeded by a very little man (lady's pocket edition) who astonished the faithful to the extent of about 30 minutes, with an immense outpouring of blackguardism and slang against the Tribune and its editor (so we are informed); the whigs were very much amused and the locos very much perplexed at this unexpected display of the "Tempest in a Tea-pot." The committee returned with a train of resolutions which unlocked the mystery. The two objects of this grand rally of three score and ten, was to sustain Van Buren at the Baltimore Convention, and stigmatise the Whig party with all the murders and larcenies of the Philadelphia Riots. The resolutions were worthy their authors; let that suffice; we would not pollute our columns with them. When MATTHEW GILBERT can so far debase himself in the public view, as to bolster up with his feeble name and influence such a DUNG-HILL OF SLANDERS, we shall receive anything that he may say about ourself or our paper, with perfect indifference, if not with absolute contempt.



ASHLAND.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

WHIG STANDARD.

ASHLAND, September 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the Young Men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. There are—

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.

2. An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry—just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.

3. An honest and economical administration of the general Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with proper restraints against improper interference in elections."

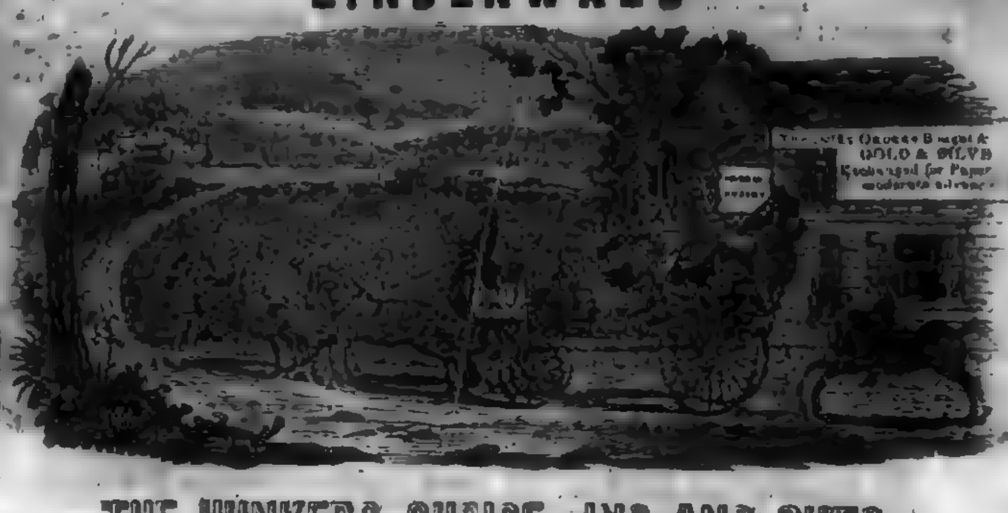
4. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential chair to a single term."

5. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of it among all the States.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with a bad administration of the Government. I am respectfully, your friend and ob't servant, HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Jacob Strattan.

Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. *I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff. I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act;* I am for doing what no Southern man of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry.—*Henry Clay's Speech in the United States Senate, March 1, 1842.*



LINDENWALD

THE HUNKERS CHOICE, INS AND OUTS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

THE BLACK BANNER.

Albany, Feb. 28, 1843.

My Dear Sir. I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, nor any where, hesitated to express my *decided disapprobation* of the Tariff act of the last session, as well as in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the mean time, believe me to be, Very sincerely, your friend and ob't servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

They cannot be ignorant, either of the fact that a *prejudice* against direct taxation, *springing in some degree, at least* from a supposed abuse of power in time past, may yield to time and reflection, or may be supplanted by a new and stronger antipathy. *Mr. Van Buren's Ia. Letter.*

Foreigners will render our elections a curse instead of a blessing.—*Martin Van Buren.*

With regard to the other question to which you allude—the union of the great Republican party—there is but one motto under which they can successfully rally, and that is, '*FREE TRADE AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM AND ITS AFFILIATED MEASURES.*' If the tariff should be satisfactorily reduced, as I hope it will, I think the South and Southwest will move in solid column and with unfaltering step.—*McDuffie's Letter to Ritchie.*

Whatever doubts may have heretofore existed in certain sections of our country, as to the degree of protection advocated by Mr. Van Buren, those doubts are now happily removed. *The Free Trade Democracy of the South and West are now perfectly satisfied that on this all-important question, Mr. Van Buren is, at least, equally sound with Mr. Calhoun.—N. Y. Plebeian.*

The mind of the nation is at this moment discussing this all important subject, and may the result be *Freedom in trade and Direct Taxation for the support of Government; and innumerable blessings will follow.—Plebeian Tracts, No. 1.*

An "Omen" for Kendall.

In commenting upon the wholesale vituperation of Mr. Clay in a late pamphlet by that notorious political liar, Kendall the croaker, the (locofoco) Washington Correspondent of the (locofoco) Philadelphia Chronicle, says:

"I have read this pamphlet of Mr. Kendall's, and I must say that it is no less *discreditable to its author*, than *injurious* in its tendency to the success of the *Democratic party.* Mr. Clay is a statesman of too eminent a public character to be *LIED* down by *detraction* and misrepresentation. I trust that the more judicious members of the Democratic party will set their faces against this and similar pamphlets from the pen of Mr. Kendall."

Accepted!

Some few days since the editor of the Sentinel made a proposal to us, that if we would publish *Duncan's Buncombe* speech, he would publish Stewart's. We accepted the offer, so now look out for Duncan's *distilled* coon.—*Cadiz Standard.*

Dirty Trick—Who would not hiss it?

An article credited to the Liverpool (England) Mercury has lately been going the rounds of the political press, favoring the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States.—This article a few days since appeared in the Chillicothe Advertiser; our attention was called to it at the hint of a friend, by the appearance of three mysterious stars, placed in nearly the centre of the article. On comparing the quotation with that of the Union Intelligencer, the wonder of the three stars became reduced to a very plain matter-of-fact certainty: the editor of that paper (or some other locofoco paper from which it was taken thus garbled) had omitted a very important paragraph for reasons which will be perfectly evident at first blush. Here it is *en tote*: "Moreover, the annexation of Texas would give great additional preponderance in the Union to the interest upon which we must necessarily rely the most for a maintenance of friendly political and commercial relations with England—that, namely, of the Southern cotton-growing States. THE VOTE OF TEXAS WOULD BE NECESSARILY AN ADDITIONAL FREE TRADE VOTE, WHICH, IN THE PRESENT BALANCED STATE OF PARTIES AND INTERESTS, MIGHT FREQUENTLY PROVE DECISIVE."

You will perceive *Gentlemen* Hough and Pine that this trial of your scissors has proved a very *ill-starred* adventure. You had better stick to your quill—LIE as much as you please in crown ink and on free trade foolscap about white slave forgeries, duelling, sabbath-breaking, bargain and sale slanders, and all manner of hoary calumnies and spavined falsehoods, but keep your scissors away from London newspapers;—or, if ever you feel the temptation too powerful for resistance, by all means keep the stars out, "for there be many astrologers in the land."

Mr. Moseley.

The Ohio "pump-borer," Mr. Mosely, made a speech before the Xenia Clay Club, on Monday evening. It was a good effort. The facts and illustrations used by the speaker, in favor of the Tariff, were forcible and convincing. We wish him abundant success in his praiseworthy efforts for the advancement of the good cause.—*Torchlight.*

The Madisonian declares, emphatically that Mr. Clay or Mr. Tyler will be elected!

Whig Conversions.

These are multiplying all around us. We have heard of several changes that have occurred in our city, and they are daily becoming more frequent. The nomination of Frelinghuysen, we are informed by a gentleman of our acquaintance who has the best means of ascertaining, has in this place brought two formerly staunch Locos, into the whig ranks. When you place two such men as Van Buren and Clay in contrast it must be a dull eye that cannot perceive the fathomless abyss that lies between them both in point of character and intellect; but when you super-add to this the immensity of moral seperation between Dick Johnson and Theodore Frelinghuysen, there is no place where an honest man can balance himself. The moral and christian community are beginning to wake up to a deeper consciousness of this discrepancy between the four political candidates, and they are placing themselves on the right footing. We know that but few of these changes are trumpeted to the world; they are mostly effected in that silent march of public opinion which constitutes the grand conservative influence in a republic, and which is seldom heard till it thunders from the ballot-box. We seldom trouble our self with recording the individual changes that are constantly recurring in different sections of Ohio; but we are not insensible to a bulletin like the following from a sister state, which we clip from the columns of the Paris (Mo.) Mercury of the 11th instant. May we hear often of Whig revivals in Missouri.

Revival.

We know of SEVEN recent conversions to republicanism in Monroe county, from the ranks of the opposition, and all seven have joined the Whig congregation, and were received into full fellowship by the Whigs.

Deaths in the Craft.

A day or two since the Mt. Vernon Times came to our table in mourning for the decease of James Cunningham, one of the publishers of that paper. He was a man of blameless life and of high christian character and his death was generally and sincerely lamented. The editor (Mr. Cochran) has furnished a beautiful tribute to his memory. The following mails brought us the Eaton Register, also in mourning for one of its able editors, Samuel Tizzard. He was a gentleman of exemplary life and an earnest christian. The deceased was the father of the surviving editor, who will continue to discharge the supervision of the paper, we doubt not with the very best ability.

Abolition Blasphemies.

Not content with filching from the intemperate wranglings of the Missouri controversy, the base and baseless slander, which he has so industriously propogated in concert with his federal allies, Joshua Leavitt, of the Boston Emancipator is again on the tapis. He stands not as before to drag up drowned *slanders* "by their gory locks," and hold them up to the federal pack of which he was once a member, and of which he is now an obsequious ally, but with the Scriptures in his hand to prove that James G. Birney, is Jesus Christ, and Henry Clay is Barrabas. Let the curse of God and an indignant people be poured out upon this REVEREND BLASPHEMER! Hear him:—

"The time has been when the Scribes, Rulers and Priests, with the people at large, preferred a robber and murderer to the Lord from Heaven. And they cried out all at once, saying, 'away with this man and release unto us Barrabas,' who for a certain sedition and murder was cast into prison—St. Luke xxviii 18, 19. The representatives of the whole visible church preferred a murderer to Jesus Christ. And the time may be at hand, when a scene of much the same character will be acted over again. A large portion of our Scribes, Priests and members of the church give sad evidence that they prefer Barrabas to Christ. And we have sad reason to fear, that they will as soon as they have an opportunity, show their predilections by their actions, and say all with one voice, to the murderer and robber, come thou and reign over us."

And still Another.

A new Whig paper has just started in Marion, of which we have received the first number. It is called the Buckeye Eagle, and its motto, like Clay's mouth "speaks for itself," "Our cause is just—our union perfect"—"there is no such word as fail."

The Eagle is published on a fine large sheet and bids fair to take a high rank in the whig phalanx of the State, if we may judge from its appearance and the character of its editorials.

WHIG MEETING.

Two spirited rallies of the Columbus whigs, have occured at the New Club Hall the present week. Messrs. Sloane and Bates were the speakers of the first evening. The former annihilated the bargain and sale calumny, and the latter utterly exploded the false charge of whig and native affinity, which has so unblushingly been endorsed by the locofocos of this city.

On the second evening two delegates from the Baltimore Convention (citizens of Ky.) addressed our citizens with great animation and amid the liveliest enthusiasm. The whig quire with Mr. Armstrong at its head delighted the audience with those

'Same old tunes"

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MAY 31, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland

*Congress—*FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL WHITE, OF LICKING.

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,

District. *Congressional Electors.*
1st BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton;
2nd WILLIAM BEBB of Butler;
3rd AARON HARLAN of Greene,
4th SAMSON MASON of Clark;
5th DAVID J. COREY of Henry;
6th JOSIAH SCOTT of Crawford;
7th READER W. CLARKE of Clermont;
8th DAVID ADAMS of Ross;
9th JOSEPH OLDS of Pickaway;
10th DANIEL S. NORTON of Knox;
11th WASHINGTON W. CONKLIN, Marion;
12th SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB of Gallia;
13th HARLOW W. CHAPIN of Washington;
14th JOHN CROOKS of Guernsey,
15th SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK of Harrison;
16th WILLIAM R. SAPP of Holmes;
17th JOHN W. GILL of Jefferson;
18th CYRUS SPINK of Wayne;
19th JACOB H. BALDWIN of Trumbull;
20th WILLIAM L. PERKINS of Lake;
21st JOHN FULLER of Erie.

A few plain facts on the origin and progress of Nativeism: Let Foreigners ponder them!

1st. The first Native American organization occurred in *New Orleans*, by locofoco seceders, to correct the gross abuses which had originated in the Municipal administrations of their party.

2d. The New York city organization was produced by the legislative enactment passed by a Locofoco majority on a strict party vote in the Senate, for the exclusion of the Bible from the New York common schools; and the corrupt character of the city government while under the misrule of the Locofoco leaders.

3d. It was formed exclusively by Locofoco recusants, to remedy these abuses of their party.

4th. The first candidate of the new organization for the Mayoralty was Quackenbos, a prominent Locofoco of the radical school.

5th. According to the declaration of the Washington Globe and the Locofoco press generally, at the time, of 8000 votes polled by the Native party in its first organized effort, *TWO THIRDS* came from the Loco ranks.

6th. In their late triumphant election, the Natives were sustained by almost every *NATIVE BORN CITIZEN* in the Locofoco ranks; and except for the foreign vote and that of one or two thousand Whigs which were cast for the Locofoco candidate in the hope of securing his election and thus defeating the Natives, the vote of that party would have been reduced *below that of the Whigs*. Of this fact we have the substantial confession of the Plebeian, the Radical Locofoco organ of that city. In speaking of that election it says:

"It is contended and with truth, that a large portion of the Democracy in this city voted the Native ticket."

7th. It is a universally acknowledged fact that at the late election in Spring Garden, Philadelphia, the excitement of which was the precursor to the late dreadful riots with which that city has been afflicted, *MORE THAN HALF OF THE VOTES POLLED BY THE NATIVE PARTY WERE FROM THE LOCOFOCO RANKS.*

8th. In view of all the above facts it is evident 1st. that without Locofoco MISRULE, Nativeism would not have originated; 2nd, that without the large accessions from the Locofoco ranks, it would have died long since; and *finally* that without the overwhelming support derived from the Locofoco ranks in the late elections, New York city would not now lie a conquest in its hands and Philadelphia would not now be seen BLOODY and IN RUINS.

Puny Spite

The little man who in the absence of Medary has ascended the editorial tripod of the Statesman, is distinguishing himself in a variety of ways. Taking umbrage at some slight inuendo of ours about the "green hills," the fellow absolutely ordered the Statesman's exchange with us to stop! Very well; this puppy vengeance is not to be sneezed at by bull dogs. We strike off the name of the Ohio Statesman from our exchange list, with a very deliberate satisfaction; and would that we could thus easily efface from the world the foul record of its FOETID SLANDERS, LYING OBSCENITIES AND PERJURED FALSEHOODS that it has thrown broad cast over the State ever since it first drew its life-breath of infamy.

☞ Hon. Levi Woodbury is out in the Globe in favor of Annexation.

Natives and Foreigners—Whig position—Will the Statesman lie on?

The following resolutions were introduced at the whig meeting, on Wednesday last, by J. L. Bates, Esq., of this city, and were UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, amid the loudest acclamation. Mr. Bates accompanied them with some nervous remarks, that set at utter scorn the lying calumnies which were spawned at the late Turn Coat Lawyers-Benefit, and Vanocratic—Hickory Club—Green Sprig—Young Hunkers—Lying—Slandering—Caucus Fanfaronade that flushed up, and fizzled out at the City Hall, a few nights since. Peace to its ghost!

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens—whether such by birth or adoption, the same rights and privileges, with a single exception—

And whereas the liberty and independence of our country were achieved by the common toils, and cemented by the common blood, of patriot citizens of both foreign and domestic birth—

And whereas, the German name of Steuben and the Irish name of Montgomery—and other foreign names, no less distinguished—are among the most cherished, which adorn and illustrate our history.

And whereas, at all times, when danger has threatened, our citizens of foreign birth have been not less prompt than those native born, in repairing to our country's standard, and in perilling their lives in defence of her rights and her honor. Therefore,

Resolved, That we view our naturlized fellow citizens from whatever clime or country, with feelings as broad and liberal as the spirit of the constitution.

Resolved, That we cherish with feelings a pride and gratitude, the gallant services rendered to our country, in the late war, and the war of the revolution, by those who had their birth in other lands.

Resolved, That we recognize no difference, social or political, between one brother citizen and another, with reference to the place of birth, whether this or a foreign land.

Resolved, That we view with mingled pain and disgust, all attempts, by whomsoever made to rally together and make subservient to the views of any party, our naturalized fellow citizens. Such attempts have their origin in the basest purposes, they are conducted by artful appeals to the worst passions, and can be productive only of unmixed evil. They should be indignantly frowned upon by honest men of all parties.

Resolved, That we view with equal regret and disapprobation, the attempt recently made to get up and sustain a party, having for its bond of union a common hostility to this class of our citizens. And for its aim and object, to exclude them in a body and without exception, from the enjoyments of rights secured alike to all by the Constitution and Laws of the Land. It is an attempt to give triumph to a tyrannical and proscriptive public opinion which would trample both under foot, and render those whom the love of liberty has drawn to our shores, aliens and outcasts in the land of their adoption

Resolved, That we cordially approve the manly stand taken by the whig general committee of New York city, at the recent charter election in that city, in refusing to withdraw the whig candidates or in any other wise to cooperate with the so called, *native American party*.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Ohio State Journal and the Ohio State Tribune, and all other whig papers in the State disposed to publish the same.

Crowded out!

☞ An editorial notice of the Temperance Rally at the Baptist Church last week, was unavoidably forced out of Saturday's paper. Mr. P. Bosse, a reformed inebriate, and a very zealous Washingtonian, addressed the meeting in a highly interesting manner. He was succeeded by the Secretary of State, Mr. Galloway, with some very eloquent and impressive comments.

☞ A gentleman of this city presented us, an announcement of Mr. A. H. Lezell, as a candidate for Representative, which we inserted in our last. There was probably an error in the initials of the name; Judge J. A. Lezell was doubtless intended, and we make the correction to day. The name of the gentleman from whom we received the notice is forgotten—if we are wrong, will he please see us immediately!

The last Boston Emancipator devotes one column on *one* page, to prove that the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen was a tribute to Liberty principles—and congratulates the party, upon this new demonstration of Liberty *influence*; the next page contains a labored article by the editor, to prove that Frelinghuysen is a slaveholder!—about of a cloth with the Locofoco charge at the south, that he is an Abolitionist, & at the north, (stolen thunder!) that he is a slaveholder. Verily, the loco and abolition presses form charming yoke fellows!

☞ Late intelligence from Mexico threatens Texas with a new invasion. The principal organ of the Republic says that Mexico will maintain the territory and vindicate its honor.

☞ Tom Benton's speech in the United States Senate has driven the Annexationists to the wall. Hardly a man can be found at this time in that body, who will sustain it. In the House, it is said divers threats of impeachment of the President, are made.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

This was a glorious assemblage. The number present is estimated at from FIFTEEN to TWENTY THOUSAND. And in this great convocation was exhibited the same spirit which throughout the Union is rallying the whigs to the support of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The details of the Convention occupy eight columns of the Cleveland Herald, which embrace a full description of the procession, letters received from distinguished Whigs, and a report of the speech delivered on the occasion by MORDECAI BARTLEY, the Whig candidate for Governor. The procession showed the spirit of '40 most emphatically.

Music, Banners, Flags, &c. with different quaint and patriotic devices, were there in abundance. We have not room to give the account of this part of the proceedings, but we shall present our readers, on Friday with the excellent speech Mr. Bartley delivered on the occasion. All's well on the Reserve. We add the Herald's brief introduction to a glowing description of the whole affair.—*Dayton Journal.*

May 15th, 1844, was a proud and memorable day for the whigs of the Reserve and Northern Ohio, some fifteen thousand of whom assembled in this city to Ratify the nomination of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. They met as Freemen ever should meet, sworn Brothers rallying around the standard of the Union and Constitutional Government. The Ratification of the nomination of the Whig National Standard Bearers in the coming contest was cordial and enthusiastic, and the Whigs of the Reserve will put their "broad seal" to that ratification in October next with the impress of a triumphant majority at the ballot-boxes.

The tide of popular enthusiasm commenced rolling in upon us on Tuesday, several large delegations, among them the gallant Stark boys and the invincible Medinas, arriving on the afternoon and evening of that day. In the evening a large meeting was held at the Clay Club House, and the people were ably addressed by Mr. Root, of Huron, and Mr. Harris, of Stark.

Wednesday was a lovely day—cool, clear, and exhilerating. At an early hour, the Whigs were astir, and at 7 o'clock a considerable portion of the great Summit avalanche reached our city. Ere long the Lakers and Ashtabulas entered the city, an "army with banners," and were met in due time by the long procession of "Lorain Sweepers," Hurons, and gallant Whigs of Erie. The noble Whigs of Euclid formed a procession of imposing appearance, and the great Newburgh car of hardy artizans deservedly attracted much attention. But we have neither time or room to properly notice the arrival of Delegations. Many of the processions were very long, the wagons and vehicles crowded with people bearing banners and mottoes, and even their steeds proudly tossing small flags and indicative of the general impulse for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

☞ The New Jersey Constitution now under consideration by the convention, limits the election of Governor to three years and renders him ineligible for more than two terms. It will be adopted.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Tribune, states as a complete refutation of the charge of federalism which the Locofoco press are hurling at Frelinghuysen, that in the late War he (when quite a young man) raised in Newark 900 men and throwing himself at their head did effectual service at South Brooklyn and Brooklyn Heights. Will the Statesman *lie on?*

Natives and Whigs—How they sympathize.

The New York Tribune says that the Natives are striving to do the Tribune all the injury they can, stopping subscriptions, as many as they can, &c. &c. This looks like friendship, truly.

☞ Bishop Hughes of New York is out in a long and strong letter vindicating himself from the charges of beginning the common school agitation, politically organizing the Catholics &c.

Fine Strawberries.

Mr. J. Burr, (residence one mile east of this City,) has presented us with a quantity of the finest Strawberries we have seen this year.—They are of the Seedlings, Hovey Seedlings and one or two others varieties; and were raised in Mr. B's garden. A few of the Cincinnati editors are priding themselves greatly upon some luscious fruit of this kind, which they have received from their gardens in that vicinity; but we doubt whether a better quality, and more particularly a LARGER SIZE of Strawberry can be produced even from the famed parlieus of the Queen City, than we had the pleasure of tasting yesterday. They were certainly of a most rare kind, and were perfect MAMMOTHS withal. Our thanks are due to Mr. Burr for a generous supply—they were truly a sight for the poet and a feast for the epicure.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature have repealed the odious Locofoco law disfranchising Students of Literary institutions by a vote of 60 to 56—the Locos voting against the repeal.

☞ The Newark Gazette suggests that place or Mt. Vernon as suitable for the State Ratification Convention of July 4th. We say Newark or Columbus.

Pike on Scissors.

Pike of the Aurora, dubs us "Knight of the *Scissors*;" as though there was something in this title a little coarser than the common run of "courtly epithets." If the young man is inclined to make an issue at the point of respectability, we will suggest to him a *sober* inquiry—whether is it the more respectable to *cabbage* a *patch at your own board, in your own shop*, (Pike has a horror of Tailor's *cabbage!*) or lay yourself out in the *cabbage patch* of a neighbor, pawing *heads* all night, and singing at the stars,

"We wont go home till morning,"

flat fuddled? Let Mr. Pike answer this to his personal satisfaction; let him make a quiet application, and console himself with the assurance that there are better men in the *cabbage-trade* than himself. We subjoin a little history to enlighten him as to the "respectability" of the profession which he, with the scribblers of the Statesman, have set up as a man of straw to hiss at. (Did Pike imagine that his last *dressing* out in the Tribune was too nice a *fit* to be executed by any other than a practical *Tailor?*—We give in.)

TAILORS.

Many eminent men have served their time at tailoring. Thomas Woolman, a native of New Jersey, who first suggested the idea of abolishing the slave trade, was a tailor by trade. He published much on the subject, and went to Europe to consult distinguished men respecting the topic where he died of the small pox in 1772.

Sir John Hawkwood—the first English Gen.—was also a tailor. His historian says of him—'He turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield.' He died in 1394. In Heddingham there is a monument erected to his memory.

Benjamin Robbins, the compiler of Anson's voyage around the world—if not a tailor by trade, was the son of a tailor.

Sir Ralph Blackwell, knighted by Edward III for his bravery, was a tailor by trade. He was the founder of Blackwell Hall.

John Stowe the antiquarian, who died in London about the year 1600, at the age of 80 years, was a tailor.

John Speed the distinguished historian, served his apprenticeship at the same trade.

Let our tailors be encouraged. Many an eminent man, besides those we have noticed above, has arisen to usefulness and honor from this trade. No class of men among us are more industrious—and very few are more intelligent.

And still again:

Some one ingeniously proves that a tailor, instead of being the ninth part of a man, possesses the qualities of nine men combined:

1. As an economist—he cuts his garments according to his cloth.
2. As a gardener—he is careful of his cabbage.
3. As a cook—he provides himself with a hot goose.
4. As a Sheriff's officer—he does much at sponging.
5. As an executioner—he furnishes a great many gallowses.
6. As a gentleman—he brandishes not a sword but a bare bodkin.
7. As a sailor—he sheers off, when he thinks it necessary.
8. As a lawyer—he attends many suits.
9. As a christian and divine—it is his chief aim to form good habits for himself and others.

Temperance Exhibition, by Messrs. Hough and Scoville, at the City Hall.

We have seldom witnessed a more thrilling exhibition than that by the Washingtonian Association from Rochester, N. Y., under the above managers, which has been repeated for *three evenings* at the City Hall, in succession, before large and deeply interested audiences. The Drama is entitled, "The Drunkards Warning; or, the Fallen Saved," and is the production of a distinguished Temperance writer of New York. The "Washingtonian Association" was organized but a few months since at Rochester, N. Y., and is composed of individuals (7 in number) who have never been connected with any Theatrical exhibition whatever. It was set on foot by the friends of temperance in that city, for the promotion of the cause; and in this it has been eminently successful. SEVERAL THOUSAND names have been added to the pledge since the Association formed, through its direct instrumentality.—Of the gentlemanly managers and the company itself, we can only repeat and cordially endorse the words of the Cleveland Herald—"their conduct both on and off the stage, is the theme of all praise." The exhibitions have been continued for weeks in Cleveland, before thronged houses, and amid the liveliest demonstrations of approval by the citizens.

We rejoice in this new appearance of the drama—we trust it may prove the precursor of many such exhibitions; and thus in time what has hitherto proved from its prostitution to vice, an engine of vast moral mischief, may be converted to a means of incalculable good. Success to the Washingtonian Association.

☞ On the 1st ult., a bill was introduced into the British House of Lords for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

☞ The Findlay Courier and Hancock Co. Farmer, says that the wheat crops in that county are seriously injured by the ravage of the fly; whole fields are devastated, and it is feared that the Farmers in that county will not realize half a crop this fall.

Samuel White, of Licking.

At a meeting of the whigs of Chester tp. Knox co., Samuel White, Esq., of Licking, in answer to repeated calls addressed the meeting upon the principles and measures of political parties of the day.

The following resolution was presented by D. B. Kinsell from the committee, and on motion unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of Samuel White, of Licking, as a member of the state legislature of Ohio—that every tax payer of the state is deeply indebted to him for his efforts in favor of the true interests of the people, and that we will most cordially support him as a candidate for Congress, from the 10th district, knowing him to be sound on the currency and other democratic principles, hoping that we may have retrenchment in the general, as we have had in the state government through his exertions in our behalf.

Also at a meeting of the Clay Club of Franklin tp., the following resolutions, among others was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in Samuel White, of Licking county, an independent candidate for Congress in this 10th Congressional district, a bold and fearless advocate of the rights of the people, and one who has done the tax payers of this State essential service. That we cordially approve of his past political course, and desiring such retrenchment and reform in the National, as we have had brought about in the State government through his influence, we shall support his election.

☞ The Mt. Vernon Times has raised in connection with Mr. White, of Licking for Congressional Representatives, the names of Messrs. Columbus Delano and Samuel W. Farquahar, as Representatives to the State Legislature. They are strong men and will "do valiantly" for the cause.

Irishmen—What have they done for us?

The following thrilling scrap of our National History is taken from that excellent work, 'Carey's Olive Branch.' In view of such records, how ought the spirit of Nativeism to stand rebuked?

"During the American revolution, a band of Irishmen were embodied to avenge in the country of their adoption, the injuries of the country of their birth. They formed the major part of the celebrated Pennsylvanian line. They fought and they bled for the United States. Many of them sealed their attachment with their lives. Their adopted country was shamefully ungrateful. The wealthy, the independent, and the luxurious, for whom they fought, were rioting in all the comforts and superfluities of life. Their defenders were literally half starved, and half naked. Their shoeless feet marked with blood their tracks on the highway. They long bore their grievances patiently. They at length murmured. They remonstrated. They implored a supply of necessaries of life. But in vain. A deaf ear was turned to their complaints. They felt indignant at the cold neglect—at the indignation of that country for which so many of their champions in arms had expired on the crimsoned field of battle. They held arms in their hands. They had reached the boundary line; beyond which forbearance and submission become meanness and pusillanimity. As all appeal to the gratitude, the justice, the generosity of the country had proved unavailing, they determined to try another course. They appealed to its fears. They mutinied. They demanded with energy that redress for which they had before supplicated. It was a noble deed. I hope in all singular cases, similar measures may be pursued.

The intelligence was carried to the British camp. It there spread joy and gladness. Lord Howe hoped that a period had arrived to 'rebellion,' as it would have been termed. There was a glorious opportunity of crushing the half formed embryo of the republic. He counted largely on the indignation, and on the resentment of the natives of '*the emerald isle.*' He knew the irascibility of their tempers. He calculated on the diminution of the strength of 'the rebels,' and the accession to the numbers of the royal army. Messengers were dispatched to the mutineers. They had carte blanche. They were to allure the poor Hibernians to return, like prodigal children, from feeding on husks, to the food of their royal master. Liberality herself presided over his offers. Abundant supplies of provisions—comfortable clothing to their heart's desire—all arrears of pay—bounties—and pardon for past offences, were offered. There was, however no hesitation among these poor, neglected warriors. They refused to renounce poverty, nakedness, suffering, and ingratitude. The splendid temptations were held out in vain. There was no Judas, no Arnold there. They seized the tempters. They trampled on their shining ore. They sent them to their General's tent. The miserable wretches paid their forfeit lives for attempting to seduce a band of ragged and forlorn, but illustrious heroes. We prate about Roman, about Grecian patriotism. One half of it is false. In the other half of it is false. In the other half, there is nothing that excels this noble trait, which is worthy of the pencil of a West or Trumbull."

Prof. Longfellow,

In one of his beautiful compositions, in speaking of the human heart, says:

"What I have seen of the world and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart, that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggle and temptation it has passed through; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that hath little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within; health gone—happiness gone—even hope, that remains longest, gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hands it came."

Keep it before the Locos!

Since last fall the Whigs have carried 11 States, out of the 26, giving 141 Electoral votes, THREE MORE than is necessary for a choice! Thus stands

The Whig Pyramid.

OHIO	23
GEORGIA	10
VIRGINIA	21
VERMONT	6
KENTUCKY	12
TENNESSEE	13
MARYLAND	8
RHODE-ISLAND	4
CONNECTICUT	6
PENNSYLVANIA	26
MASSACHUSETTS	12
	141

John W. Bear.

On Tuesday evening last, the citizens of this place, and vicinity had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Bear make one of the most able, argumentative and interesting speeches they have listened to for many a day, a sketch of which will be found in another part of our paper.

Mr. B. is truly an able stump orator, and more than a match, in good, sound, common-sense argument, for any locofoco stumper in the State. The reason for this is simply because he employs his very strong abilities in vindicating the *right* side of the question. He has but recently returned home from his tour through the South, where he done good service for the Whig cause, especially in Virginia, where his labors, most probably, secured to the Whigs a majority in the Legislature. Next week he sets out for the "Old Dominion."—*Cambridge Times.*

The Pump-borer.

Mr. Mosely, the Buckeye pump-borer, who addressed a Union meeting at our place, a few evenings since, and put the locofoco stumpers and President of the meeting (Mr. Johnson, a locofoco) to flight, addressed a Clay Club at Charleston on Saturday evening last, and the Xenia Clay Club on Monday evening. We have a curiosity to know whether he applied the auger there with as much severity as he did here. If so, there must have been a dreadful time for the locos to make their escape.—*London Sun.*

From the Richland Jeffersonian.

The Court-house junto of Mansfield met with a severe rebuke at Ashland last week. Presuming that their party in that township were willing to be dictated to, as heretofore, they gave notice that a locofoco meeting would be held at that place on Friday last. When Friday came the junto with the effigy General at their head were on the ground ready to preach to the good people, patent locofoco democracy. But the people would not come to hear these orators, alledging that they were not to be dictated to by the office-holding clique about Mansfield. With the aid of means, however, they succeeded in getting together a baker's dozen, and the orator spoke his speech (very much after the style of his very particular friend, the "file leader of Vermillion,) just to hear himself speak.

From the Logan Gazette.

Ohio Democracy.

We passed through the city of Columbus a few days since, and saw what we consider a very fair personification of the democratic party.

It was a long, arched pole, from the top of which streamed a tawdry rag, bearing the inscription, "Ohio Democracy." Its swallow-tailed fragments, which crack and snap as you pass beneath, forcibly reminded us of the hundred dragon-tails of locofocoism. 'Ohio Democracy' torn in shreds and patches, drooping before the wind courtesying to the remorseless blast. We thought of the shreds of factions; of Ohio faction—the Virginia faction—and the Globe faction; we thought of Van Buren and Tod succumbing to the different factions, by sacrificing their sentiments to all.

How different the 'Ohio Democracy' of '44 from that of 28? Thus we write it. The 'Ohio Democracy'—progressive, oppressive, shifting, burdensome, domineering, hypocritical, bullying, bellowing, lying; anything, all things, nothing; double, single; white, black and grey, and finally like the chameleon, and color or no color at all.

The 'young men's Democratic State Central Committee' of Ohio have published an address, nine columns long, in the Ohio Statesman, endeavoring to prove the old bargain charge against Mr. Clay, and only proving their own corruption. If these young fellows cannot serve the devil's cause more effectually in some other way, it must be confessed that the poor devil made a very bad bargain when he contracted for their services.—*Louisville Journal*

A Challenge for Discussion.

It is advertised that David Todd, the nominee of the locofoco party for Governor of Ohio, will be in Newark to address the people of Licking on Saturday next. We therefore throw out a challenge for Mr. Todd to meet Mr. White on that day for the discussion of political questions. Mr. White will hold himself in readiness to meet Col. Todd at that time, on any equitable arrangements that may be made. Will the Colonel, or his friends here accept this challenge? Let us hear from you gentlemen. It is, of course, to be presumed that the challenge will be accepted, as the Statesman has already boasted that several whig speakers had *backed out* from discussions with Mr Todd from fear of his great powers as a speaker. Let us have a discussion then, gentlemen—by all means let it come! Then we shall find out something about the pot metal business—this crawfishing from hard money doctrines, &c. Bring on your 'taters if you want that load.—*Newark Gaz.*

Burlington Progressing.

The Clay Club of Burlington met at the Presbyterian church, on the evening of May 15, and were addressed by S. White, Esq. in one of his able and happy speeches, wherein "Pious old Amos" on emens was sharply handled, and the other political topics to the great amusement and satisfaction of the Club and citizens in general.—*Newark Gazette.*

Disastrous Conflagration.

Terrible Loss of Property—Ten Squares Laid in Ashes—Between Two and Three Hundred Houses Burned!

We are called upon to record the particulars of one of the most extensive and disastrous fires which has occured in our city. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the flames burst forth in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the northwestern corner of Franklin and Jackson Sts., which, before they could be got under way, spread to the adjoining tenements with frightful rapidity. Every building was of wood, and as dry as tinder itself from the long drought, so that nothing could check the onward progress of the devouring element.—The firemen assembled immediately; but as no water could be obtained other than from the gutters, their attempts at first were rendered utterly unavailing. The wind fortunately blew in the direction towards the swamp: had it been otherwise, the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. As it was, they were carried with lightning rapidity down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side, and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred yards in width. To attempt to arrest them was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the engines were thus rendered useless.

To attempt to picture the scene, while the fierce element was raging at its wildest, were impossible. Houseless unfortunates were seen rushing through smoke and flame, and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the flames were again upon them. Beds and bedding, furniture, groceries—in short every thing that could be moved in the hurry—was seen piled and thrown together in Canal and Common streets, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their household store. Many of the inmates of the houses were laboring under sickness and infirmity, and their eyes rolled wildly as they were borne from their homes. Mothers, half frantic, were searching for lost children—children were rushing, with loud screams, amid the fierce cracking of the flames, and seeking their parents in every face. All was confusion and despair; but the most distressing sight of all, perhaps, was the removal of the sick from the Maison de Sante. God grant we may never be called upon to witness such a spectacle again.—*N. O. Pic., May 20th.*

It is useless for us to attempt to give any, even a faint idea of the pitiable sights which on all sides met the view during the progress, at the close and subsequent to this destructive conflagration. Only imagine 300 families—there cannot be less—who are sufferers by this dreadful calamity. On Saturday night three hundred of these poor people camped out in Canal st., below Dr. Stone's hospital. The loss of property is estimated at $300,000 at least, of which about one half only is supposed to be covered by insurance.

[N. O. Tropic, May 20, 1844.

For the Tribune.

MR. EDITOR: You will confer a favor upon myself and the cause by giving the following an insertion in the Tribune.

Ho! Onward!—The Mechanics and Workingmen's Anti-Prison Monopoly Convention.

Are you a workingman—a mechanic, a friend of industry? If you are be ready to go to the Newark Convention to be held on the 4th day of July next.

Is not the fourth of July a most appropriate day? I think it is—and I suppose you all agree with me. On that day, then, let us strike another blow against tyranny and oppression—let that great and glorious day be filled with another hallowed association—let it be written by our posterity, that "on the 4th day of July 1844, the Mechanics and Workingmen of the Great Buckeye State stood up as one man, and DECLARED in the face of high Heaven that they would no longer stand upon a level with the convicts of the State Prison; that they had learned their rights and would assert and maintain them; that the law regulating the Penitentiary system was unjust, unequal, and contrary to the intent and purpose of our Constitution, and that it SHOULD be abolished."

Let the mechanics and working-men but stand up as men should do, and boldly and fearlessly assert their rights, and they WILL obtain them. But, to accomplish this great and glorious end, requires time, perseverance, and above all things else, UNION and HARMONY.

Mechanics and Workingmen of Columbus, how long will you let this oppression continue? how long will you permit your pockets to be picked—yourselves and families to be robbed in open day? How long will you stand by and see the Law-makers placing you and your offspring upon a level with the *robber and the midnight assassin*, without raising your hand to resist its progress? Will you not join the delegation, go to Newark, and there in communion with our fellow laborers, organize an army and declare a war of extermination upon this curse of all curses! Only reflect; take the matter home to your own bosom—view it in its various lights—see its direct tendency to bring the mechanics and working-men of this, the Capital city, to *disgrace and poverty; and indirectly*, those of the adjoining cities, towns, and villages!

Do you see that widow there in that little old tenement, with three or four little children entirely dependent upon her for their sustenance, and the only means to obtain that sustenance, her needle? Look, she leaves her hut—she enters the street—she walks with a light and elastic step—she is going to take some work, summer coats, vests, &c., to yonder store; obtain her pay and likewise more work; procure some food for her little ones and then return. There—she is at the merchant's counter:

"*Very* well made, Madam," says the merchant, "here is your money,"——

"But," says the poor woman, "have you no more work to give me?"

"No madam, no more; we have made a contract with Mr. ——, a State Prison man."

She turns homeward, with tears coursing down her checks; and her bosom heaving alternately with emotions of disgust and despair!

In conclusion, I would ask every man, be he poor or rich, old or young, mechanic, or no mechanic, whether the present system of convict labor benefits any one who deserves to be benefited! Is there an honest, intelligent man, acquainted with this prison monopoly, who dare get up in the face of this community and attempt to say that it does benefit any, save a set of *lazy loafing interlopers!*

Perhaps you think I am too severe; too rash; but let me remind you that desperate evils must be remedied by desperate means. I am a mechanic; I see and feel my wrongs and those of my brethren. And as long as I can write and speak, I shall give my sentiments against all monopolies—against each and *every* measure, which shall, in the least degree, tend to the dishonor of the honest, industrious class to which I am proud to belong.

I am, in the cause of Anti Prison monopoly,
Your friend,
A MECHANIC.

Columbus, May, 26th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

John M. Gallagher.

SIR: It has been suggested that a convention be held at an early period, to nominate a candidate for State Senator. I should be pleased if you would suggest the name of JOHN M GALLAGHER, the late talented speaker of the House. I do not know that Mr. G. would serve; but he has been much spoken of, and it is that his name may be more fully before the public, that I write. He is a practical mechanic, and "is best liked where he is best known." I hope his name will be before the convention.

Yours, &c.
G.

The Working Man's Advocate,

AND ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

"*Honor to whom honor is due.*"

SIR:—It is with heart felt pleasure, that I acknowledge the receipt of the eighth number of a large and neatly executed paper, under the above title, devoted to the Individual Distribution of the Government Lands—published in the city of New York, by JOHN WINDT and GEORGE EVANS Its Editors take hold of the good cause with much zeal. I was rejoiced to hear that the London of America is sending forth publications that dare to tell the people of the most important transactions of the times. It will require as much ingenuity and as much labor, now, to sustain any other Distribution of the Public Domain in this land of freedom, as it would to bore a hole through the Globe, and drain the oceans, lakes and rivers. No man can withhold his aid from the Individual Distribution of the Public Lands, and be true to his God and his country.

GEORGE W. ALLEN.

Columbus, May 27th, 1844.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Colvin, deceased, of Clinton Township, Franklin county Ohio, are hereby required to make immediate settlement with the Adm'rs. All persons having claims against the said estate are required to present them legally authenticated within in one year from this date.

TRUMAN SKEELS, } *Administrators.*
DAVID COLVIN, }

May 29, 1844.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 3d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean.
Oct. 12.

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 640 pages.

Price REDUCED to TWO DOLLARS,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher indulges a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the constructions sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and man of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, May 28th.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

THE SONGS OF BERANGER, in one volume, elegantly printed, in English, with a sketch of the Author's Life, by R. W. Griswold, for sale at
DERBY & ALLEN.
Nov. 25, 1843. n31

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Susannah Jones late of Perry Township, Franklin Co. deceased, are requested to call & settle with the administrator immediately. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for settlement, legally authenticated, within the time required by law.

TRUMAN SKEELS.

May 29, 1844.

POSTSCRIPT!

BALTIMORE MUSIC.

The Locos are in Convention and as were the Kilkenny cats; it would be difficult to say which produces the rarest concerts. Monday was passed in debating the rule of '35, by which a majority of two-thirds was required of the successful Candidate. The Kinderhookers resist it with might and main; they have but a bare majority and could not by any possibility drum up two thirds of the Convention to the support of their leader. If the rule is rejected, it is believed there will be an instant secession by the minority. The Annexationists are busied in forcing the Texas Question upon the consideration of the Convention. The fiercest animosities prevail in the several delegations. All harmony of feeling is swallowed up in the strife for candidates—(how unlike the motto of Washington and our fathers "*PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.*") Schism urges schism. The Ghost of War, like a grim jackass, is ascending the camp of the faithful; its ears are lifting up, long and portentous, even as the ears of Amos the Croaker; its hinder parts are towards the North; with its heels it kicks against the cabbages of Lindenwald; its mouth is full of strange oaths, Buncombe sayings, and bitter revilings;

——"*braying* horrible discord."

The name of Calhoun will be thrown into the convention. It is rumored, as a final bombshell to blow up the whole farce. Well, there will be some fine sparring through the country: a universal "knock down and drag out."

The combat deepens—on ye brave
Who go for Matty or the grave;
Wave Texas, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry;
Ah! few survive of those who meet—
Next Fall will close their winding sheet;
When every turf beneath your feet
Will prove a Loco's Sepulchre.

G. GEORGE. J. M. BROWN

GEORGE & BROWN,

WOULD respectfully inform their old friends and customers, and as many new ones as may please to call, that they have just received

A Large and and well assorted

STOCK OF GROCERIES &C.,

—*VIZ:*—

75	sacks of Rio coffee, prime
20	do Havana do
6	hhds prime N Orleans sugar
30	kegs Cassy's No. 1 Ky tobacco
6	boxes Virginia cavendish do
10	do cavendish Kentucky do
10	Missouri cavendish do
4	12 lump Kentucky do
6	bbls Boston refined loaf sugar
8	bbls crushed sugar
12	boxes Raisins
3	do brown Havana sugar
15	bbls Orleans Molasses
5	do sugar house do
20	bbls Carolina tar
6	boxes starch
1	Ceroon Indigo
50	boxes 8 by 10 Va glass
20	do 10 by 12 do
50	kegs white lead
50	dozen curry combs
10	do whitewash brushes
4	boxes superior axes
4	bbls alum
6	do saleratus
2	do Epsom salts
20	boxes matches
10	boxes fancy soap
2	bbls No. 1 salmon
3	do do Shad
6	do do Mackeral
1	hhd madder
2	tierces new Rice
1	box Roanoke tobacco
2	bbls ground Logwood
25	pigs lead
1000	lbs bar lead
1	bbl Sulphur
1	do Brimstone
100	kegs of Juniatta Nails

And a good stock of every thing in our line of business, all of which we offer for the

Very lowest prices, for Cash or trade.

G. & B.

North-east corner of High and Friend sts.
Columbus, May 10th.

WARRANTED TO FIT.

I have removed my Tailoring Establishment from State to High street, one door north of L. J. Weaver's store and directly opposite to Gwynne's store. I hope it is unnecessary to say any thing to those who have heretofore favored me with their custom; but those who have not, & are disposed to try me, I will say that I will warrant my work to fit as well as any that can be cut in the city.

All kind of garment cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit. J. C. REED.

May 1.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

SILKS. A variety of splendid Chameline silks, a new and fashionable article, together with a general assortment of dress and Bonnet silks for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment, for sale, JAMES BECKWITH

Feb. 18, 1844.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE.

It is proposed to publish semi-monthly and monthly, a Magazine of the above title, as soon as patronage will warrant. It shall be printed on fine paper, with good type, be neatly covered, and each semi-monthly number shall contain twenty-four large double column, octavo pages, the monthly forty-eight: making an annual volume of 624 pages.

The character of the proposed publication can be known from the following arrangement, which shall be strictly pursued, to-wit:—

Part I.—Department for History;
Part II.—Department for Literature.
Part III.—Department for Philosophy.
Part IV.—Department for Biography.
Part V.—Department for Education.
Part VI.—Department for Miscellany.

TERMS:—invariably in Advance.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.50
Twenty copies to one Post Office, each per annum,	1.25
Forty copies to one Postoffice, each per annum,	1.00

MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.25
Twenty to one Post Office, each, per annum,	1.00

It is expected that the unequalled liberality of these terms will induce the formation of clubs in almost ever town. This reduced price is offered to clubs who receive the work by mail. A large circulation will be necessary to defray expenses and feed the editor.

As this is the commencement of the work, none are asked to pay money who fear they may lose it. Let such send in their names, free of postage, and pay after they are satisfied they will not be *shaved*.

N. B. Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for periodicals.

Editors who may be friendly to a western Magazine of this character, are respectfully requested to publish this prospectus. It is with reluctance that so much is asked from the liberality of others L. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, May, 1844.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.
Dec. 13—35—tf

LOOKING GLASSES.—A general assortment for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Feb 20

TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balzarines, Chusans, and printed Lawns, together with every style of goods adapted to the season, for sale by
JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF Summer Goods, for gentlemen's wear from ten cents to two dollars and fifty a yard, for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article, ALSO—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by
JAMES BECKWITH.

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by
JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, may 6.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article also, a BUGGY. For sale by
Nov. 18, 1843. JAS. BECKWITH.

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy seed Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.
Nov. 25, 1843. n31

MORRISON & WRIGHT,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
Jan. 17-40-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1844, this day received by DERBY & ALLEN.
November 25, 1843.

REMOVAL.

H. B. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith shop on Rich Street, between High and Third streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.
Columbus, May 7.—3m

☞CITY AUCTION ROOM!☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the Store Room on High Street, one door south of the City House, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. For centage on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.
C. W. KENT & SON.

Columbus, April, 1843.—dtf.

Only Man—No Pig With
TWO HEADS.

THE undersigned give this motto to solicit the attention of their friends and the public their shops at the west end of Mound street, where they manufacture *WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, &c.*

ALSO—*Wool* wheels, Cut reels made; Flax wheels repaired. ALSO—*EDGE TOOLS*, such as chopping, broad, and hand axe's, Cooper and ... adzes; Pump augers and drawing knives; Mattocks, Picks, &c. Common smithing in all its branches.

R. WARFORD.
ISAAC ALTHOUSE & C.

Columbus, April 1st, 1844.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel. Columbus, November 4, 1843.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Photographic Sketches
OF THE
PROMINENT MEMBERS OF 27th CONGRESS;
Taken from the Ladies' Gallery.

No. I. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

It would be acting in violation of all the rules of taste as well as of common courtesy, were I to head this list of portraits, if I may designate these humble and crude sketches by that title, with no other name than his, upon whom the regards of all are turned as they enter the House whose slightest motion is watched with deferential attention, the accents of whose voice are treasured up by all who hear him, and whose words are listened to as emanating from an oracle—in fine who commands universal respect and admiration—and yet his name is such a household word among the citizens, his character stands in such bold relief in the history of the country—that any notice of him in these sketches might seem superfluous. But there are many who have not had the happiness to see him, to press his hand, to listen with rapt attention to the sounds of his voice and to drink in with eager ears his lessons of pure patriotism and of sound undeviating and honest policy. To such a few particulars with respect to his personal appearance, &c. may not be uninteresting.

Imagine yourself, dear reader, in the front seat of the Ladies' Gallery. Cast your eye over that large and motly assemblage of heads—Ah! your eye is involuntarily arrested by the appearance of that bald-headed little gentleman sitting at the second desk in the fourth row on the left from the Speaker. Observe his attitude, as he leans his left-arm on that of his chair, his right leg thrown over the other—See with what patient resignation he listens to the frothy outpouring of that Buncombe orator. Mark with what a smile of pity he hears him blunder about scenes and occurrences of past years, quorum magna pars two facts. See, he at length tires of this common place stuff, and stoops over his desk to write. Note how he holds the pen in that trembling hand—between his forefinger and thumb alone, just as we used to hold a short slate pencil at school—Now a question of order is raised. He rises to give his opinion. See with what respectful attention the gentlemanly speaker listens to his suggestions—He knows that no man is more capable of giving a sound opinion on a question of this nature than he—a man who may be said to have passed his life amidst the strife and warfare of debate. With what clearness and perspicuity he illustrates his position! How forcible his arguments! How measured and free from the impetuosity of passion is his enunciation!—Observe how audible are those trembling tones, so distinct is his articulation and at the same time such breathless attention is paid to his every word. Every pen is dropped, every voice is still, every murmer hushed to complete silence. Verily, what respect is paid to that old man, even by those who would scarcely acknowledge even to themselves with what a degree of charmed attention they listen to his eloquence—With what dignity and impressiveness, he brings down the fore finger of his left hand on the open palm of his right! Mark when he comes to a complicated part of his argument, how he gesticulates with his head—*Apropos* of that head—when I saw Mr. Adams for the first time I was struck with the resemblance between the contour of his head and that of the Abbe Raynal—the only difference being that the Abbe's chin was more prominent and that part of his head which is said to be the seat of the animal propensities, of considerable larger volume. Upon referring to Lavater, of whom I must confess myself partly a disciple, I found the following description of the Abbe from his physiognomical characteristics—'Nobody who looks at this head for a moment will pronounce it an ordinary one. The line which beginning at the brow of the left eye and passing over the crown of the head terminates towards the middle of the air, indicates alone and abstracted from all the rest a thinker endowed with the spirit of analysis and detail who goes to the bottom of his subject, and does not easily yield to the opinion of another. The same is to be observed in the expression of the eye and the ear, and without there being, for that effect, occasion for that effect, occasion for movement or power of motion, in the contour of the nose and of the upper lip and in the line that the lips form as they close,' &c. &c. I may add that the expression of the nose and lips alone indicate to the observer of Mr. Adam's physiognomy, a keen discriminating judgment, refined taste and a profound mind. For the benefit of those unacquainted with Mr. Adam's personal appearance, I will say that he is about five feet six in height, in figure inclined to spareness, somewhat bent with age, but still active. His head is bald with the exception of the hinder part—which is covered with hair grown perfectly white—His face is wan and shrunken—but his eye—the index of his great mind—retains its wonted brilliancy. Time honored monument of glorious days! what a bright star will have faded from our horizon when thy eye shall be dimmed forever—when that venerable head shall have gone down to the silent chambers of the dead!

"Born Poor."
From Noah's Messenger.

"It was a great mistake," we once heard a young man say, "that I was born poor." To be sure it was. Why were not all men born with fortunes? It would be delightful to have nothing to do. To live in fine houses, wear beautiful clothes, drink costly wine, eat rich food—and all without exertion. It would be fine indeed to have no cares, no doubts, no anxieties, no pains, no mortifications—to be entirely at our ease, fearing no trouble and anticipating no joy. Such an existence would be like a still pool of water, so walled about, that not a breeze could ruffle its surface; but it would not be life. It would be a dream, a mist, a figure, a shadow—not man.

The man who complains of his lot, it matters not how hard that may be, has filmy eyes, which cannot see. Obstacles are thrown in our way that we may overcome them; sorrows are heaped upon us that we may rise above them; evil passions are given us that we may conquer them. Some waste their lives in fruitless repinings at what they consider their own hard fate, and in envying the brighter fortunes of others. All such deserve to be miserable. They are no true men. Others are bold, determined, unyielding. The stronger the adverse current, the more energy do they put forth to stem it. These conquer at last, and there is self satisfaction in such a conquest. It is indeed noble to enjoy that fortune earned by honest industry, to wear those laurels which one's own hands have plucked, but to hang happiness or misery, on accident, is cowardly, unmanly. He who is born rich may be lucky, but his luck is no evidence of greatness.

☞ The following article which we copy from Noah's Weekly Messenger of the 19th inst., contains as sensible a view of Congressional politics as we have yet seen. The Major considers himself a mere looker on, and his neutral position as well as his profound experience in the political arena, entitle his opinions to great weight.

What is Congress Doing?

This question appears to be asked simultaneously from every section of the Union, and the answer is readily given. *Congress is busy making Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States.* The Whigs, united in a solid body, are preparing for an active canvass, and the Democrats are split up into divisions and factions; setting up and pulling down candidates; laying bets on the availability of some, and utterly discarding others, and in this beautiful work of disorganization they are employed, instead of attending to the general interests of the country and the special instructions of their constituents. Who authorises Congress to interfere with the rights and express the wishes of the people? The last congressional caucus was on the nomination of Wm. H. Crawford—then regular nominations were like the laws of the Medes and Persians; but the clamour of conventions—for bringing the question home to the people, and preventing intrigue terminated the power of Congress, and since that time the question had been left in the hands of the people altogether.

Mr. Van Buren has been recommended by the Democrats in almost every Democratic State in the Union. He was and is the popular representative of the principles and policy of his party, and although, in the hurricane of 1840, nineteen States out of the twenty-six, voted against him; yet in the very face of this Democratic support—in violation of the express will and wishes of the people, who desire Mr. Van Buren's nomination, certain intriguing members of Congress, have employed themselves during the entire session, in writing letters in every direction, declaring that Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected, and it is not to be denied that with the timid and time-serving they have succeeded in shaking his popularity, without securing the least influence or strength, to his competitors, and in this manner they are dividing and distracting the Democratic party, and rendering it an easy prey to the power and united energies of its enemies. It is now too late to reason with our southern friends; they are the spoiled children of the Democratic party—have basked in the sunshine of prosperity—have been protected in their rights and domestic relations by the aegis of that party, and in thus digging their own graves, they walk into them as prodigal sons do and die politically as "the fool dieth." The pretext against Mr. Van Buren is his anti-annexation letter; but it is a mere pretext; they know that he is in favor of that measure & will support it, when it can be done peaceably and he is no friend to his country who desires to annex Texas upon direct opposite principles. The party is bound to nominate Van Buren on the 27th, and he will be nominated; but if Southern Democrats defeat his election and bring in Mr. Clay, let them not flatter themselves that they can organise any opposition to the administration of the man, whom they have allowed to come into power, through their treachery. If there is to be a reorganization—if there is to be a new shuffle of the political pack, the cards will not be found in their hands. The old Democracy can more safely rely upon a gallant opponent, than an unprincipled friend. The Whigs ask for the nomination of Van Buren—as their strongest, and most honorable, and safe opponent; they will have a permanent triumph if they can beat him; but no victory, no gratification, no security, in walking over the course against the third rate man, spoken of in place of Mr. Van Buren. Let the recusant Democrats think well and deeply before they break down their own party, and thus play the Roman fool and fall upon their own sword. Let us hope they will be wise, and when the voice of the Democracy has spoken, they will close in their ranks, surrender their prejudices, and stand by their principles.

POETRY.

RELIGION—WHAT IS IT?

Is it to go to Church to day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere to-morrow's sun go down,
Be dealing slander through the town?

Does every sanctimonious face,
Denote the reign of saving grace?
Does not a phiz that scowls at sin,
Oft veil hypocrisy within?

Is it to make our daily walk,
And of our own good deeds to talk,
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus mis-spend our precious time?

Is it for sect and creed to fight,
To call our zeal and rule of right,
When what we wish, is at the best,
To see our Church excel the rest?

Is it to wear the Christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess,
To treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door?

Oh, no! religion means not this,
Its fruit more sweet and fairer is,
Its precept 'tis this, to others do,
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human woes to sport;
Of other's deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good, or else keep still.

And does religion thus impart?
Then may its influence fill my heart;
Oh, haste the blissful joyful day,
When all the earth may own its sway.

Dr. Rosenbaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Long Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

March 2.

A NEW VOLUME.

THE NEW MIRROR
OF
LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

EDITED BY G. P. MORRIS AND N. P. WILLIS.

(Each No. containing a beautiful steel engraving.)

Good as the Mirror has hitherto been (good enough to prosper) we have edited it as the Israelites built the walls of Jerusalem—with the best hand otherwise employed. The beginnings of all enterprises are difficult—more especially beginning without capital—and the attention of one editor has been occupied with the management of the machinery now in regular operation, while the other, till the concern should be prosperous, was compelled to labor diligently for other publications. One by one (to change the figure) these hindering barnacles have been washed off our keel by going more rapidly ahead, and with the beginning of the third volume, both editors will be entirely and exclusively devoted to the Mirror,—equal to setting studding sails a low and a loft with the wind dead aft, full and steady. Of course she will now go along "with a bone in her mouth"—as they say of a craft with foam on her cut-water.

We live in the middle of this somewhat inhabited island of Manhattan, and see most that is worth seeing, and hear most that is worth hearing. After the newspapers have had their pick of the news, we have a trick of making spicy hash of the remainder, (gleaning many a choice bit, by the way, which had been overlooked or slighted) and we undertake, hereby to keep the readers of the Mirror up to the times. Every body reads the newspapers and gets the outline of the world's going round—but we shall do just what the newspapers leave undone—fill up the outline—tell you "some more," (as the children say)—put in the lights and shadows of the picture done by the newspapers in the rough. It is what we have tried to do in our "Letters to the National Intelligencer," and as our brother editors seem to think we have succeeded, we will, (as we discontinue that correspondence in April) *in rather a more dashing and lighter vein* resume these metropolitan sketches in the Mirror.

Our plates by the way, we undertake to say, shall be, from this date, of twice the excellence (at least) of those heretofore given. Experience and inquiry, (with a little more money) make more difference in the bettering of this branch of our business than most others.

N. B.—Subscribe, in all cases, (if you wish to aid us—do you!) by letter to ourselves. The Post master will forward it free of expense.

P. S.—Our extras, they are, to booksellers, what the "manna" must have been to the Jew bakers. You don't need coaxing to help yourselves to any thing so cheap and heavenly. Take what has fallen, and be sure that more loaves, crisp and satisfying, are baking in the clouds.

TERMS.—Three Dollars in advance.

The first number of the new year will be issued on the sixth of April. The work is sent by mail to all parts of the country. Address [postage free]

MORRIS, WILLIS, & Co.
Editors and Proprietors.
No. 4, *Ann st, N. Y.*

GODEY'S

Lady's Book For '45

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the

DRAWING-ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, or, a Gift for *EVERY SEASON.*

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 15 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	20 00

Address L. A. Godey, Publisher's Hall, Phia

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S. No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in *quality, style* or *price.* His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue-black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Clothes;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Hdkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of *fit*, or the price of Goods and making. Any gentlemen can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of *Sack Coats.*

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

NOTICE. There will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Franklin county at their session commencing on the first Monday in June, 1844, for a new county road, to commence at the N. E. corner of Jefferson Township, thence to run west with the north line of said township until it intersects the state road near Daniel Daguis.

May 1st, 1844.

POLITICAL TRACTS BY "JUNIUS," (for general circulation during the campaign of 1844. The publication of these Tracts was commenced at the recommendation of Whig members of Congress.

No. 1 *The Test or, Parties tried by their Acts. By 'Junius.'* Price 3 cents.

"We are sure that the whigs of the Union will rejoice with us to learn that Mr. C. Colton, the able author of the "Crisis of the Country" and other powerful and convincing essays by 'Junius' widely circulated during the last Presidential contest, has, at the request of the whig members of the last Congress, resumed his labors in the same field, and will prepare a series of Political Pamphlets on the several chief topics in controversy between the rival parties, to be afforded at the lowest possible price for gratuitous circulation by public spirited whigs, Committees, Clay Clubs, Candidates, &c. The first of these tracts is entitled 'The Test: or, Parties tried by their Acts,' being a lucid presentment and pungent review of the late Congress and its results. This is a large and close pamphlet of 16 pages, embodying an immense amount of matter on a great number of topics."

No. 2, *The Currency*.—By *'Junius.'* Price 3 cents. "This is an able and most forcible summary of the whole currency controversy of the last twelve years, exhibiting the position of the parties, hitherto, now and hereafter. As an argument for a National Currency, of Specie and Paper every where convertible into Specie it has not been surpassed.

"We trust there is public spirit enough among the whigs to put many thousands of this cheap tract into circulation immediately, as well as of its predecessor, 'The Test, or, Parties tried by their Acts.'"

No. 3. *The Tariff.—By 'Junius.'* Price 3 cts.

"JUNIUS ON THE TARIFF.—This is the third of a series of Political Tracts by the author of the widely known and popular 'Crisis of the Country' &c., of 1840. It ably, closely, pithily written, and condenses a large amount of argument, fact and apposite illustration into the small compass of sixteen closely printed pages. It is so plain that no man can read without apprehending it—so forcible that none can understand without being impressed by it."

The Junius Tracts, No. 4.—The life of Henry Clay. Price 3 cts.

The Junius Tracts, No. 5.—Political Abolition. Price 3 cts,

The Junius Tracts, No. 6.—Democracy. Price 3 cts.

For sale by the 100, dozen, or single copy, at Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March 30.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT PUGH'S TIN STORE, *opposite the City House on High Street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N B, Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street, opposite the* CITY HOUSE.—☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843.

THE TOWNSHIP OFFICER.

THE TOWNSHIP OFFICER'S MANUAL; Comprising—

FIRST.

The Powers and Duties of Township Officers, with all the *necessary Forms* for the *transaction* of their *business, &c. &c.*

SECONDLY,

Forms for conveyancing, articles of agreement, apprentices Indentures, assignments, Bonds, Bills of exchange and notes, Bills of sale, Deeds, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Receipts, Wills, &c &c &c 1 vol. 12 mo. Price 75 cts.

For sale at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, April 23d.

Spruce Beer of the best Quality!!

THE undersigned has commenced making Small BEER, &c., for the season, at his old stand, on the wharf, at the foot of State street, North of Gills & McCune's Foundary, where he keeps an assortment of

Cakes, Candies, Good, Porter and Ale,

in bottles; kept cool in spring water.

DAVID S. DOHERTY.

May 1st, 1844

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30.

Notice To Publishers of Newspapers, Magazines, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publishers of newspapers, magazines, &c., that he will not receive subscribers to any paper or magazine unless he shall receive a certificate authorising him to act as agent.

JOHN M. KINNEY,
Periodical Agent.

Columbus, Ohio, April 22d, 1844.

☞ The Journal and the Statesman please copy.

Pocket Book Lost.

On the evening of the 15th inst. between Rich street and M'Gown's run, a small pocket book containing two notes of hand, some small change, &c. the finder is requested to leave it at this office, where a liberal reward will be given.

April 16, 1844.

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed at the Tribune Office

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL—a beautiful present for the coming Holidays. The Annual is in the quarto form in various bindings—white, green and blue calf; muslin, ornamented and plain. It contains 15 engravings from distinguished artists.

The Gift for 1844—in various bindings. This favorite Annual is thus spoken of by the London Athenaeum: "We have never seen better prose in an annual than some of the papers. The illustrations are carefully prepared," &c. Embellished with 9 splendid plates. 1 vol octavo.

The Opal—a pure Gift for the Holidays. Edited by N. P. Willis. 9 engravings.

The Literary Souvenir for 1844—with 10 engravings.

The Wintergreen—a perrenial Gift for 1844. Edited by John Keese. 16 engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreaths for 1844—bound in Arabesque morocco, and embellished with 9 engravings.

The above are the principal American Annuals for 1844, and are spoken of as superior to those of former years in the letter press and embellishments, and are afforded at reduced prices.

The subscribers have an unrivalled assortment of illustrated and common works, suitable for presents: Among them are—

The Book of the Boudoir—containing 12 portraits of Queen Victoria's Courts, in the first style of engraving.

The Iris of Prose, Poetry and Art—illustrated with engravings. By Finden.

The Flowers of Loveliness—12 engravings; folio.

The Gems of Beauty—10 engravings; folio.

The Ball of a Season—an illustrated Poem by the Countess of Blessington, with superior embellishments, in crimson silk binding; quarto.

Beauty's Costume—a series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations—12 engravings; quarto.

Italy, France and Switzerland—48 Views of Cities and Scenery in those countries; quarto.

Byron's Female Character—40 engravings—in Turkey morocco. By Finden.

Fenelon's Gallery of the Graces—40 engravings; illustrative of the British Poets.

Rogers' Poems, with illustrations.

The Poets of America—illustrated; 2 vols.

Bibles of every variety and style of binding.

Lockhart's Spanish Ballads; 1 vol.

A large variety of Poems in small volumes, beautifully bound, for Tokens, &c. &c. &c.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec. 20, 1843.

To the Citizens of Columbus.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that unless some speedy arrangement be made either for the purchase or renting of the City Hall, the subscriber will be inevitably compelled to pull it down or so modify the building as to render it unfit for public uses.

The utility and convenience of such a room is denied by none, and its adaptation to the purposes for which it was intended is believed to be generally admitted. If any still entertain doubts as to its adaptation for music and speaking, let them read the following note from the unrivalled singer, Russell:

Columbus, April 29th, 1844.

M. J. Gilbert Esq: *Dear Sir:* It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Hall I used for the purpose of giving my concerts, during my stay in Columbus, is decidedly the best hall for singing or addressing an audience that I have met with during my travels through the United States.

Yours, most Respectfully,
HENRY RUSSELL.

The undersigned is anxious that the original design should be carried out, or if that cannot be done, he is willing to receive a fair yearly rent; but he cannot afford to keep a building 100 feet by 50, for the public use, at his own expense.

There may be some who suppose that the room can be let for enough to compensate for expenses. Such persons are respectfully informed that so long as there is a city tax of $5 a night on concerts and exhibitions, the room will seldom be occupied, and when occupied, a small sum only can be obtained for its use.

M. J. GILBERT.

April 29, 1844. 3wsw

Columbus Academical and Collegiate Institute.

THE next session of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 13th inst. The Female Department will continue under the care of Mrs. Covert, with competent Assistants. The Principal, having recently erected a large and convenient edifice, is now prepared to accommodate with rooms, board, &c., those pupils from abroad whose parents may wish to place them under the immediate care and supervision of the Teacher. By this arrangement the objections that have often been made to sending children to this city for an education, on account of existing temptations, will be removed. The Institution, as well as the residence of the Principal, is in a retired and pleasant part of the city. Fifteen or twenty pupils of either sex may be received, as boarders, into his family on reasonable terms; and the Teachers pledge themselves to watch over with parental care and kindness, all who are entrusted to them for instruction. Pupils boarding in the family of the Principal, will be charged, per academic year consisting of 44 weeks, in the higher English and classical department, $120, and in that proportion for a shorter period. In common English studies, $110 per annum, and in the same proportion for a less period.

Terms of Tuition for Day Scholars.

The first elements of Reading, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$4 00
Common English branches,	5 00
Higher English and Classical studies,	7 50
Drawing and Painting (Extra,)	3 00

No tuition bills to be made out for less than half a quarter, and no reduction to be made, except in cases of sickness.

Weekly Lectures will be given by members of the Faculty and by literary gentlemen of the city.

I. COVERT, Pres't.

May 10th, 1844.

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

☞ *Blanks of every description, for sale at this Office.*

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. 1. COLUMBUS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844. No. 21

FARMER'S STRAIGHT-OUT TICKET.

Tariff and Home Market.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Of New-York.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Thomas Corwin, of Warren. | Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga.

Congressional.

Dist. 1 Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2 William Bebb, of Butler;
3 Aaron Harlan, of Greene;
4 Samson Mason, of Clark;
5 David J. Cory, of Henry;
6 Josiah Scott, of Crawford;
7 Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont;
8 David Adams, of Ross;
9 Joseph Olds, of Pickaway;
10 Daniel S. Norton, of Knox;
11 Washington W. Concklin, of Marion;
12 Samuel R. Holcomb, of Gallia;
13 Harlow Chapin, of Washington;
14 John Crooks, of Guernsey;
15 Samuel W. Bostwick, of Harrison;
16 William R. Sapp, of Holmes;
17 John W. Gill, of Jefferson;
18 Cyrus Spink, of Wayne;
19 Jacob H. Baldwin, of Trumbull;
20 William L. Perkins, of Lake;
21 John Fuller, of Erie.

Declaration of Democratic Principles adopted at the Whig National Convention, May 2, 1844.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed up as comprising: a well regulated national currency—a Tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands—a single term for the Presidency—reform of Executive usurpations—and generally such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practicable efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

For the Tribune.

Song for the People.

BY H * * *

TUNE—"*Old Dan Tucker.*"

The coons are going right to work,
To lead the locos from the dark;
When one leaves Van, 'twould do you good
To hear him shout as if out of the wood—
Get along, boys, we all are lucky,
Here's who goes for Old Kentucky.

The Exchequer humbug, Tyler tried
A spavined horse he could not ride;
Then next to work he tried the locos,
And out of office he did *poke us*;
Get along boys, &c.

When Mat would appoint a Delegate
To vote for him as the candidate;
In Baltimore on May twenty-seven,
John Tyler would an office give him;
Get along boys, &c.

John Tyler found that would not do—
He fell to work at something new—
To help him on to annex Texas,
He takes Calhoun and Direct Taxes;
Get along boys, &c.

He next sends Bob on to New-York,
With the Custom House to go to work,
And each one who there gets his livin'
Must vote for "Dad" or take his leavin';
Get along boys, &c.

The office-seekers are in a sputter,
For loco-ism's in the gutter;
And to get out is now the trouble—
They have no team that will work double;
Get along boys, &c.

Old Harry Clay is swift and sure;
He's way *ahead*—a mile or more;
Bring all the locos in the nation,
They're nix; for Clay can beat creation;
Get along boys, &c.

The deed is done; the die is cast;
The locos now are at their last;
And who has done this deed surprisin'—
'Twas Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen;
Get along boys; &c.

And now, their requiem we will write,
Since they are dead and buried quite;
The world will never see again,
So '*onary* a set as they have been;
Get along boys, &c.

Senator Niles.

The Norwich (Ct.) Courier of the 25th inst. says, in relation to this unfortunate gentleman; The conduct exercised by his party friends in Connecticut, in relation to him, admits of no palliation; it is entire and unmitigated infamy. Such is the expressed opinion of his personal and political friends of the more honorable stamp at Washington.

It continues:—"A gentleman very recently from Washington, informs us that he learned from Mr. Niles' own lips, that he considered himself at the time *no better than when he left the Asylum*—that he did not hesitate to declare himself to be in a state of body and mind which incapacitated him for the discharge of his Senatorial duties—that it was his own wish to resign his office and that, in accordance with this desire, *he had again and again prepared letters* of resignation, but had been prevented from sending them by the remonstrances of his political friends. These, we say, are facts which Mr. Niles himself avows; and if any honest, intelligent man can look at them, and not feel that they disclose a course of conduct on the part of his political friends most heartless and cruel and at the same time persevered in, we know not what could be characterized as heartless and cruel. For ourselves, we never heard of a more cold-blooded atrocious piece of business. To drag a man from the quiet and seclusion of the retreat he had sought with the hope of recruiting a body and mind well nigh destroyed by disease, and force him into the Senate, was a piece of barbarity which nobody but a clique of most desperate and supremely selfish politicians, could ever have been guilty of

Carping.

The Locofoco papers in their great hatred to Cassius M. Clay, since his declaration of Whig principles, have caught up the following absurd statement for which, as usual, they are indebted to the Abolition Convention lately held in New York city. The same Convention passed several rabid resolutions in favor of the immediate Dissolution of the Union,—why dont the locofoco papers publish those?

"Mr. Brown introduced an old lady from Kentucky, who stood up and said that her son, who was a school fellow of Mr. Clay's, had learned from himself, that the slaves who were released by Cassius M. Clay, were not his but his mother's."

The Vicksburgh Duels.

A few days since we published an account of the late affray, taken from the Cincinnati Commercial. The account appears to be incorrect; the following is the true version:

"A few days ago, in the absence of the Hon. S. S. Prentiss from Vicksburgh, an offensive publication in relation to him was made by Mr. Robbins, of that place. Mr. Downs, a law student in Mr. Prentiss' office, challenged Mr. Robbins. They fought with yagers, and Downs fell, severely if not mortally wounded.

Subsequently a dispute relative to the affair arose between the seconds of the parties. It resulted in a street fight, in which Mr. Mechlin, the second of Downs, was cut with a Bowie Knife, and we hear that he is dead.

Mr. Prentiss returned to Vicksburgh, and, learning what had occurred, challenged Robbins forthwith. The challenge was accepted, and the duel was to take place on Tuesday last. Many of the leading citizens of the place, however, were endeavoring to prevent the meeting.

P. S. Messrs. P. and R. did not fight on Tuesday. It is presumed their quarrel was settled."

Gen. Cass' Annexation Letter.

Mr. Cass has already written three letters on the subject of Annexation—the first slightly approving—the *second*, slightly denouncing, the third and last, broadly sanctioning it; as an evidence of his weathercockisms on this question we cite the following from the Norwich, (Conn) Courier.—

"Without stopping to comment upon this document, the weakness of which should, perhaps, be its protection against the tomahawk and scalping knife operation to which some of our brethren of the press are subjecting it, we must relate a little scrap of history which was yesterday communicated to us by a gentleman of this city. The gentleman in question, tells us that he met a few days since in New York, a Col. G——, of Michigan, a personal friend, and a man of high character and integrity, who informed him that as he was about stepping on board the boat at Detroit to come East, he encountered General Cass. "The conversation," remarked Col. G——, "turned upon the annexation question, and General Cass, in the most emphatic and decided language—language as emphatic and decided as I ever heard him use on any subject whatsoever—declared his unqualified hostility to the measure." And when Col. G—— heard for the first time as he did, from our friend, that the General had come out with a letter in favor of annexation, he threw up his hands in perfect astonishment, exclaiming "Good Heavens!—it is not possible!—but it was possible, nevertheless, and without further comment, we leave you, good reader to the quiet perusal of his *honest*, high-minded document."

Slavery—Methodist Church.

A committee was appointed by the general conference, in session in New York, to see whether some "plan of pacification" on this subject could not be devised. Bishop Soule, on the 18th, reported that no such plan could be agreed upon. The committee thereupon was discharged. There was some acerbity of feeling on the part of some of the southern conferences; we suppose, however, that this will pass off, and the conference proceed in its work quietly and in harmony.

To be Honest—That's the Point.

The Cincinnati Philanthropist (Abolition) acknowledges itself in a strait as to what course it should pursue in relation to the two contending parties, (Whig and Loco) and avoid the charge of partisanship from either. Our reply is *be honest*; You are not so now, for you confess that your reason for attacking the Whigs so virulently is because they attack you, while the Locos don't. How could you expect the Locos to attack the Press which is and has been so obsequiously allied to them in vilifying their adversaries? You acknowledged a few weeks since that the Locos were the real Slavocracy and yet you did not attack them for that very reason; You assail the Whigs forsooth because they pretend to be Anti-Slavery as a party! Out, on such hypocritical cant; We repeat it, you are not honest; You are in body and soul united to Van Buren and it is not our wish that you should be otherwise. Bark on in the federal pack—it suits you and we are satisfied. But do not stop to *whine*; it is dishonest and contemptible; *contemptible* because of its dishonesty.

Mr. Clay's Retirement.

"This is a noble resolution, and will be warmly seconded by the people."—*O. S. Tribune.*

"Precisely so, Mr. Tribune. A "noble precedent" is that by Mr. Clay in "retiring to Ashland." It will, undoubtedly, be "warmly seconded by the people, and when the vote is taken they will vote for it also."

Democratic Mirror.

Granted—*they will vote for it when the vote is taken*; that "NOBLE RESOLUTION" is but an index to the whole character of Henry Clay, and the PEOPLE know it; they will sustain the PRECEDENT by electing the MAN,

Henry Clay and Direct Taxation—*on Whiskey!*

The St. Mary's Sentinel, edited by a certain *Starbuck*, (some cousin-german to the *Celestial-Bull*, we imagine) has produced the amazing discovery, that Henry Clay *once said*, that he for one was ready to exclude [illegible] system altogether and substitute for the revenue levied on them, a tax on *spirits made within the country*,—Ghost of Alcohol! What a discovery! High Tariff and Direct Taxation, all in one breath!—What *will the Washingtonians* say to this—eh!

The Whig Meeting

At the Clay Club Hall last evening, was the largest and most enthusiastic our citizens have convened this year. The Old Salt Boiler, stirred up the embers beautifully, till the whole house was in a seething ferment; some locofocos raised the cry of "fire!" out of doors, but the Whigs cried out that the *fire* was all in doors, and so it proved.

A Good One.

The Zanesville Republican calls upon Democrats to produce a speech delivered by its own candidate twenty-five years ago. Produce it yourself, if you like. We are not Mr. Clay's keepers.—*Chil. Dem.*

You are not Mr. Clay's "keepers," but you are his vilifiers; and the scornful quibble to which you resort, when testimony is demanded, to sustain your calumnies, proves how utterly destitute of all evidence you are. You charge Mr. Clay with the utterance of language which you know in your own heart he never employed—you forge that language and appropriate it to him. *We* demand your authority, and lo! your answer—"*Produce it yourself, if you like—we are not Mr. Clay's keepers!*" How entirely naked in your falsehood, do your own words prove you!

Sidney Aurora.

Messrs. J. S. Updegraff and J. S. Conklin have assumed the Editorial charge of this spirited county paper. They make a clever bow and commence their labors with a hearty zeal that promises much for the cause in Shelby. They protest that they are without experience in "the craft"—our case precisely! So, here, in sympathy, goes wishes and a song,—

We three
Tyros be
United in one cause, &c.

☞ We learn from the Norwich (Ct.) Courier of the 25th ult., the proceedings of the Whig State Convention held on the 24th. Four Presidential Electors were nominated and a train of spirited Resolutions were discussed by several distinguished gentlemen and adopted by acclamation. The Whigs of that State have made a vigorous beginning and they are determined to push the question of Tariff or No-Tariff to the very doors of the people.

A Correction.

We were mistaken in asserting Mr. Loomis' editorial connection with the Statesman; we erred through the positive statements of others.—We should not have otherwise supposed that an act thus vile, thus insignificantly so, could have been produced by any vegetable with the sap in; we should sooner have referred it to some decaying and worm eaten *Floodgate*, too rotten to keep its internal meanness from running out.

☞ The Canton Repository of yesterday contains a letter from Mr. F. A. SCHNEIDER, whom the locofoco press have published as a late deserter from the whig ranks, on the ground that he was in Philadelphia at the time of the Riots—believed it a movement of the whigs, and in disgust abandoned the party; now, mark how he brands the lie upon the authors and propagators of the falsehood:

As to the rumor which, to my astonishment I find to be industriously spread abroad, that from what I had seen and heard in Philadelphia, I had been induced to abandon the whig party, I find it only necessary to say, that I do not remember having given, in any manner whatever, the least occasion for the circulation of such a report—That I declare it to be without any foundation—and that, believing honestly and sincerely, that the avowed principles of the whig party are best calculated to promote the welfare of our common country, I shall not fail, if my life is spared, to record my vote in due time in favor of the man whom I consider best calculated to carry out their principles—HENRY CLAY.

Very Respectfully,
Yours, &c.
F. A. SCHNEIDER.

H. GRISWOLD, Esq., Chairman of S. C. C. W. C.

Father Mathew,

The great Irish Apostle of Temperance, is expected to arrive at New York next month.

Religious Notice.

Rev. E. Kincaid, for thirteen years a missionary among the Burmans and Karens in Asia, preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday last, (of this city.)

Temperance Drama.

The following from the Ohio Temperance Organ (Cin.) gives a sketch of an exhibition in that city, similar to the one enjoyed by our citizens a few days since, under Messrs. Hough and Scoville:

MORAL TEMPERANCE EXHIBITION.

We attended at the Concert Hall, a few evenings since, to witness the performance of Dr. Robinson and his corps. We supposed that the whole thing was a "catch penny" affair. Our prejudices were entirely overcome, and we have no hesitation in saying that we received five times the worth of our money.

The drama is very well written, and well performed; and the effect upon the mind and heart is salutary. There are many such scenes in real life, and every one must be impressed with the truth and fidelity of the representations. There is nothing, either in the drama itself, or the performance, that can possibly offend the most fastidious.

If we had not signed the pledge, this glowing representation of the dangers of tippling and the miseries of drunkenness would induce us to do it forthwith.

Samuel White.

This gentleman is spoken of as a candidate for Congress, in the District composed of Knox, Licking and Franklin. On hearing him make a speech in Brownsville a few days ago, we were more than ever convinced of his powers as a debater. His services in the late Legislature entitle him to the suffrages of the good people of Licking; and we have not a doubt if selected will be elected triumphantly—the fates are against locofocoism *that's certain.*—*Logan Gaz.*

☞ A friend writing to us from Newark, under date of 31st ult. says: "Our loco friends of this place, are just raising a pole, &c., making preparations for to morrow, on which day they expect David Todd to meet his democratic fellow citizens in this place, for the purpose of again reanimating them, if possible, which I apprehend will prove a failure.

White and Duncan are bound to carry old democratic Licking by a large majority."

"Elyria Atlas."

We are pleased to learn that Mr. E. L. Stevens who has for some months conducted the above paper incog, has entered into partnership with the publisher (Mr. Burrell) and will continue his editorship. Since he assumed the control he has infused a fresh vigor into it, and the "Atlas" is at this time, decidedly the most spirited county paper in that quarter of the Reserve. The publishers design to give it a new dress in a few days. Success to them in their praiseworthy improvements. With such an organ the Lorain Whigs must be inert indeed, if they do not redeem the county.

ANTI-PRISON MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of this Association was held at Kraus' Military Hall, on Tuesday evening the 21st instant.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by several members, among whom were Messrs. Adams, Reed, Breyfogle, and Stein. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Adams stated that he had been informed by some of the interested parties, that the contract said to be in existence between Mr. Burdell and the Prison, and which could not be found last winter, had been hunted up; and he thought the next Legislature ought to inquire into the facts. The insolent boast which it was said had been made by some of the contractors in this place—that they had more influence with the members of the Legislature than all the mechanics of the State, was indignantly and severely commented upon.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements for attending the Mechanics and Laboring Men's Convention, to be held at Newark, on the 4th of July next; and that they are authorized to correspond with other Associations, on the contemplated Convention, and report at the next meeting.

E. Glover, Thomas [illegible], and C. Chase, constitute said committee.

E. C. DYER, Secretary.

The 'young men's Democratic State Central Committe' of Ohio have published an address, nine columns long, in the Ohio Statesman, endeavoring to prove the old bargain charge against Mr. Clay, and only proving their own corruption. If these young fellows cannot serve the devil's cause more effectually in some other way, it must be confessed that the poor devil made a very bad bargain when he contracted for their services.—*Louisville Journal*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF Summer Goods for gentlemen's wear from ten cents to two dollars and fifty a yard, for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, may 8.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY JUNE 7, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S CAUSE."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland

Congress—FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL WHITE, OF LICKING.

Baltimore Fox-Hunt—The quarry won—Immense excitement among Quadrupeds—A U. States Brawl.

"Poke (Polk) cut your gibes at me honey"—
Matty (weeping.)

The mountain of intrigue has labored and has produced—not a mouse, dear reader, but a *polk root!* By reference to our first page you will learn the final proceedings of the locofoco National Convention. Polk of Tennessee, a mere Campfollower to the soldiery of the Hermitage has been elected as a man of straw to withstand the brunt of this year's tempest, and if possible unite about him the disordered ranks of that party. The effect of the new nomination will be any thing but salutary on the events of the year. True, a mighty effort will be expended by the Hunkers of the North and the Annexationists of the South to maintain the integrity of their party, but it cannot and will not succeed. That Missouri will resist the whole action of the convention, we have every reason to believe. The declaration of her leading delegate before that body, is but a fair expression of the feeling that will unanimously prevail, as well in that as in other states of the union. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, who was a U. States Senator at the time when Polk was a tyro in the House, and who, in every particular was infinitely his superior, is placed upon this ticket as candidate No. 2. The object in introducing this gentleman is evidently to force the important questions before the people, in part from the controversy. It is notorious that Polk and Dallas have differed on nearly every cardinal measure that has been before the country. By reference to the House and Senate Journals of 1831–'2 and '3—we find Dallas voting for the re-charter of the United States Bank *after* Jackson's veto—Also for the Tariff of 1832—Also for the Land Distribution—Also *against* the Compromise Act; which latter was also sustained by Polk; the remainder were opposed by him. Here then, begins the strife of principles. The war of candidates is to be succeeded by a conflict of opinions and measures. We regret the withdrawal of Van Buren, because he was the Goliath of the opposition. Still we are satisfied if they can unite and give us their full front. We want our enemy *unitedly* in the field, and that effected it is a small matter whether we do battle with the cabbage-stalks of Lindenwald or the Polk-stalks of Tennessee. But we despair of this union, so desirable to both parties. All enthusiasm has fled the ranks, and no general rally can be maintained.

Roll back that Thunder!

Since their Bargain and Sale Convention at Baltimore, and the raising of the Polk-Stalk standard, the locofocoey have probably suspended operations with their Abolition Cyclops, on the score of Slaveholding and Duelling. Those Anti-Duelling circulars at New York, will now be converted into a bon-fire, or returned to their Anti-Slavery publishers. The Polk family are notorious Duellists. It was but a few months since that one of the tribe murdered his man in the streets of Nashville. The Boston Emancipator has been a thunder-forger for the locos long enough. It is time their Vulcan was playing back his bolts. Polk has smelt the sulphur already. Speaking of loco leaders, a short time since, Leavitt says: "The whole Party are out in full cry against Mr. Clay for his duelling, when the world knows that the democrats will give their votes for Vice President either to POLK, or King, or Stevenson—ALL DUELLISTS!"

'Political depravity—Backing water.'

Under this head the editors of the Chillicothe Advertiser are emitting a great deal of bile over the Anti Native-American Resolutions adopted by the Clay Club in this city. They are evidently very much chafed at the idea that the game of lies with which they have been amusing "foreigners," in that section should thus be summarily broken up.

The Young Sailor.

We have received a copy of this work from Messrs. I. N. Whiting & Huntington. Nothing better could be said to recommend it, than the fact, that Miss Mary S. B. Dana is its authoress. Like all her books for the young, its artless narrative,delights and at the same time interests the childish reader. The work is for sale at Whiting and Huntington's Book Store.

☞ Messrs. G. V. Duggins & D. Johnson, (late publishers of the Eaton Register,) have assumed the publication of the Hamilton Intelligencer, *vice*, the former proprietors.

Defence of Mr. Clay by the Whig Press.

The Ohio State Tribune of the 17th inst., one of the Clay papers printed at Columbus, publishes Mr. Clay's white slavery speech, which reads as follows. We cut it from the Tribune to avoid the possibility of a mistake in transferring it to our columns:

"*If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our fire-wood and black our shoes, and have [our wives and] our daughters work in the kitchen!!!*"

Now all the objection that the Tribune makes to the publication of this speech by the democratic press, is that the Abolitionists are complaining that the democrats would never have known any thing about the speech if they had not first seen it published in the Boston Emancipator, an Abolition paper, and that the democrats 'have no right to use their thunder without paying for it.' The fact is, the democrats have paid for it. They gave credit to the Boston Emancipator for hunting up the speech in the old files of the National Intelligencer, where it can be found in BLACK *and white*, to the everlasting discredit of Mr. Clay.—*Chil. Adv.*

Had the Chillicothe editors examined the view which we presented a few weeks since, of the infamous forgery above quoted, they would have understood our "objections" more at length.—We then exhibited the utter proofiness of the charge by reference to a few common law, common sense tests.

The extraordinary manner in which it is preferred would stamp the allegation with utter falsity to the view of any sensible mind.

A disjointed and irregular discussion is in progress, mainly conducted with reference to points of order, and questions of constitutional scruple, as we are informed in the National Register of that date. The presiding officer leaves his chair and mingles in the controversy. The details of the debate are wholly unimportant, and are not reported in the public journals. Afterwards the discussion assumes a more general character.—The speeches of the prominent debaters, are published both in the Intelligencer and Register; One of them appears nearly a year after in which allusion is made to some remarks employed by the speaker of the House, on the former occasion; attached to this is a note in which the author ascribes to that speaker the use of a singular expression, "IN SUBSTANCE;" the sentence, even if correctly quoted, which is extremely improbable, is a garbled one, stript of its immediate connection, and left in such a state of nakedness that no man can base an opinion upon it.—Nearly twenty five years after, some Abolition researcher, in his eager quest after negro auction bills, or runaway circulars, lights upon this identical note, and straightway it is transferred to one of the most rabid and unscrupulous of his party organs, with a great flourish of the horns and trumpets. Instantaneously the partisan enemies of that Speaker, (now a candidate for the highest honors of the nation) seize it with eager joy, and brait it all over the land. Under these circumstances, proof is rightly demanded. The language and the sentiment are not those of the man; his southern friends boldly publish it as a base libel upon his character and opinions; the declarations and history of his whole life are brought up and arrayed against it; what is there to sustain it?—simply the crude isolated assertion of a single man, and he AN ANTAGONIST UPON THE FLOOR! It is idle, it is preposterous to attempt reasoning down so bold a calumny. It needs but a simple statement to display its utter falsehood. We have asked for proof and the taunting reply is at once returned by the Chillicothe editors, who have been most industrious in circulating the charge, "produce it yourself—*we are not Mr. Clay's keepers!*"—The language of the quotation is very appposite; for Cain was not less guilty of his brother's blood than are these self-convicted liars, of slandering and villifying Mr. Clay. Forsooth, conscious of their utter destitution of all testimony, to sustain their industrious aspersions, they ask of us to provide it! They ask for Mr. Clay's words; they shall have them: since the issue of our last Mr. Clay has been induced to appear over his own signature against this worthless calumny.—He has done it triumphantly. The American people know too well the character of Mr. Clay, to regard his declaration as any other than a mirror of honesty; let it then beam an eternal refutation upon this hoary aspersion of his enemies.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

House of Representatives, May 25, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit a letter written some weeks since by Mr. Clay, (in reply to a note which I addressed to him at Norfolk, in Virginia,) which I have withheld from publication, inasmuch as he was impressed (as expressed in his letter) that I overrated the importance of the charge. Within the last ten days I have received several letters asking copies of my speech in defence of Mr. Clay, *particularly* upon this charge. I have not yet had leisure to write out my speech, but shall do at the first convenient moment. In the meantime, you will please publish the enclosed, which is a single link in the chain of testimony I have in possession to nail this charge to the counter as a base *forgery*.

JOHN WHITE.

To Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

Washington, May 6, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note, bringing to my notice a certificate subscribed by five gentlemen, members of the present House of Representatives, all of them my political opponents, which you inform me is going the rounds of the Loco Foco papers. The object of that certificate seems to be to verify the correctness of an extract taken from the National Intelligencer of the 1st July, 1820. In that extract I am stated by a former member of the House of Representatives (I believe not now living) to have remarked, in a debate which occurred a year before, to the following effect. "If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves they must let us have *white ones*; for we cannot cut our firewood, and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the Kitchen."

I think you attach an importance to this miserable attempt to prejudice me which it does not merit. Here is an extract from the files of the Intelligencer, under date near twenty four years ago, not from any speech of mine, but from a speech of another member of Congress. He does not undertake to give my words, but merely states his impression of the *effect* of certain words used by me a year before.

During the long and arduous discussions of what was called the Missouri question, I was so engrossed with the importance of the subject, and so deeply apprehensive of the awful consequences which it involved, that I never wrote out or corrected any speech of mine made during the progress of the debate. On the last and most important occasion of the agitation of that question, I made an elaborate speech of several hours' duration, no part of which, I believe, was ever reported by any of the Stenographers, and it certainly never was by me.

I certainly will not undertake to recite what were the precise words used by me on the occasion, or any of the numerous speeches, short or long, which I made in Congress on the Missouri question; but this I will undertake to assert, with the most perfect confidence, that I never used the words, or any words which would bear the import of the extract, to which have alluded. I am confident of it because I never entertained such a sentiment in my life. I never conceived a contingency in which I would favor or countenance reducing white men to slavery. To such an imputation I may oppose the tenor of a whole life, during which my humble exertions have been constantly directed to the preservation of liberty at home and the encouragement of its establishment in foreign countries. If I have not been able to extend these exertions to the black race held in bondage in this country it has been because of considerations and convictions, sincerely and honestly entertained, embracing the peace and happiness of both the white and black races, which have been often presented to the public.

It is quite possible that, in arguing upon the existence of the institution of slavery in this country, I may have contended that the black race supplied those domestic offices which under the name of "help," "menial servants," and "domestics," are to be found in every state of civilized society, and consequently relieved the white race from the performance of those offices. If I have ever employed such an argument, (of which I have no recollection,) it is apparent how erroneous inferences may have been drawn from it which it did not authorise.

I have no desire to disparage the industry of the wives of any of the certifiers to the extract, nor to boast of that in my own family; but I venture to say that no one of them performs more domestic industry with her own hands than my wife does at Ashland.

I am, with great respect, your friend and ob't servant,

H. CLAY.

HON. JOHN WHITE.

Final proceedings of the Baltimore Convention.

The account of the proceedings in our last, ended on the second day of the session. We copy from the Baltimore Daily Clipper of the 30th and 31st ult., the proceedings of the third and fourth day. The Clipper is a neutral paper, and the narrative may be relied on as strictly correct. The greater part of Monday was occupied in a series of wranglings, which the Clipper concludes thus:

Mr. Medary, of Ohio, spoke of conciliation; went the whole figure for the annexation of Texas. It was the first time in the history of the party, that ever a contention existed for the first choice. He was congratulating himself upon being surrounded by so many members of the press and was proceeding, when a gentleman from Massachusetts inquired what was before the Convention.

The Chair said, a motion to proceed to a ninth ballot.

The gentleman from Massachusetts said he had come to the Convention to act, and he hoped gentlemen would not waste time in speaking.

The following is the result of the ballot:

	POLK.	CASS.
Maine,	7	1
New Hampshire,	6	0
Massachusetts,	10	2
Vermont,	0	6
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	6	0
New York,	35	0
New Jersey,	2	5
Pennsylvania,	19	7
Delaware,	3	0
Maryland,	7	1
Virginia,	17	0
North Carolina,	11	0
Georgia,	9	0
Alabama,	9	0
Mississippi,	6	0
Louisiana,	6	0
Tennessee,	13	0
Kentucky,	12	0
Ohio,	16	2
Indiana,	12	0
Illinois,	9	0
Michigan,	0	5
Arkansas,	3	0
Missouri,	7	0

Besides the above votes, there were two votes given for Mr. Van Buren, by Ohio, two for Mr. Calhoun, and one for Morton, of Massachusetts, by some other state.

After the eighth ballot, and during the ninth, the New York and Virginia delegations retired. On their return, Mr. Roane, on the part of Virginia, said he had been instructed to declare the result of the consultation, but would prefer waiting till New York was at her post. The delegation from from that state returning, Mr., after a few remarks, gave the vote of that state for Mr. Polk.

Mr. Butler, of New York, in reponse, spoke of the reluctance with which they yielded their favorite, and produced a letter from Mr. Van Buren, which he had received while in this city—and kept a profound secret, even from his colleagues—authorising him to withdraw his name, if it interposed any obstacle in the way of a harmonious selection. This gave a different turn to the whole proceedings; and those delegations who had cast their votes for various others, immediately changed their votes. The result was that a unanimous vote was given in favor of Mr. Polk. South Carolina, though not given in the table, was given by Mr. Elmore, who came in before the final announcement was made.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

Democratic National Convention.
FOURTH DAY!

The Convention met, according to adjournment and was called to order by the President.

Several resolutions were presented, and adopted, reasserting the principles set forth by the convention of '40 approbatory of the remission of the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson; appointing a committee to prepare for publication a series of political tracts in advocacy of the principles of the party, &c.

B. F. Butler of New York, read a letter from the Hon. Silas Wright, dated Washington, May 29, declining the nomination as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Accepted.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate to supply the vacancy. The following is the result of the two ballotings:

	1st.	2nd.
Dallas	13	220
Fairfield	87	30
Woodbury	26	6
Cass	39	
Johnson	26	
Stewart	23	
Marcy	5	

After the states had cast their votes upon the second ballot, the delegations from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, having voted against Mr. Dallas, changed their votes by general consent.

The Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

was then, by resolution, declared unanimously nominated.

Resolutions in favor of forming democratic associations througout the union; and for the appointment of a central committe, were adopted.

After a parting address from the President, the convention, at about 10 o'clock, P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

AWFUL VISITATIONS.

The late melancholly occurrence in our own City should serve to warn us of the necessity of protecting ourselves, families, and property from the heavy thunder showers that are constantly passing over us, at this season of the year. Columbus has not been visited alone. The following accounts we take from the Cincinnati Commercial and Piqua Register:—

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE'

Four young Ladies instantly killed by lightning,—A friend has favored us with the Lebanon Star of *Friday last*, by which we learn that during the storm on Thursday [illegible] the house of Mr. Henry Harner, situated on the Hamilton road, a half mile west of Lebanon, was struck by lightning, and four of Mr. Harner's daughters, young ladies, were instantly killed; Mrs. Harner, the mother, badly injured, and Mr. Harner and a little boy badly stunned. The electric fluid passed down the chimney and through the roof, being attracted in its course by a suspended sword up stairs, and also by a gun in the second story, killed two of the daughters in the first and two in the lower story of the house. The usual means were used in vain to restore animation. The scene exhibited on this occasion was heart-rending in the extreme, and beggars all description. These young ladies were all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and illustrated in their daily walks and pious examples the beauty and excellence of our Christian religion. Without a moments warning, in the full vigor of health they were called hence, reminding us all of the uncertainty of life and the vanity of all human hopes. The circumstance is unparalleld in the records of the country, and must cause serious thoughts in the minds of all however situated.—*Cin. Com.*

Death by lightning.—Mr. Frederick Rothhaas was killed instantly by lightning, in his dwelling in this place on Saturday last At the time of the storm Mr. R. was on the second floor of the building in the act, as it is supposed, of replacing the sash in the window which had been removed for some purpose or other. The electric fluid first struck the chimney, passed down the roof to the tin gutter and along to the window through which it entered the house and passed through the body of Mr. R. No other person either in the house or in the vicinity was injured although several were considerably shocked by the concussion.—*Piqua Register.*

Against the recurrence of such fearful disasters, some remedy ought to be provided. The ingenuity of man has contrived a defence, and all ought to avail themselves of it. Prof. Olmstead assures us that it is mainly the dwellings in our suburbs that are exposed. The great number of pointed objects presented in the heart of a City, prevents the destroying agent from concentrating. Hence buildings in the outskirts of the City should be provided with rods. Prevention in all cases is better than cures and when there is no other remedy, prevention should be the more carefully exercised.

Mr. Tyler's Acceptance.

In another article we have expressed the opinion that Mr. Tyler would not withdraw; and hardly had what we had written been put in type, before the following notice from Morse's Magnetic Telegraph appeared in an evening paper. It is authentic, being endorsed by John B. Jones, editor of the Madisonian, and W. J. Beathen, of the Tyler Central Committee:

"Mr. Tyler has accepted the nomination for President. Mr. Polk is regarded as the *third* candidate, and defeat will be with him. Mr. Tyler's letter of acceptance will appear in the Madisonian of this evening."—*Balt. Clipper.*

Ex-speaker White.

The Kentucky 'Commonwealth' has thought it proper to vindicate the reputation of the Hon. John White, of Kentucky, as a person of the most gentlemanly and amiable character. No such vindication can be necessary where Mr. White is known and appreciated as he deserves to be; but as the false gloss attempted to be given by his political adversaries to a recent occurrence in the House of Representatives may possibly have some effect where he is not known, I think it due to Mr. White to transfer the following remarks to our columns, with the expression of our entire concurrence, both in the spirit and the letter of those which refer to Mr. White's personal character and qualities.—*National Intel.*

From the Ky. Commonwealth.

John White.

The loco press are endeavoring to transform this gentleman into a bully. We know John White intimately and we can most conscientiously declare that in the characteristics of a well-bred gentleman—in politeness, suavity, forbearance, prudence, good feeling, and genuine amiability, all the qualities that make up the character we both respect and love, he is unsurpassed by any mortal man. He is peculiarly distinguished in Kentucky for coolness of temper and respectfulness of bearing. But, like every true Kentuckian, he would be as prompt to resent affront, as slow to offer it. We certainly regret, as he has himself publicly regretted, the late occurrence in Congress. But, what could the meekest man on earth do, when struck in the face, but return the blow? Had he not repelled his assailant, while, as a Christian we should have applauded his meek forbearance, there is not a woman in the land who would not have whipped him with her garters.

In eleven sessions of service, through the most exciting periods, Mr. White, though a most decided and firm man, has never had before the slightest collision with any one; but has made himself a great personal favorite with all gentlemen of both parties. The miserable vipers of Kentucky cannot blur *his* name.

Robert Merry's Museum.

We have received from the publishers the May number of this excellent little magazine. It is edited by S. G. Goodrich, author of the famous Peter Parley's Tales. It is published at Boston by Bradbury, Soden & Co. The magazine is offered to clubs at the rate of 4 copies for $3,00; 7 copies for $5,00; 15 copies for $10; 32 copies for $20,00. The specimen before us presents a great deal of useful information, in a very attractive form. It would be useless to say more—everybody knows Peter Parley.

☞ Pictorial Bible, No. 4. ☜

HARPER'S Illustrated Bible, Nos. 1 to 4; to be completed in 50 Nos. Price 25 cts. each.

DURBIN'S Observations in Europe; 2 vols. 12 mo.

GIBBONS' Rome; Nos. 11 and 12.

THE YOUNG SAILOR, by Mrs. Dana; 1 vol. 18 mo.

NEAL'S [illegible]

Just received by

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

June 4.

Truro organized and in the Field.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Truro township, Franklin county, friendly to Whig Democratic principles, & consequently, to the election of Henry Clay, Frelinghuysen and Bartley, was held at the house of Thomas Armstrong, Hibernia. The meeting organized by calling S. Baldwin, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing G. D. Graham Secretary.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That we organize by forming ourselves into a Clay Club; and for this purpose that the Chair appoint a committee of three to draft a constitution.

David Taylor, George D. Graham and John Rees, were appointed said committee.

After retiring a short time the committee reported a constitution, which was adopted unanimously.

On motion the meeting proceeded to elect the officers under said constitution.

S. Baldwin was chosen President; James Ferguson, James Taylor, Nathaniel Hutson, Robert Robertson, Francis Armstrong, Gilbert Green, Wilson Long, Solomon Shultz, Geo. Wilson, L. P. Rhoads, L. Johnson and Richard Rhoads jr., Vice Presidents, in their respective school districts; David Taylor was chosen Secretary; and John Rees, Treasurer.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, an early nomination of Senator and Representatives, to the State Legislature, for this District, would be expedient; and that the 20th of June, if it should be thought practicable, be the time, and London, Madison county the place, for the nominating convention to meet.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Ohio State Journal and Ohio State Tribune.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn to meet in Reynoldsburg on Saturday the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. BALDWIN, Chairman.

GEO. D. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

MUSLIN de LAINES and SHUBANS for sale by J. BECKWITH.
Feb 20

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH
Columbus, May 6.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the of J. BECKWITH.
Feb 20

BLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

LOOKING GLASSES
FOR sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus May 6.

ADDRESS

Of the Corresponding Committee of the Anti-Prison Monopoly Association, to the Mechanics and Workingmen throughout the State.

FELLOW MECHANICS:—You have probably ere this, been made acquainted with the existence of the Association which we represent, and the object for which it was organized—to wit: the abolition of the present system of Penitentiary Contracts, or its modification to that extent, that it will no longer wage a competition with the honest industry of the country. The Mechanics of this City and County, have experienced perhaps more directly and heavily the oppressions of this present system than those in remote portions of the State, still they have borne but a part; the bulk of Penitentiary labor is expended upon a few branches of mechanism, which pass more lightly over our heads but at the same time fall with ruinous effect in adjacent, and even remote places.—We might enumerate instances where individuals and whole communities of Mechanics have been literally crushed under the workings of this system. Our limits will not permit us to present such a train of statistics as we should wish, to exhibit the alarming extent of this evil or to illustrate the various features of its destructive character. Suffice it that we appeal to those mainly, who have felt the pernicious system, and experience can always best illustrate oppression. With those who have "known and suffered" no array of facts, can deepen the conviction of its enormity. The influence of this competition is felt and recognized all around us; and we rejoice to know that it is not the subject of slothful endurance by our brethren elsewhere: in Cincinnati, Newark, Lancaster and other places, meetings have been held and Associations formed to suppress the evil. We rejoice in these indications, and we trust the movement will speedily become general. To give system and a more vigorous tone to our efforts, a State Convention was felt indispensible; the Mechanics of Newark have signified their wish to have this Convention assemble at their place on the 4th of July, following. After mature reflection the Mechanics of this City determined to unite with those of Newark in the call for said Convention at the time and place suggested. We now appeal to you MECHANICS OF OHIO, to meet with us in this general rally. It is all important to success, that the Convention be a MASS ONE. Come up then not by scores, or hundreds, but by THOUSANDS. It is only by powerful and concerted action that we can triumph. We have to oppose Capitalists and the aristocracy of capital; the battle must be fought by our Representatives, within the walls of our Capitol. Last Winter an effort was made by some of our brethren abroad and partially seconded by the Mechanics here, but it failed from its own weakness—CAPITAL TRIUMPHED, and CAPITAL will triumph again, unless we arouse and shake the oppression from us. We say then, Mechanics, ORGANIZE.—Send your DELEGATIONS and by all means COME UP YOURSELVES. Our brethren in New York by their exercise of patience, perseverence, and above all, activity, have borne down every obstacle. The odious system is forever banished from the Empire State and shall it entrench itself among the yeomanry of Ohio? Shall the Buckeye Mechanics, be less resolute in spurning tyranny and disgrace to which it subjects them? Let us not rely upon others for sympathy to accomplish anything, we must depend solely upon our own exertions. The whole efforts of the year are dependant upon the spirit we evince NOW; let us exhibit the slightest lack energy, or vacillation in our purpose, and obstacles will become mountains in our path. UP, then, to the CONVENTION! Columbus will do her duty. The Mechanics of Newark will give an unstinted welcome. Go up to Newark on the 4th of July, next, to celebrate the Nation's Independence, and PROCLAIM YOUR OWN.

T. F. SHIELDS,
R. CHASE
E. GLOVER, } *Committee.*

Editors friendly to the cause, please copy.

For the Tribune.

Mr. EDITOR.

The day will soon arrive ever dear to the hearts of *American* Freemen—the great and honored Fourth of July, a day which should never pass without an exhibition of remembrance and one to be observed by the manifestation of patriotic emotions. Why have not our citizens thought of the matter? Are we to be backward in the discharge of such a duty?—a duty we owe to the memory of our fathers and an instructive and worthy lesson to be taught our children. Can we not all unite regardless of parties? Let us unite by the altar of our country, with feelings and sentiments harmoniously blended to celebrate the day of our NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE!

Who will suggest the time?

June 5th, 1844. [illegible] W.

The Dublin Evening Mail states that the judges are unanimous in declining to grant the motion for a new trial of the Repealers, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and that Mr. Justice Crampton stands alone, and upon some minor point, with respect to that individual.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the trustees of Truro township, after the expiration of thirty days from this date, praying for the location of a Township road, commencing at the Hebron road on the west Bank of Black Lick creek, thence, along or near to the present travelled root. until it intersects the lancaster road, between the lands of Daniel Taft and James O. Kemer.

June 3d, 1844. no 29

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by

JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, may 8.

☞ We have received the following communication addressed to Col. P. Olmsted of this city, from a number of our most respected citizens, soliciting the use of his name before the nominating convention, as a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature. We are confident that but few men can claim a larger share in the esteem of their fellow citizens than that gentleman, and we would cordially unite in asking his acquiescence in the wishes of his friends. Col. Olmsted is a practical mechanic, and on all occasions has proved himself the ardent friend of mechanical interests. His long experience and sound judgment are fully adapted to the honorable position for which he is designed. No candidate would be more welcome to the great body of whig voters in this county—none would be better sustained.

COL. P. H. OLMSTED,

The many years which you devoted to the interest of the public, as editor and publisher of a useful paper in our county, as well as your devotion to the interest of your constituents and the public at large, when a representative in the legislative halls, bring the people of this county under many obligations to you, and they feel it their duty to manifest their good feeling by placing you in the councils of the State, the coming winter. Not alone do the people wish to pay you a due respect, but they believe, no one at the present moment, is better calculated to advance the interest of this constituency than yourself. We are actuated by the double motive of performing a duty and asking a favor. Will you, sir, consent to be a candidate to represent the counties of Franklin and Madison in the next general assembly? By your compliance with our request, you will confer a favor on a large number of

VOTERS.

Franklin county, June 8, 1844.

Is Polk also among the Prophets?

Mr. Polk has certainly witnessed a remarkable verification of his celebrated prediction in '42, that the tariff of that year "HAD RAISED THE RATES OF DUTY SO HIGH AS TO SHUT OUT IMPORTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY TO CUT OFF AND DIMINISH REVENUE." Doubtless he will be hereafter regarded by all the faithful as the Sir Oracle of the times. Look at the following beautiful commentary on this statesmanlike prophecy. What a demonstrative halo, it sheds about the brow of Polk!

The Revenue.

The receipts of Customs at the port of New-York alone for the first five months of 1844, (just closed,) somewhat exceed nine and a half millions of dollars, against some four millions in each of the two preceeding years. The total collections at this port alone, during 1844, will pretty certainly exceed twenty millions of dollars being considerably more than the *entire* revenue of the government for either of the last four years. The entire revenue of this year will almost certainly exceed forty millions of dollars, of which over fifteen millions (if we keep out of trouble with foreign nations) may be devoted to the reduction of the public debt, which amounted to twenty-five millions on the first day of January last. Let the tariff be sustained and Mexico and Texas left to themselves, and the government may be entirely out of debt again on the 1st of January, 1846.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Jimmy Polk, of Tennessee.

BY J. GREINER.

TUNE—"*Dandy Jim, of Caroline.*"

O, every day brings something new,
The Loco Focos find it so;
And strange events have proved to Martin
That doubtful things are "*mighty uncertin.*"

Chorus—At Lindenwald the Fox is holed,
The Coons all laugh to hear it told—
Ha! ha! ha! such a nominee
As Jimmy Polk of Tennessee.

O, annexation was the yoke
That fixed Van like a "pig in a poke."
They *poked* it to the cunning elf
By *poking* Jimmy Polk himself!
At Lindenwald, &c.

And "Cass" poor fool, his chance has flown,
Like the "lone star" he stands alone;
His "Texas letter" proves that he,
Should write his name without a C.
At Lindenwald &c.

And Colonel Johnson too, whose zeal
Burned bright for "Texas" and "Repeal;"
The Locos tho't Dick "did'nt know beans,"
And so they poked up Polk for greens.
At Lindenwald, &c.

But Polk for greens wont save their bacon,
The party to its center's shaken;
Be'en Tyler and Texas now will say,
He never can poke it into Clay.
At Lindenwald, &c.

And Silas Wright ('twas a good joke,
Declined,) he was not fond of Polk;
But, Silas we won't trouble you,
You're "*right*" without the "W."
At Lindenwald, &c.

Next George M. Dallas they persuade,
Altho' he wore the black cockade;
And tho' he went the Bank and Biddle,
To Polk he plays the second fiddle.
At Lindenwald, &c.

Now "shake" and Polk will always rhyme,
And Dallas and gallows is very sublime;
They dosed the Fox on Poke root poison,
Huzza for *Clay* and *Frelinghuysen!*
At Lindenwald, &c.

TO LAW CARRIERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, *April 18, 1844.*

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Wednesday, the 15th day of May next, at the office of the Secretary of State, for the transportation of the Laws and Journals of the last session of the General Assembly. The State will be divided into four districts. All persons who may desire information as to the territory and the duties to be performed, can obtain it by applying personally or by letter at this office.

SAM'L GALLOWAY,
Secretary of State.

April 19th.—n16 6w

From the New York Sun.

Fifteen days Later FROM

EUROPE.

Arrival of the *ROYAL MAIL STEAMER* CALEDONIA.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, in the remarkably short passage of twelve and a half days.

We take the following summary principally from Willmer and Smith's European Times of 19th ultimo.

The sentence of Daniel O'Connell has been postponed until the next term. Meanwhile, he actively engaged in pushing forward his favorite movement.

There has been a change in the Spanish ministry.

The Revolution in Italy wears a threatening aspect.

The proposed annexation of Texas to the U. States attracts the attention of European Governments. The English ministry have resolved to oppose it, *if they can.*

Cotton has fallen ⅛ to 3-8 per pound.

By this arrival we have Liverpool dates of the 19th of May, London 18th, Dublin 18th, Paris 17th, and Havre 17th. The Overland mail had arrived at London, bringing from Bombay, to 1st April, and from Canton to the [illegible] February.

The French Government has receded from its determination to abolish slavery in its colonies immediately. A system of instruction and gradual emancipation is proposed instead.

The U. S. Treaty with Texas was mooted in the House of Lords on Thursday night, by Lord Brougham, who is of course strongly averse to it, arising out of slavery question. Lord Aberdeen spoke guardedly, but both of the speakers emphatically denied having ever contemplated, in connection with this question, the least interference with the institutions of the United States.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the Repeal Association, Dublin, at the last meeting. He said the office of Chief Baron, had been offered him by the Marquis of Normandy, and that, being wedded to his country, he refused it as he would again that or any other offer. Mr. Steele fiercely denounced the new poor law, declaring that its practical working in Ireland had "been worthy of Satan, the king of hell, and of his "devil kings," the poor law commissioners. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be £453.

The Mexican Minister in Paris has contradicted the statement that several Frenchmen had been massacred in Mexico.

It is said that negotiations, in progress for the marriage of the Prince de Wagram with Queen Isabella of Spain, promise to terminate successfully, notwithstanding the opposition of Louis Phillippe.

The Paris and Belgium Rail Road is to be made and managed by the French Government.

Friday, the 24th instant, is her Majesty's birthday, when the sovereign will complete her twenty-fifth year.

Frightful conspiracy at Damascus.—The Manheim Journal quotes a letter from Constantinople of the 30th ult., stating that a conspiracy for the massacre of the Turks, and the establishment of a native government, had been discovered at Damascus. More than 600 Arabs of the best families are said to have been in the plot.

The weather and the crops.—The continued dry weather is beginning to have an unfavorable effect on the growing crops.

The losses by the green fire at Hamburg have just been correctly ascertained to be equal to about £2,880,000 of our money.

The Irish State Trials.—The legal arguments which had occupied the whole week on the motion of a new trial, in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court or Queen's Bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the crown from the Irish Attorney General.

Mr. Whiteside then rose and claimed the right of reply, on the part of the traversers, on account of entirely new matter introduced by the Attorney general, contrary to arrangement.

The Attorney General decidedly objected: but the Court, speaking through Judge Burton, announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday not a syllable was said on the subject either by the judge or the counsel on one side or the other.

On Tuesday about twelve o'clock, the judges, who had been nearly two hours in consultation, entered the court wearing the appearance of men who had been engaged in very earnest discussion. All the law officers of the crown, with some of the counsel for the defence, and two of the traversers, Messrs. Steele & Tierney were present. After a short pause, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General and said—"Mr. Attorney, I am sorry to tell you, that the Court find that they cannot give judgment in the case until the next term." "The case," of course, was understood to mean that of "The Queen v. O'Connell and others." The Attorney General dropped into his seat and in a few moments the court was comparatively empty.

The ready facility of the judges has had the natural effect of inviting further dilatory experiments; a variance it appears, has been discovered between the verdict as returned by the jury and the entry of it upon the postea. This is a matter which, in Westminster Hall, would not occupy five minutes. The error, if error there be, is the error of the officer of the Court, which *Lord Denman* would order, as a matter of course, to be amended upon a single suggestion; the heavens only know how many months delay, and to how many thick octavo volumes of speeches, the crotchet may give occasion in Dublin.

REMEMBER IT, FRIEND!

IN consequence of recent alterations in school hours at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, visitors will please call daily between 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., Sundays excepted, as the classes at that time will be engaged in the ordinary school exercises, the remainder of the day will be devoted to mechanical employment and to lessons in drawing.

H. N. HUBBELL,
Superintendent.

May 10th.

LETTER OF GEN. CASS.

DETROIT, May 10, 1844.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your enquiry, whether I am favorable to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, I reply that I am. As you demand my opinion only on this measure, and briefly the reasons which influence me, I shall confine myself to these points.

I shall not dwell upon the policy of uniting coterminous countries, situated like ours and Texas, with no marked geographical features to divide them, and with navigable streams penetrating the territories of both; nor upon the common origin of the people who inhabit them; upon their common language, manners, religion, institutions, and in fact, their identity as a branch of the human family. Nor shall I urge the material interests involved in the measure, by the free intercourse it would establish between the various sections of a vast country, mutually dependent upon, and supplying one another. These considerations are so obvious, that they need no elucidation from me.

But, in a military point of view, annexation strikes me as still more important, and my mind has been the more forcibly impressed with this idea from reading the able letter of General Jackson upon this subject, which has just come under my observation. With the intuitive sagacity which makes part of the character of that great man and pure patriot, he has foreseen the use which a European enemy might make of Texas in the event of a war with the United States. A lodgment in that country would lay upon our whole South Western border to his devastations. We could establish no fortress, nor occupy any favorable position; for the immense frontier may, in a vast many places, be crossed as readily as a man passes from one part of his farm to another. The advantages an active enemy would enjoy under such circumstances, it requires no sagacity to foretell.

These considerations recall to my memory an article which made its appearance just before I left Europe, in a leading tory periodical in England, which is understood to speak the sentiments of a powerful party. This is Frazer's Magazine; and a more nefarious article never issued from a profligate press. It ought to be stereotyped and circulated from one end of our country to the other, to show the designs which are in agitation against us, and to teach us that our safety is in that mighty contest which is coming upon us, is in a knowledge of our danger, and in a determination, by union, and by a wise forecast, to meet and defeat it. The spirit of this article is sufficiently indicated by its title, which was "a war with the United States a blessing to mankind." I cannot refer to it at this moment, but must speak of it from recollection. I have often been surprised it has not more attention in our country. Its object was to provoke a war with the United States, and lay down the plan of a campaign, which would soonest bring it to a fortunate conclusion for England. The basis of this plan was the organization of the necessary black forces in the West India Islands, and their debarkation upon our southern coasts. The consequences which our enemies fondly hoped for in such a case, but with entire ignorance of the true state of the country, were foretold with a rare union of philanthropy and hatred. I wish I had the number at hand, to cull some choice passages for your reflection. The result was to be the destruction of the southern States the ruin or depression of others, and the dissolution of this glorious confederacy, on which the last hopes of freedom through the world now rest.

What more favorable position could be taken for the occupation of the English black troops; and for letting them loose upon our southern States, than is afforded by Texas? Incapable of resisting in the event of a war between us and England, she would be taken possession of by the latter, under one or the other of those pretences, which every page of her history furnishes, and the territory would become the depot whence she would carry on her operations against us, and attempt to add a servile war to the other calamities which hostilities bring with them. He who doubts whether this would be done, has yet to learn another trait in the annals of national antipathy. It would be done, and called philanthrupy.

Every day satisfies me more and more, that a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation. Were they not the measure ought not to be effected. But as they are, the sooner it is effected the better. I do not touch the details of the negotiation. That must be left to the responsibility of the government; as also, the bearing of the question upon, and its reception by, other countries. These are points I do not here enter into.

I am, dear sir, with much regard, truly yours.

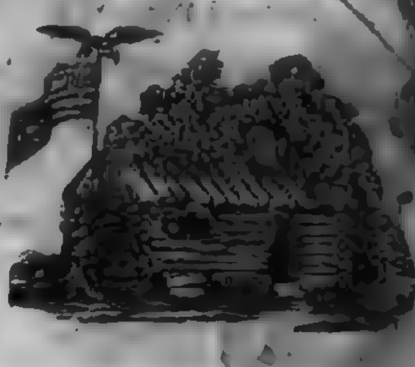
LEWIS CASS.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A general assortment for sale by

JAMES BECKWITH.

Feb 20

Log Cabins and Log Ca



LOCOFOCO SENTIMENTS.

"Already the Bald Eagle rises with expanded pinion in the blue firmament of the star spangled banner. Oh! may that bird of fame never again *FLY SO LOW AS TO BUILD HER NEST IN A LOG CABIN!!*" [*Patrick Collins.* (*from the Statesman.*)

FARMERS' CONVENTION IN '40.

"Vast assemblages, *maddened BY LIQUOR* and infuriated by *songs and by ravings called speeches and by senseless yellings, as if with a a torch from HELL* to kindle a fire for the furies upon the altar of *every LOG CABIN* and light up a flame on every stump. [*Amos Kendall.*

"The RABBLE actually "gloried in their shame," *as they reeled from the cider barrel to the log cabin to lie down on coon skins!* [*Rev. Jos. A. Thome,* (*Locofoco Abolition editor.*)

FARMERS' CONVENTION IN '44.

"The condition of the State house after the Federal Whigs had got through their convention, plainly shows the state they must have been in. Not only the desks and tables, but railings and window seats, and every place which the whigs could mount to make themselves conspicuous, are ground off and indented with the *HOB NAILS AND MUD* with which *THEY WERE SHOD.*" [*State (In.) Sentinel.*

WHIG SENTIMENTS.

"Freedom was cradled in the rude dwelling of our ancestry, and the blood of those who made their beds in *LOG CABINS* and who broke bread there, has handed its institutions to us. And whenever and wherever—if again the crisis call—hostile invasion shall rally us to the standard of our country, it will be from the *LOG CABINS* of the land that the power will go forth to challenge and repel it! God in his mercy long preserve to us and to our descendants the abode of the eagle! [*Whig Rifle.*

It was the vaunting remark of a British Lord in the Halls of Parliament that the adoption of a certain course of Tariff policy towards America would render us so dependent upon her for our necessaries that—"*America could not even manufacture A HOB NAIL without the permission of Great Britain!*"

In that sneer (see above,) there is that which brings the blood to honest cheeks; which revives the flouts of the nabob British Parliament, and nerves the resolution of American hearts.

"Hob-nails and mud" were applied to the yeomanry of the country as terms of *contempt and ridicule.* We accept them as terms of HONOR!—*Ib.*

Agency Notice!

To the Publishers of all News Papers, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having opened a depot for the reception of miscellaneous periodicals, for the purpose of sale and distribution, takes this method to solicit additions to the same.

N. B. It is his intention also to act as General Agent for all who may feel disposed to send their Periodicals for sale through that medium.

JOHN M. KINNEY.

Columbus, March 28, 1844.

Notice To Publishers of Newspapers, Magazines, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publishers of newspapers, magazines, &c., that he will not receive subscribers to any paper or magazine unless he shall receive a certificate authorizing him to act as agent.

JOHN M. KINNEY,
Periodical Agent.

Columbus, Ohio, April 22d, 1844.

☞ The Journal and the Statesman please copy.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Runyon will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 2, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil actions and amends, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions by George Sherwood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in two volumes, with notes and references, by John L. Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paige's Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN.

Dec. 9—32-tf

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

G. T. STEWART, Editor.

The undersigned propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature and General News. In the Literary Department, they will endeavor to make their paper a complete FAMILY NEWSPAPER, of substantial material, calculated to promote alike the moral, social, and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply the Whigs of Ohio with a a terse, manly, and vigorous expositor of their principles, and an efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential Campaign.

TERMS.

For the Semi-Weekly Tribune,		per annum
do.	do.	Six months,
For the Weekly	do.	per annum
do.	do.	Six months

☞ Payments must invariably in a

G. T. STEWART.

June 1844.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The proprietors will furnish the W Tribune to Clubs throughout the State, and individual subscribers, until the first of November, of the present year, at the following terms.

For a single copy, 75 cents.
Clubs of 10 or more 50 cents.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

For the Tribune.

Past and Present.

what a change has taken place,
Grandpapa's young days!
maidens then could wash and scrub,
And cook in different ways.,

Gals then adorned the dress,
which was plain and neat;
buckle no gaudy sings show'd forth,
right shoes on their feet.

Their frocks were made of calico,
At fourteen cents a yard;
'Twas not the *fashion* in those days,
To "call and leave your card."

With rosy cheek and modest mein,
And joy upon their brow;
At morn and eve they sallied forth,
To milk the brindle cow.

The ladies in these latter days,
Can play a piece of music;
Or sing some wild Italian air,
Enough to make you sick.

Fine silks and satins, gold and lace,
They say are "all the fashion;"
And if one speaks of all these things
They fly into a passion.

A fancy hat with gaudy plumes,
Our ladies' head bedecks;
With watches glittering at their sides,
And gold chains on their necks.

They 'sew a *little*, paint and dance,
'Till twelve o'clock they set up;
And when at length the morning dawns,
They're very loath to get up.

Thus do our ladies spend their time,
Unlike the girls of "yore;"
But lest their feelings I should wound,
I now will say no more.

J o e.

Dayton, O.

Spring Verses.

The following lines were written by a young irl (aged about 11 or 12 years only,) of this City. We are indebted to a friend for the copy before s.—Ed.

The Spring is numbered first in course
Of all the usual yearly rounds;
It fills our hearts with gladness great—
Our ears with joyous, merry, sounds.

Hast thou not heard the happy birds,
In Spring at dawn of early day
Chirp much, and carol sweetly o'er
The notes of some gay, lively lay?

Hast thou not wandered on the banks
Of some bright, sparkling, dancing stream,
Whose waters as they gaily toss'd
To thee, did like as diamonds seem?

And hast thou not, in search of flowers,
Oft wandered forth to meadows green?
Where 'mid the works of Nature's God,
[illegible]

Oh! let me say how much I love
The beauties of the present spring;
And may each coming spring, to me
As many pleasures with it bring.

From the Rochester Democrat.

THE GIRL
WITH THE TIN PAIL.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

Some seventeen years ago, I was a 'pren boy' in the then city of mud, now the good y of Rochester. The business of which I s obtaining a knowledge, was conducted up Exchange street, though I boarded in in one the streets in the western part of the city.

In going to my tea, I was in the habit of eting almost every evening, for many weeks succession, a small well dressed and good king girl, with a tin pail in her hand. At gth my curiosity became excited, and I olved to ascertain if possible, the daily er d of the girl. Having met her the follow evening, I turned upon my heel and fol ed her at a distance that would not excite picion in any one. I at length saw her er a small shoemaker's shop on South St. d street: I subsequently learned that the p was owned by an industrious young man, an excellent mechanic, and that he was girl's *husband!* He had been married a months, and possessing no other capital n a good trade, a good name and a robust stitution, had resolved to economise in the cle of rent, by hiring a house in the sub s of the city. His breakfast was always ly for him by daybreak, and taking his din with him, he saved the hour each day ch most persons spend in going to and rning from that meal. Many economists ld have been satisfied with the saving of as h time as this between the rising and go lown of the sun; but not so with the young maker. He also wished to save the hour lly devoted to tea, and therefore had that daily taken to him by his pretty wife. arrangement enabled him to spend the le day, and so much of the evening as he e in the shop.

The industrious habits of the shoemaker soon discovered, and met with a due re Customers soon flocked in upon him as obliged not only to rent a larger d to employ an additional number of But the increase of business did him from the plan he had early adop of saving his time— his third meal still g been taken to him by his wife in the tin pail.

out this time I left the city, and did not for some twelve years. I had not how forgotten the shoemaker, having from rst knowledge of him, discovered in him rm of success in his manner of life. I the spot where his old shop had stood, had given place to a new brick block. In vain I looked about for his sign: It was no where to be seen. I was informed by a friend, that two years previously he had removed to Ohio.

"Do you know any thing about his circumstances?" I inquired.

"I do. In the first place he took to Ohio about five thousand dollars in cash, from three thousand of which invested in real estate near Cincinnati he has already realized three times that amount. The other two he put into a pork establishment, and that sum has yielded him a large profit. But even had he not resorted to 'speculation,'" added my friend, "he could not but have succeeded in life, so thorough were his business habits, and especially as those habits were seconded by an industrious little wife."

I have recently returned from a visit to Ohio, and have again seen the shoemaker and his wife. He is now in the prime of life and possesses an ample fortune and an unsullied reputation for probity.

Never having had any personal acquaintance with him, I inquired him out and introduced myself as a Rochesteronian. This was late in the afternoon, and I very cheerfully accepted an invitation to take tea with him. Improving a moment of silence at the table I remarked:

"I fear, Mr. H. you are not so much of an economist of time as you used to be,"

"Why not?" he enquired.

"When I first became acquainted with Mrs H. you could not afford time to go to your tea; and she used to carry it to you."

"In a little tin pail," said she bursting into a laugh.

"Exactly!"

"Indeed Mr. W. have you known us so long?"

I then made myself known as the former apprentice of Mr R. and was immediately recognized by Mrs. H., as one of her earliest street acquaintances in Rochester.

"But the pail: what do you think has become of that?" asked Mr. H

"That, I suppose has long since been numbered among the things that were," I answered.

"By no means", said he, at the same time tipping a wink at his wife.

She arose from the table and left the room and soon returned with the identical pail, as they both assured me. I need hardly say it bore palpable evidence of the ravages of time.

"But what is your object in preserving that pail?"

"Its associations. We look upon it as one of the earliest instruments which contributed to our success in life, and as such we shall ever cherish it."

I soon after took my leave of Mr. and Mrs H. and their interesting and happy family; and not a day since then has my mind been without its remembrance of THE GIRL AND HER TIN PAIL.

DAYBREAK.

The following touching and beautiful discription of the opening of day, and the rising of the glorious sun, we find in an excellent rural story, recently published, entitled the "Creek of Gold":—

Day dawned apace; and a glorious cavalcade of flaming clouds heralded the sun, their captain. From far away, round half the wide horizon, their glittering spears advanced. Heaven's highway rang with the trampling of their horse-hoofs, and the dust went up from its jewelled pavement as the spray from the bottom of a cataract. Anon, he came, the chieftain of that onspurring host! his banner blazed upon the sky; his golden crest was seen beneath, nodding with its ruddy plumes; over the south-eastern hills he rose in radiant armor. Fair nature, waking at her bridegroom's voice, arrived so early from a distant clime, smiled upon him sleepily, gladdening him in beauty with her sweet half opened eyelids, and kissing him in faithfulness with her dew-besprinkled lips.

And he looked forth upon the world from his high chariot, holding back the coursers that must mount the steep of noon; and he heard the morning hymn of thankfulness to Heaven from the mountains, and the valleys and the islands of the sea; the prayer of man and woman, the praise of lisping tongues, the hum of insect joy upon the air, the sheep bell tinkling in the distance, the wild bird's carol, and the lowing kine, the mute minstrels of the rising dews, and that stilly scarce-heard universal melody of wakeful plants and trees, hastening to turn their spring buds to the light—this was the anthem he, the Lord of Day, now listened to, this was the song his influence had raised to bless the God who made him. And he saw, from his bright throne of wide derivative glory. Hope, flying forth upon her morning missions, visiting the lonesome, comforting the sorrowful, speaking cheerfully to Care and singing in the ear of labor: and he watched that ever-welcome flitting in the gleams of light in every home, to every heart: none but gladly let her in; her tapping finger opened the very prison doors; the heavy head of Sloth rejoiced to hear her call; and every common Folly, and every common Sin, aye, every common Crime, warming her unconscious soul before her winning beauty. Yet, yet, was there one, who cursed that angel's coming: and the holy Eye of day wept pityingly to see an awful child of man who dared not look on hope. The murderer stood beside his casement, watching that tranquil scene: with bloodshot eyes and haggard stare, he gazed upon the waking world; for one strange minute he forgot, entranced by innocence and beauty, but the stunning tide of memory, that had ebbed that one strange minute, rolled back its mighty flood upon his mind, the murderer swooned away. And he came to himself again all too soon; for when he arose, building up his weak, weak limbs as if he were a column of sand, the cruel Giant Guilt, lifted up his club, and felled the wretch once more.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE:

NO. 36, STATE STREET;

South side of the Market High Sts

SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner. P. HALL.

Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

A [illegible] NEW VOLUME.

THE NEW MIRROR
OF
LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

EDITED BY G. P. MORRIS AND N. P. WILLIS.

(Each No. containing a beautiful steel engraving.)

Good as the Mirror has hitherto been (good enough to prosper!) we have edited it as the Israelites built the walls of Jerusalem—with the best hand otherwise employed. The beginnings of all enterprises are difficult—more especially beginning without capital—and the attention of one editor has been occupied with the management of the machinery now in regular operation, while the other, til' the concern should be prosperous, was compelled to labor diligently for other publications. One by one (to change the figure) these hindering barnacles have been washed off our keel by going more rapidly ahead, and with the beginning of the third volume, both editors will be entirely and exclusively devoted to the Mirror,—equal to setting studding sails a low and a loft with the wind dead aft, full and steady. Of course she will now go along "with a bone in her mouth"—as they say of a craft with foam on her cut-water.

We live in the middle of this somewhat inhabited island of Manhattan, and see most that is worth seeing, and hear most that is worth hearing. After the newspapers have had their pick of the news, we have a trick of making spicy hash of the remainder, (gleaning many a choice bit, by the way, which had been overlooked or slighted) and we undertake, hereby to keep the readers of the Mirror up to the times. Every body reads the newspapers and gets the outline of the world's going round—but we shall do just what the newspapers leave undone—fill up the outline—tell you "some more," (as the children say)—put in the lights and shadows of the picture gone by the newspapers in the rough. It is what we have tried to do in our "Letters to the National Intelligencer," and as our brother editors seem to think we have succeeded, we will, (as we discontinue that correspondence in April) *in rather a more dashing and lighter vein* resume these metropolitan sketches in the Mirror.

Our plates by the way, we undertake to say, shall be, from this date, of twice the excellence [at least] of those heretofore given. Experience and inquiry, (with a little more money) make more difference in the bettering of this branch of our business than most others.

N. B.—Subscribe, in all cases, (if you wish to aid us—*do you!*) by letter to ourselves. The Post master will forward it free of expense.

P. S.—Our extras, they are, to booksellers, what the "manna" must have been to the Jew behere. You don't need coaxing to help yourselves to any thing so cheap and heavenly. Take what has fallen and be sure that more loaves, crisp and satisfying, are baking in the clouds.

TERMS.—Three Dollars in advance.

The first number of the new year will be issued on the sixth of April. The work is sent by mail to all parts of the country. Address [postage free]

MORRIS, WILLIS, & Co.
Editors and Proprietors.
No. 4, *Ann st. N. Y.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON BANNER.
GIDEON T. STEWART, Editor.

The undersigned propose to issue at Columbus, Ohio, a weekly paper under the above name, devoted to the cause of Temperance. They design to make it a central organ for the Washington Societies of the State.

It will advocate *Total Abstinence* in opposition to the destroying theory of *gradualism*. It will denounce alike the use, the *manufacture*, and the *vending* of alcoholic drinks. It will eschew all partizan or sectarian controversy. Its columns will be supplied with a variety of original matter, and a choice selection from American temperance and literary journals.

The Washington Banner will appear as soon as the subscriptions will justify it.

TERMS—Seventy-five Cents per annum payable in advance.

E. GLOVER,
G. T. STEWART.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844.

UNCLE BEN'S OHIO FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANAC FOR 1844.—*Economy is Wealth.* Just published, Uncle Ben's Ohio Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac for 1844—sixty-four large pages; *the cheapest ever sold for 6 1-4 cents*—containing, besides the usual Calender calculations of eclipses, signs, &c., the times of holding the Supreme Court; times of holding elections in all the States; election returns; popular vote for Presidents; the principal civil officers of the United States Government; Governors of the States; members of the United States Senate classified, and the expiration of their terms; population of the States, cities and towns of the United States; the thriftless farmer; the thrifty farmer; thoughts on the currency, and the present state of the country; the remedy suggested; curious, extraordinary and interesting facts; the credit system; the no credit system and how it works; distribution of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands; contingent expenses of Congress; politics of the United States; the protection of American industry; its necessity and effects; how the tariff works; the voice of our Presidents in favor of Protection; Manufactures in the United States; Cotton and Woolen Manufactures; amount of agricultural products; facts for farmers; representation in Congress, and electors of President; duty of a good citizen; what a good citizen ought to do; anecdotes of Henry Clay; Henry Clay, birth and boyhood; odds and ends; management of manure; useful receipts, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by the 1000, 100, dozen, or single one at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, Dec 13, 1843. n35-tf.

REMEMBER IT, FRIEND!

IN consequence of recent alterations in school hours at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, visitors will please call daily between 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., Sundays excepted, as the classes at that time will be engaged in the ordinary school exercises, the remainder of the day will be devoted to mechanical employment and to lessons in drawing.

H. N. HUBBELL,
May 10th. Superintendent.

EOLIAN HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

BELL HANGING.

JAMES LENOX, JR., respectfully solicits from the inhabitants of the city of Columbus, a continuance of their support in the above business. All orders left at the store of Messrs. Buttles & Ridgway will receive immediate attention. Dec. 2, 1843.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Stephens' Nisi Prius. The Law of Nisi Prius. Evidence in civil actions and awards, by Archibald John Stephens, with notes and references to the last American decisions, by George Sharswood—in three volumes.

Starkie on Slander, a new edition, in one volume, with notes and references, by John L. Wendell, Esq.

Angell & Ames, on Corporations, a new edition.

Volume 17, Peters' Reports. Volume 9, Paige's Reports. Volume 4, Hill's Reports. Volume 2, McLean's Reports. Just received and for sale at

DERBY & ALLEN'S.

Dec. 2—32-tf

TO LAW CARRIERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
April 18, 1844.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Wednesday, the 15th day of May next, at the office of the Secretary of State, for the transportation of the Laws and Journals of the last session of the General Assembly. The State will be divided into four districts. All persons who may desire information as to the territory and the duties to be performed, can obtain it by applying personally or by letter at this office.

SAM'L GALLOWAY,
Secretary of State.

April 18th —n14 4w

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel B Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.

Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by

Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Hayden, Mason's harp (round notes,) do do (patent notes,) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Muenscher, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 4, 1843.

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the 'Buckeye') Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travellers, boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in the west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travellers are invited to call.

T. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

NOTICE.

All persons interested will take notice that Westford Toliver, on the sixth day of June A.D. 1843, sued out a writ of attachment from the Court of Common Pleas, of Franklin county, in the State of Ohio; against John Casper Shore, for the sum of $200, which writ has been served and returned. Attest.

LYNE STARLING, jr. Clerk.

G. SWAN, Att'y for Pl'ff.

January, 17, 1844.

STEPHENS' NISI PRIUS.

THE Law of Nisi Prius, Evidences in Civil Action and Awards. By Archbald John Stephens, Barrister at Law, with notes and references to the latest American Decisions. By George Sharwood. Complete in 3 vols. 8 vo.

Just received and for sale at the Philadelphia price, at the Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Jan. 26, 1844

WM. M. INGMAN
TAILOR, WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accomodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorised agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

Agency Notice!

To the Publishers of all News Papers, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having opened a depot for the reception of miscellaneous periodicals, for the purpose of sale and distribution, takes this method to solicit additions to the same.

N. B. It is his intention also to act as General Agent for all who may feel disposed to send their Periodicals for sale through that medium.

JOHN M. KINNEY.

Columbus, March 28, 1844.

Notice To Publishers of Newspapers, Magazines, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publishers of newspapers, magazines, &c., that he will not receive subscribers to any paper or magazine unless he shall receive a certificate authorizing him to act as agent.

JOHN M. KINNEY,
Periodical Agent.

Columbus, Ohio, April 22d, 1844.

☞ The Journal and the Statesman please copy.

Pocket Book Lost.

On the evening of the 15th inst. between Rich street and M'Gown's run, a small pocket book containing two notes of hand, some small change, &c. the finder is requested to leave it at this office, where a liberal reward will be given.

April 16, 1844.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.

Columbus, May 7.—3m

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE

It is proposed to publish semi-monthly and monthly, a Magazine of the above title, as soon as patronage will warrant. It shall be printed on fine paper, with good type, be neatly covered, and each semi-monthly number shall contain twenty four large double column, octavo pages, the monthly forty eight; making an annual volume of 624 pages.

The character of the proposed publication may be known from the following arrangement, which shall be strictly pursued, to-wit:—

Part I.—Department for History.
Part II.—Department for Literature.
Part III.—Department for Philosophy.
Part IV.—Department for Biography.
Part V.—Department for Education.
Part VI.—Department for Miscellany.

TERMS:—invariably in Advance.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1 50
Twenty copies to one Post Office, each per annum,	1.33
Forty copies to one Postoffice, each per annum,	[illegible]

MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum.	$1.25
Twenty to one Post Office, each, per annum.	1.00

It is expected that the unequalled liberality of these terms will induce the formation of clubs in almost ever town. This reduced price is offered to clubs who receive the work by mail. A large circulation will be necessary to defray expenses and feed the editor.

As this is the commencement of the work none are asked to pay money who fear they may lose it. Let such send in their names, free of postage, and pay after they are satisfied they will not be *shaved.*

N. B. Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for periodicals.

Editors who may be friendly to a western Magazine of this character, are respectfully requested to publish this prospectus. It is with reluctance that so much is asked from the liberality of others L. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, May, 1844.

NOTICE. There will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Franklin county at their session commencing on the first Monday in June, 1844, for a new county road, to commence at the N. E. corner of Jefferson Township, thence to run west with the north line of said township until it intersects the state road near Daniel Daguie.

May 1st, 1844.

Dr. Rosenbaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

March 2.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Pugh's Tin Store, opposite the City House on High Street,

THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is dirisous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.

All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a stile of workmanship, that will ensure satisfaction.

The highest prices given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.

N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

G. J. PUGH.

Columbus, Aug. 19, 1843.—tf.

THE TOWNSHIP OFFICER.

THE TOWNSHIP OFFICER'S MANUAL: Comprising—

FIRST.

The Powers and Duties of Township Officers, with all the *necessary Forms* for *the transaction* of their *business, &c. &c.*

SECONDLY,

Forms for conveyancing, articles of agreement, apprentices Indentures, assignments, Bonds, Bills of exchange and notes, Bills of sale, Deeds, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Receipts, Wills, &c &c &c 1 vol. 12 mo. Price 75 cts.

For sale at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, April 23d.

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuble work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30.

Professional Notice.

DRS. THOMPSON & LATHAM have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office on High Street, one door south of the American Hotel, Columbus, November 4, 1843.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

G. T. STEWART, Editor;

Will be published every Friday, for TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance.

The TRIBUNE is also published SEMI-WEEKLY, for THREE DOLLARS per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS of twelve lines or or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

terms.

OFFICE of the TRIBUNE on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin House.

A. Merriam

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 5. 1844. No. 24

FARMER'S STRAIGHT-OUT TICKET.

Tariff and Home Market.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW-YORK.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren. | PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga.

Congressional.

Dists. 1 Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2 William Bebb, of Butler;
3 Aaron Harlan, of Greene;
4 Samson Mason, of Clark;
5 David J. Cory, of Henry;
6 Josiah Scott, of Crawford;
7 Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont;
8 David Adams, of Ross;
9 Joseph Olds, of Pickaway;
10 Daniel S. Norton, of Knox;
11 Washington W. Conckin, of Marion;
12 Samuel R. Holcomb, of Gallia;
13 Harlow Chapin, of Washington;
14 John Crooks, of Guernsey;
15 Samuel W. Bostwick, of Harrison;
16 William R. Sapp, of Holmes;
17 John W. Gill, of Jefferson;
18 Cyrus Spink, of Wayne;
19 Jacob H. Baldwin, of Trumbull;
20 William L. Perkins, of Lake;
21 John Fuller, of Erie.

Declaration of Democratic Principles adopted at the Whig National Convention, May 2, 1844.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed up as comprising: a well regulated national currency—a Tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands—a single term for the Presidency—reform of Executive usurpations—and generally such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practicable efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

From the Kickapoo.

Samuel White, Jr.

MR. EDITORS:

I have been pleased to observe that the Whigs of the 10th Congressional District are, thus early, becoming united with reference to their candidate for the next Congress.

Throughout the district but one opinion seems to prevail—a unanimous preference for Mr. White has been expressing itself for months, in a manner too plain to be misunderstood—indeed he is the only man spoken of in connection with that office. Every person who has observed this, And it is perfectly obvious, that in this case, as in almost every other, the PEOPLE have made a wise selection. *They* are but seldom mistaken in mistake of this kind.—They generally know who is and who is not capable of defending their favorite measures.

There has been no excitement upon the subject; but when, in the order of things, the question arose "who is to represent us in the next Congress?" Public opinion at once said "White." This is all, and it is enough. If anything more be necessary to strike terror into the ranks of our opponents, their knowledge of the man against whom they have to contend will fill the vacancy. Indeed, among the scores of worthies in the whig ranks of this District, it is very doubtful whether a better man can be found. Mr. White is a tried, sterling, uncompromising Whig, and possesses uncommon ability in explaining and defending Whig measures. Our political opponents have been so frequently scathed by his burning eloquence that they fear him more perhaps, than any other man in the district.

His course in the Ohio Legislature endears him in all who understand and appreciate sound policy in the administration of State Government. At the commencement of the session, he, and his colleague, Mr Duncan, placed themselves where they ought to have stood; and there, remained unshaken by the abuse of demagogues who were aroused from their burrowing places, near the public crib by the salutary measures of retrenchment introduced and carried through by them, notwithstanding the most violent opposition.

And now let us send him to Congress.—

Whigs of Franklin and Knox, what say you? You have already expressed a preference for him through your proper organs—will you express it again *tremendiously* at the polls? Old Licking will do her duty as it ought to be done.

OBSERVER.

For the Tribune.

Sam Medary says the Tory and Crown party of England, have a deep interest in the defeat of the Democracy of the nation. That is a fact, Sam, every word of it; for once, if you never do so again, I give you credit this time. But you don't tell a word about your leading that Tory and Crown party here in Ohio. Nor do you tell about Duff Green raising money, press &c., and publishing the Republic, a free trade paper, in New York. No—nor of the $40,000 that have been raised in London, and other cities in England, to pay for free trade documents, printed by the New York Plebeian and Post, to be sent out against the Whig Democracy. No—nor the doleful forebodings of the London Sentinel and other English papers who complain of our Tariff, and say they see no hope of getting it changed until the Presidential election comes off; and who says they discover that the Anti-Tariff candidate's prospects are "beautifully small and hopelessly less." No, no! Sam you don't say one word about this, you scamp, you. You lie and out of one into another so suddenly that it's hard to catch you; but I nail you on one. You and your locofoco brothers charge the Whigs with being Native Americans, or opposed to Foreigners, and the very next breath, call them the 'British party.' Out of your own mouth I condemn you.

H*******.

June 24, 1844.

For the Tribune.

Sam Medary thinks to delude the people by abusing Rev. Sidney Smith of England for calling his party locofocos. Why don't you give the cause of his giving you the name? The reason is he knows you to be the leader of a reckless gang of law breakers, contract violators, and mob breeding, instigating barn burners. Though so far as you are concerned, Sam I doubt whether Sidney Smith would dirty his stable with you; but like some other old worn out ass, turn you loose upon the common, with the thoughts of the favorite old song:

"He's not fit to ride, or to pull the cart or slide; kill him, skin him, cut him, to the buzzards let him go. Poor old horse let him die."

When Sidney Smith spoke of locofoco (which means to steal money and runaway) he only alluded to your brother chips of Mississippi & Pennsylvania, who borrowed his neighbor's money and refused to pay any portion of it back; robbing hundreds and thousands of helpless widows and orphan children; and our brother locofocos rolling in their ill-gotten wealth. Those are the ones, Sidney Smith alludes to, when he calls the name of locofoco. But the thrust strikes you in a tender spot. How many times Col., do you have to be dunned for a mere trifle before you fork over.—Don't you wish you was in Mississippi & Pennsylvania, Sam, a short spell? No allusions—none, whatever. Its bad enough for a man not to pay when he has nothing to pay with but it is base, dishonorable, thievish when he can and will not. These are my notions.

H*******.

June 24, 1844.

☞ A GOOD SIGN.—The loco papers have pretty generally ceased attacking the Whig principles and resorted to low vituperation and abuse of Mr. Clay, a miserable expedient that soon wears itself out and in the end generally benefits the fortunes of the assailed. About the time the loco papers had made out General Harrison the most loathsome being on earth, the people made him President by a majority of 145,000; and before they have utterly blackened Mr. Clay, the people will have elected him President by 200,000 majority.

[Ky.] Comm.

☞ Both the Whigs and Polkites are very active, in Cincinnati, just now. Each issued calls for Mass Meetings to be held last night, expecting addresses from members of Congress returning to their homes.

☞ The Tippecanoe Journal of the 20th instant represents the late heavy rains and high rise in the Wabash to have been disastrous in the extreme. 'The whole country—or rather, the river and creek bottoms, together with the level prairies, have been submerged and it is impossible to form any thing like a correct idea of the extent of the damage sustained. Fences have been swept away—entire fields have been destroyed—families have been driven from their dwellings, and forced to take refuge in boats or "flee to hills" for safety. The Wabash Canal was overflowed and the embankments had given away in a great many different places. It will cost the State a good many thousand dollars to effect the necessary repairs.

Manly Avowal.—The Southern Quarterly Review, published in Charleston, and a leading light of the South Carolina school of politics has the following just remarks upon the bargain intrigue and corruption calumny:

"It is very seldom that we are furnished with a finer vindication of one's self than can be found in the address of Mr. Clay, to his constituents, in reply to the famous charge of bribery and corruption made against him in the Presidential contest of 1825. We well remember the time when, in the heat and contest of the battle, it seemed to us that the charge was triumphantly sustained, and that Mr. Clay in the eye of posterity, would be for ever disgraced. But time, and a more even temper have produced here, all the results that his friends could desire, and fresh from the perusal of defence, we are ready to give him if indeed he now requires it [illegible] of acquittal. What is most remarkable, is the truthfulness which is stamped upon every line. It is the production of one who seemed to feel that he was not writing for a day, or for those who were then around him, but for those who were to come upon the stage. It is an argument to be read and admired by those who would hear the charge and pronounce their decision, when the subject of the discussion has laid his head upon his mound of earth, and his spirit passed from its earthly tenement to a purer habitation.

For the Tribune.

A PROHIBITORY TARIFF.

The Locofocos are constantly charging the whigs with being in favor of a prohibitory Tariff; and although this assertion is sufficiently disproved by the fact that the Tariff of 1842 yields a large revenue, yet it may be well to examine the workings of what the Locos would call a revenue Tariff as contradistinguished from a protective Tariff. One great source of error in discussing the Protective system, is the assumption that the degree of protection is to be measured by the amount of duties. This would be true if the American manufacturer could deliver his goods in the market as cheap as the British capitalist; but it is a fallacy, since an inequality exists, so that in one case 10 per cent. may be a protective duty, and in another case 60 per cent. may not be; for example, if it costs the British manufacturer 90 cents to deliver a certain article in market, and the American one dollar, then 10 cents would be a protective duty, because it would put them on an exact equality. But if it cost the foreigner only 30 cents to make the same article, 60 cents would not be protective, because it would then only cost the foreigner 90 cents, while the American would be excluded from the market, as it would still cost him one dollar to deliver the article.

Now, the object of a protective Tariff is to put the American manufacturer on an equality with the British, so that he may compete with him, and not be excluded from the market. And a Tariff that does not effect this, is *prohibitory*, and a *prohibitory* one of the worst kind, because it prohibits our own manufactures, and gives a monopoly of the market to the British.

Such is the so called revenue Tariff, of 20 per cent. which the Locofocos advocate. Let us take an example to illustrate this position, and compare it with the effect of a Whig Protective Tariff:—If it costs the British manufacturer $1 to deliver an article in market, and the American $2—if you, according to the Locofoco policy, lay a duty of 20 per cent. on the foreign article, it will bring the price up to $1.20, so that the British can always undersell the American so as to have a monopoly, and, in effect, exclude [illegible] from the market. But if, according to whig protective policy, you lay a duty of one dollar, you will place them on an equality, and produce competition, and a consequent reduction in the price of the article. But a Locofoco will say, how can this reduction be effected, since, at a Revenue duty, it would only cost the British manufacturer $1,20 to deliver his article in market? Do you not, by this operation, raise the price to $2? Now, this would be true if the British manufacturer would sell at moderate profits; but when he has a monopoly of the market, finding that the American can only deliver his article at $2, he will sell for only a little less than the American, (say $2,10—15 cents more than 100 per cent. profit, while the American, to make a profit of 5 per cent., would have to sell at $2,10;) whereas, under a protective tariff, he would have to pay part of these profits in the form of duties, and in consequence of having a competitor in the market, would have to sell for less than when under a 20 per cent. revenue tariff, where the American manufacturer is in effect prohibited from selling at all. Choose ye, then, whether you prefer this Locofoco so called Revenue Tariff, prohibitory to American manufactures, and giving a monopoly to the British, or the Whig Protective Tariff of 1842, producing an adequate Revenue for the support of the Government, and enabling American Manufacturers to compete with the Pauper labor of Europe.

The right Spirit.

Since the issue of our last weekly we have received several letters from our Whig friends abroad with two or three fine lists of subscribers.

One of the most active Whigs in Knox county writes to us from Mt. Vernon (enclosing a number of subscriptions) as follows:

'Success to the Tribune—and God speed our Harry and the right. You may rest assured that the Whigs of old Knox will do better than ever before has been done at the ballot-box. White must be the next Congressman from this district. We are better organized now than we were in the fight of 1840.'

If a convention is called—this place ought to be the place—more good can be effected here than at any other point.

The hint is a good one. Knox ought to have the convention this year.

A Challenge.

The Whig Central Committee of Belmont, have challenged the Locofoco Gazette to a fair discussion in its own columns of the Whig policy (allowing the Whigs three columns weekly) and proposing an equal chance to the Locos in the Whig Chronicle. All irrelevant matter to be avoided.

This is fair and we trust will be acceded to in the spirit of candor and friendly discussion.

The rock on which we split—shall we forget it?

We clip the following from the Kentucky Commonwealth—Whigs of Ohio, remember '42.

☞ There is but one cause of danger to the Whig cause—that supineness which is the fruit of over confidence. Let the whigs watch themselves: the Locos are already whipped and they know it and feel it. Their only hope is now to catch the Whigs napping.

What we may do if we will.

We can give in five states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, a majority that will exceed the 150,000 of Gen. Harrison in 1840, for our Harry of the West. We have only to say "*we will try*" and then *do it*.

LITTLE DELAWARE—WHEN WAS SHE ASLEEP! A letter from Delaware says:—"We have made our state ticket, and it is a popular one, and the Harrison whirlwind of 1840 will be succeeded by a Clay hurricane in 1844. The best spirit prevails, and we are certain of a heavy majority for the whole Whig ticket in the Banner State."

THE BANNER CITY.—Within sight of the window of our sanctum are seven beautiful Whig flags. As we write, we notice a body of men heartily engaged in hoisting the eighth pole and its flag. There are others, of every size, all through the city. If we cannot claim the proud appellation (which we know we can,) of the 'BANNER CITY,' of the 'BANNER STATE,' none can dispute our claim, at least, to the CITY OF BANNERS.—*Maysville (Ky) Eagle.*

Columbus, in a few days, will be able to count as many whig flags as her Kentucky sister. Already we have several floating in different portions of the city; and by glancing to the west of us, we can discover a long, sail-like pennon fluttering gracefully above the crest of the trees, bearing the name (almost, if not quite, legible) of HENRY CLAY. It was raised by the sturdy hands of two enterprising mechanics who have established themselves there, and who protested they could not and would not work without the Clay flag above them. In a few days, the Mechanics of Columbus will raise a banner in front of the Clay Club Hall. Truly our mechanics are our standard bearers.

From the Southron.

Convict Labor—The Mississippian

The mechanical portion of the community must feel under all due obligations to the Mississippian for the sentiments expressed in that paper of last week, in its remarks upon the recent victory of the Mechanics of the State of New York. A stone cast in the way of the mechanics of Mississippi, in their endeavors to redress the grievances of their class, could hardly have been expected from this source. But so it is. The Mississippian declares, in substance, that unless we can get a whole loaf we shall have no bread; and attributes the recent partial reform in New York, to a spirit of demagogueism on the part of its advocates.—Well, if the result of the unceasing exertions of the whole mechanical class of New York, for nearly twenty years, are to be termed demagogueism; we are sorry for the lack of intelligence and foresight possessed by that large and respectable body of the community of New York; and for the short ability of the Mississippian to judge correctly of such matters.

The Mississippian is of the opinion that the convicts in the Penitentiary ought not to be employed in the manufacture of coarse cotton or other goods, in consequence of a manufactory or two of that kind having lately been established in this State. Now, does that paper mean that those manufactories are going to supply the whole Mississippi market with that kind of goods; or that additional factories are likely to be established, capable of supplying the Mississippi market in 20 years to come; or that all that the State could manufacture of that description of goods; with convict labor, would in that space of time effect the interest of our manufacturers one particle? Or, does the Mississippian repudiate the undoubted democratic doctrine that the State monopoly should come in competition with other monopolies, rather than interfere with the business of every small producer of the country around it, and actually underbidding the day laborer on the street, and finding employment only by being a Jack at all trades and the ruin of each? Or, most desirable of all results, does not the Mississippian see that by the change proposed, the mechanical portion of the community would be freed from the worst of evils attendant upon the present system—the influence of necessary association with penitentiary made mechanics? There is one point that pierces deeply; the dollar and cent part of the question is nothing to it; and that by the other mode, the nature of the occupation is such that nothing would be gained by the criminal to enable him to contaminate any one class more than another.

I have but time to make another remark in relation to the vacillating and demagogical policy of the locofoco party. They are continually spouting forth the most fulsome flattery and praise of the producing classes; they assume to be the peculiar guardian of the mechanical and working man's interest; but, like the Irishman's flea, when you put your finger upon him he is not there. Of a piece with this was the course of G. R. Fall, whom we elected to the Legislature last winter. The mechanics over the state looked to Jackson and Hinds County as the seat of operations. They looked to this point for the selection of a leader good and true. The whig mechanics were dissatisfied with some of the whig candidates, and all centered upon a democrat, full of his promises on the measure of penitentiary reform. They elected him, to the surprise of all, in the strong whig county of Hinds. On his entrance into the Representative Hall, he was placed in the most favorable position we could have desired, to advocate the rights of the working man—Chairman of the committee on the penitentiary. Petitions came pouring in from all quarters on the subject of a change of labor, some of them with 500 names attached. Many of the prominent members were ready, willing, and anxiously awaiting an opportunity of giving a strenuous support to the measure of reform sought for so earnestly, and for three or four weeks in the early part of the session the circumstances attendant on the measure seemed of the most favorable character that could be desired. All eyes were turned upon the action of the committee, and more particularly upon the chairman. A report—a bill—a something was wanted from him to make "a break at," as the saying is, but days and weeks passed on, and nothing was forthcoming until within two or three days of the end of the session a report appeared "as long as the moral law," which the House resolved they had not time to read, and ordered it to be printed, which, being done, was ready for distribution when the members had left or were leaving for home. And, to cap the climax of the whole farce, a resolution was attached to this report, which passed very easily, of course, setting aside all the surplus proceeds of the penitentiary for the purchase of machinery to enable a change of labor. The proceeds indeed, of a concern that has lost every year yet! What humbuggery! The locos of Mississippi will rather, I guess, beat the New Yorkers in the way of Demagoguism. There is not the smallest doubt, however, of our always recollecting the chairman of the committee on the Penitentiary, during the January session of '44.

Vive la Demagoguism!

A MECHANIC.

☞ A mass meeting of the Whigs of Kentucky is to be held, July 3d, at Lexington.—Messrs. Corwin and Ewing of Ohio are among the speakers announced for the occasion.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY JULY 5, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland,

Congress—FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL WHITE, OF LICKING.

VALEDICTORY,

In retiring from the circle of his patrons, the feelings of an editor are not unlike those of an attached domestic, forsaking the home and employment of his master. My connection with the Tribune, and its readers, has not indeed been of long continuance; but it has possessed an interest to me, which, perhaps, a longer term, at a remoter period of life would have been wholly unable to acquire. The public have been pleased to look with an indulgent eye, upon the many foibles of a young and inexperienced effort; & in barely an instance has its harsh censure fallen. When my connection with the Tribune commenced, it was my intention to make it permanent; a subsequent interest in another press determined me to withdraw from the connection with this, at the close of the present political campaign. An earlier opportunity has presented itself and and after a considerable delay I have concluded to accept it. The wishes of my friends in Athens and the apparent necessity of my presence there, has somewhat hastened the conclusion.

I retire from the Tribune to continue the editorial management, (which I have partially performed while here,) of the (Athens co.) "Athenian and Weekly Messenger." To my brethren of the Whig press who have received me with open hand, and entertained me with the strictest kindness in my past relation I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and the hope that our mutual intercourse may still continue. In taking my leave of the paper, I embrace the opportunity to urge upon the Columbus Whigs the necessity of a hearty public patronage to sustain it. It is for the Whig interest that the paper be well supported. Improvements in size and appearance will probably be made by the new publishers, that will add much to its efficiency. In return its subscription and advertising patronage ought to be increased. The editorship of the Tribune will henceforth devolve upon Mr. Thrall, to whom my interest in the office is now transferred. This gentleman has been for some time a citizen of this place, and is better known to most of the Tribune readers, than myself; a very slight acquaintance induces me to believe that I consign the interests of the paper to abler hands. With my late partner, my best wishes remain. If upright industry and unaffected worth, are titles to success in the publisher, the Tribune will prosper in his charge. Deeply grateful for the personal kindness which the citizens of Columbus have evinced towards myself, I bid them a reluctant adieu.

GIDEON T. STEWART.

SALUTATORY.

In conducting the editorial department of this paper, we shall continue its political complexion substantially as it has been,—promoting the true American interests, aiding the protection of home manufactures, and the Tariff of 1842, advocating the establishment of a sound, National currency, opposing the Annexation of Texas in its present aspect, and doing battle for Clay, Frelinghuysen, Bartley, and victory. We intend to treat every subject with candor and truth. We shall endeavor honestly and faithfully to advance the public interests—to fill our paper with variety, and such as shall be useful and entertaining—to give early news of what passes. During the campaign, it will necessarily be somewhat freighted with politics. It will be conducted by Walter Thrall and Elijah Glover, in the name of Thrall and Glover—Thrall will be the Editor, Glover the printer & publisher. We intend to enlarge our Weekly as soon as practicable, and make other improvements.

The editor will necessarily leave his post to another for about one week.

Religious and some other notices are printed gratis.

We respectfully solicit patronage in subscribers, job and advertising.

☞ Old Licking says if Franklin will give a Whig majority of 700, she will insure the election of a whig Congressman next Fall. Whigs of Franklin, we say we can do it, and we will. We have truth and justice to help us to do it. We must be instant to counsel and not eat the bread of idleness. We say put down Franklin's majority 700.

THE DEBATE

Between Messrs. Kelly and Brough came off on Saturday afternoon to a large audience, and was conducted in as becoming a manner as could be expected.

Messrs. Joseph Sullivant and A. F. Stone were moderators.

We intended to have given a lengthy report, but shall not be able.

Mr. Brough commenced by introducing the subjects of the Banks, Tariff, Mr. Clay and his acts, and the finances of the State of Ohio, with other minor subjects.

All were ably handled by each party. Mr. B. excels in ingeniously mystifying, in bold assertions, and plausible mis-statements, and in art in misleading the uninformed. Mr. K. excels in extensive and correct knowledge of political facts,—in candor and truth in expressing those facts. His arguments are weighty with those who have studied those branches.

Much argument was used by K. to prove (and which he did clearly) that the duties which our Government laid on imported articles, such as we manufacture, were three-fourths paid by the foreign manufacturer and importer, and not by us the consumers.

Mr. B. labored much to controvert that point, and endeavored to prove that we, the consumers, paid the whole duty, and made use of much sophistry to demonstrate it.

Probably those who were in favor of low tariff, or free trade, were unaffected in their belief. And those who were in favor of a protective tariff and a sound national currency, were strengthened in their views. We have heard of some being converted to the Whig ranks by the debate.

Raising.

The sterling Whigs of Columbus have raised a splendid Ash Pole in front of the Club House. High on the top of which, is a blue flag with "Ohio" in large gilt letters; there is also another splendid flag to be raised as occasion requires. There was much life and animation, good feeling and skill displayed, while the raising was going on.

The Whigs of Columbus are up and doing. The right spirit is infusing itself over the land. The loud, boasting, bold, unfounded assertions and foul slanders of the Polkites, will wake up the Whig spirit to a sense of their danger and duty.

We hear from all around us, in every Whig paper we read, we learn of Whig meetings, of new accessions to the Whig ranks, of scores and sometimes of near whole townships that are throwing off the shackles of Locofocoism. They can't go for Polk, for immediate annexation of Texas, reduction of the Tariff, for a Sub Treasury, &c., with all their attendant evils. No true American can look at the picture of Locofocoism, without shuddering with patriotic horror at the base idea of its coming again into power. Mr. Polk is the true exponent of Locofocoism—in all his votes and public acts he has gone its full length, and for that, and only that, is he known as a public man.

MURDERERS DISCOVERED BY MESMERISM.

One Mr. Lyons was recently murdered at Charleston, and his house robbed. A lady in that city, in a state of Mesmerism, induced by Dr. John P. Chozal, has described two individuals as having been engaged in the dreadful deed, stating that two committed the murder, while one packed away the goods, which were put into a black trunk. She has given the direction the goods has taken, how they were carried off, and has mentioned that the money is buried on the premises, &c. Acting on this, the Mayor believes that, with the aid of other trivial circumstances elicited during the investigation, he has located the premises, and expects to succeed in solving this mysterious affair.

It is strange what nonsense sometimes seizes upon the brain of mankind. This affair is actually worse than the witchcraft cases in old Massachusetts. Making a serious investigation upon the pretended say so of a humbug. If such practices should obtain in the country, what evil will not follow, what extravagant charges would not be made! The above is giving to mortals the power of a Deity, who sees and knows all our acts, and to whom we are accountable. To us He will give what is justly due, but if Mesmerism and humbug take His place, what may not be done to the injury of innocence! Out upon such insufferable humbuggery!

☞ Sickness will probably soon be among us. The late high waters, the present warm weather, and last, but not least, the plenty of green corn, cucumbers, and fruit, with which our market abounds, will help produce languor and billious complaints. Let all be cautious in the use of these articles, and keep their system healthy.

☞ We have cheering intelligence from all quarters. A candid and intelligent gentleman of Muskingum County, says the Whigs will have a majority in Muskingum of from 2000 to 2500.

MR. POLK.—The nothingness of Mr. Polk per se, and the mockery of putting forth such a man for the President of the United States, are well exhibited in the annexed remarks from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier:

"The feeling will grow, and so grow that party discipline cannot stop it, that the first magistracy of a great and free people is not to be thrown away upon a mere political partisan.

What support will it receive? It will receive the support that party discipline can be brought to give to a man of whom the people know nothing. The politicians of the Calhoun sect will follow the example of Mr. Elmore, and give Mr. Polk the same hearty embrace, and grasp him "as the stick that broke Mr. Van Buren's head!" But there will not be a particle of generous enthusiasm —not one bosom in the State will kindle at his name—not one heart leaps at the thought of his elevation. The prospect of his success brings no gladness to patriotic pride. No one in the State or country could feel that in his election great services had met a proper reward—great talent a fitting theatre of action. Mr. Polk has had no career of his own—and is distinguished by *absolute sub servitude* to those portions of the career of Jackson and Van Buren, which brought down the hottest indignation of the country, and—South Carolina. It is not a question, that he is the smallest spirit the country has ever had presented to it for its suffrages. If Van Buren's nomination for the presidency struck the country originally as a declension from the great man who had preceded him, is there not a precipice between Mr. Polk and Mr. Van Buren? He possesses none of those grand qualities—like Gen. Jackson—which commanded the admiration of all men. None of these points of career and character like Harrison and Johnson—half hero, half good fellow—which command the hearts of the people. None of that experience in affairs, and quiet wisdom, which compels the respect of politicians, and confidence in safe administration, that distinguished Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Polk is a mere, naked politician; his name comes to us with none of the glorious vestments of the orator; none of the brilliant distinctions of the hero, none of the steady, full splendors of the patriot statesman. A measureless partisan; he is nothing out of party, and has achieved nothing which has commanded the homage or gratitude of the country. His is not a national name.—Mr. Polk will consequently receive in South Carolina a mere party support—soothed by the defeat of Mr. Van Buren—in the Union—a bare party support, chilled by the poverty of his character and career, and the displacement of Mr. Van Buren, and all the great names of the Democratic party. As it is certain that his merits would not have won him the distinction of being nominated as Vice President on any ticket of his party, just so certain is it that his nomination for the presidency is an empty distinction; and Mr. Polk will fulfil his mission & the hopes of his party, in proving the hero of an unparallelled defeat.

The Polkites of Georgetown, D. C., held a meeting a few days since. Brown, of Ind., Weller of O., and others spoke. The enthusiasm was so great, that the meeting adjourned with *twenty six cheers for Clay and the Tariff!* After which, a *Whig song* was sung.

The Editor will be necessarily absent for more than a week, and must ask indulgence of his readers. He expects his place to be well supplied.

From the Warsaw Signal, Extra.

Half past 5 o'clock, P. M.

Carthage, June 24, 1844.

Dear Sir: — Some misunderstanding between the constable and the persons accused in Nauvoo, as to the time of the departure, caused the constable to return yesterday without prisoners. In the evening, four of the prisoners came in and surrendered themselves. A request was made for another escort for Smith and the others accused, for to-morrow, which, upon due deliberation, was refused.

Early this morning, I despatched Captain Dunn with his troop, to demand the artillery and public arms in Nauvoo. On the prairie,

N. B. A large portion of the militia will be discharged this evening. I have the most satisfactory information that the Nauvoo Legion has been discharged, and that the Mormons from the country, assembled under arms, in the city, have returned to their homes.

THOMAS FORD.

MORMON WAR AGAIN.—Our last advices from Hancock County are, that Joe Smith surrendered himself on the night of the 24th ult., to Gov. Ford, at Carthage. The troops from Warsaw had rushed to Carthage, and great violence was apprehended. There was a prodigious excitement, and it was very doubtful whether the Gov. would be able to restrain the multitude. The Governor had made a demand that the Mormons should deliver up the public arms. We look for mobs and scenes of bloody violence, but hope they may not occur.—*St. Louis New Era.*

MR. POLK AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

The Baltimore Patriot publishes the following interesting political reminiscences:

March 19, 1828, on the passage of the bill for the relief of surviving officers of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Polk voted in the negative.—Congress Debates, vol. 4, part 2, page 2,570.

Subsequently, on a bill to pay certain militia, &c., he voted in the affirmative.

March 18, 1830, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill.—Same, volume 6, part 1, page 629.

March 19, "Mr. Polk spoke sometime against the bill," and voted against it.—Same, page 635.

February 17, 1831, he voted against the bill for the relief of revolutionary soldiers.—Same, vol. 7, page 780.

May 1, 1832, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill.—Same, volume 8, page 2,712.

Forasmuch as we are not on our part, by our own inclination, capable, God hath given unto man his spirit which teacheth their hearts to confess Christ. The Son of the living God, is for this reason said to "quicken:" "it is the Spirit that quickeneth.—*Hooker.*

IMPORTANT INQUIRY!

A portion of the citizens of Hanover, N. H., recently held a public meeting and appointed a committee to ascertain who Polk and Dallas might be!

This puts us in mind of an incident which occurred some days since while we were travelling in Pennsylvania. On our way to Harrisburg the locomotive was thrown off its track, and during our detention, in company with several passengers, we went to a farm house some distance from the road to procure something to eat. The honest old Dutch farmer treated us very hospitably, and while we were sitting round the table the old man said: "Ghentelmens, who the Duivel ish dish man Bock? We never hear'd of sich a man!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CURIOUS RELICS.—We are glad to observe an increasing interest in the relics of the olden time. They seem to connect the past with the present; and we hope that all such relics which be found among the descendants of the ancient and honorable of our land, will be collected and preserved.

Among the relics of the Historical Society at New Haven, Ct., there is a cane manufactured from the root of the tree on which the Salem witches were hung; the old oak chest formerly in the possession of the family of Aaron Burr; the arm chair of Roger Williams; the camp stool of Rev. Col. Elisha Williams, once President of Yale College; Gen. Putnam's old tavern sign, with a portrait of Gen. Wolfe painted thereon; a part of the keel of Capt. Cook's old ship "Endeavor," that passed round the world, and finally ended her days at Newport, R. I.; the basket and glass found with Capt. Nathan Hale, who was hung by the British on Long Island, as a spy, during the Revolution, as a retaliation for the death of Andre; and last, but not least, the order book of a British Adjutant, containing the "orders of the British Army" on the day of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, one sheet of which was stained and stamped, for eternal endurance, with a drop—a single drop of human blood!

MURDERS DISCOVERED BY MESMERISM.—In Charleston they have discovered that mesmerism is useful in a very important branch of business, have applied it police matters to the detection of criminals, and talk of dispensing with the old, lazy and imperfect system. It will be remembered that old Mr. Lyons, a very respectable citizen of that place, was recently found murdered in his bed and a quantity of watches and jewelry taken off. That one of the most respectable citizens should be deprived of life in this atrocious manner and no clue to the discovery of the murderers, excited the public mind greatly. At this juncture, while all other modes of detection failed, a young woman in the mesmeric state, having been asked the question who killed Mr. Lyons, answered unhesitatingly that there were three individuals engaged in it, that two committed the murder, while one packed away the goods; that they were put into a black trunk, the direction they had taken, how they had been taken off; that the mony had been buried in the premises, &c. Also described the three individuals (the description corresponds with three of those who were suspected and examined.) She could not, however, locate the house where they were carried. Her replies were carefully taken down by the doctor, who deemed them of so important a character, that he submitted them to his honor the Mayor, who, with the aid of other trivial circumstances, elicited during the investigation, believes he has located the premises, and probably will succeed in solving this mysterious affair. If he does, mesmerism will go up one hundred per cent. at the first jump.

GOV. DORR.—It is rumored that the Supreme Court of Rhode Island has sentenced Gov. Dorr *to confinement in the State Prison for life.* It will be said by many that he who sets on foot a revolution must stand the hazard of the die; in this case however it was apparent that nothing like revolution was contemplated. Gov. Dorr believed that he was acting under the provisions of the new Constitution by and with the consent of a majority of the people. Rhode Island was altogether at that period, in a state of confusion between the movements to get rid of the old charter and the formation of a new government, and Gov. Dorr believed that his course was legal and constitutional. We have no idea, under the circumstances of his case, that the sentence will be carried into effect. It is a political case and cannot be divested of a party character. Hence the imprisonment may not and we hope will not endure beyond the period of these mutations.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the Morning Star.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT.

There is a bill before Congress to appropriate $50,000 to build a National Monument at Washington. Christians may do more and better than this. They can give $50,000, that will enable missionaries to distribute more than 50,000 copies of the Word of Life, which may prove the conversion of as many souls, that shall be eternal exhibitions of the liberality of Christians and the saving grace of God. National monuments must perish 'when destruction shall drive her ploughshare throughout creation,' but a soul saved to Heaven shall, elevated to a throne, look on a burning world, and rejoice that he has escaped its pollutions. Who will help build this monument of grace?

DIVISION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodists of Raleigh, N. C., met in convention to consider the action of the General Conference relative to Bishop Andrew, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we believe an immediate division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, indispensable to the peace, prosperity, and honor of the Southern portion thereof, if not essential to her continued existence, and that we earnestly request the Southern delegations never to return to their homes until a dissolution is effected.

EXECUTION OF HALL, THE MURDERER OF MRS. BACON.—This criminal, who so boastingly demanded a public execution, was executed at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday a week ago, at 3 o'clock, P. M. As the hour approached his courage utterly failed him, and he had to be lifted up on the gallows. There he gave way to a wild burst of feeling, at one moment, as it is stated, calling on God and the Saviour, and the next using the most horrible imprecations and blasphemous language. The rope was cut in so awkward a manner as to prevent his instantly falling through the trap, and for a few moments he sustained his weight on the side of it. This prolonged his misery. The scene is said to have been a shocking one. "The way of the transgressor is hard."—*Lou. Courier.*

TREATY WITH FRANCE.—The Madisonian contains a treaty which has been concluded between the United States and France, and duly ratified by both Governments. The convention is for the mutual surrender of criminals other than political, escaping from one country to the other.

☞ A large whig meeting assembled at the Capitol in Albany, on Friday evening, to hear Gen. Waddy Thompson of S. C., our late Minister to Mexico. Mr. Humphrey (the Mayor,) presided. Gen T. addressed the crowded assembly for an hour in the happiest manner. He drew an instructive comparison between Mr. Polk & Mr. Clay, both of whom, he said, he had known long and intimately. Referring to Mr. Polk's nomination, he remarked that it probably surprised every man in the United States, but no one so much as Mr. Polk himself! Contrasting the public services of the two candidates, Mr. Thompson said that if a man should undertake to write a most prolix history of the country for the last 20 or 30 years, he would hardly squeeze in Mr. Polk's name any where; while, on the other hand, the most succinct record of public events would necessarily contain the name of Henry Clay on every page, and almost every paragraph.

Of Mr. Clay himself, Gen. T. spoke with great warmth and eloquence. He had known him, he said, long and well. He had been associated with him in public life, and had seen a great deal of him in the social circle, and in the seclusion of home. But, well and intimately as he had known him, he had never heard Mr. Clay speak of party or of self. When discussing, whether in public or in private, questions of national policy, or measures for legislative consideration or action, Mr. Clay's sole thought seemed to be what will best advance the honor, welfare, and prosperity of the Country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHAT WILL HE DO!—The Painesville Telegraph, after stating the fact that Capt. Adams, the Locofoco candidate for Presidential Elector in this District, was recently one of a committee who agreed to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we cannot and will not support any man for any Executive or Legislative office in the National Government who is not *openly* opposed to the Annexation of Texas to the Union."

Asks, the question, in view of the position of Gov. Polk on this subject, "what will he do?". Do, man! Why, he will, in a few weeks, characterise opposition to Annexation rank Federalism and he who opposes the scheme a British Federal Whig of the Old John Adams stamp, and before Fall he will agree with Gen. Jackson, that opposition to that measure is evidence of a traitorous heart, and before he is elected he will forget that he was ever a candidate for the office of Elector.—*Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter.*

CLAY AND COON SKINS.—AN OMEN.—Gen. Cass attended a Locofoco meeting at Ypsilanti a few days since. He condescended to "look on" while the salute was being fired. In loading the last gun, the General's friends used Coon Skins for wadding, and then filled up the vacancy with Clay. When the match was applied, the gun exploded, prostrating about a dozen locofocos. Fortunately no very serious injury occurred; but the incident should teach the gentlemen Locos that "Clay and Coon skins" are death to Locofocoism.—*Roch. Dem.*

The soul does not believe unto salvation unless the Holy Ghost, "who proceedeth from the Father and the Son," is distinctly and heartfully believed in, as of the same Divine nature with both; alike to be honored and worshipped; and of Christ to be teacher, the sanctifier, and the comforter of sinners; the author and preserver of all spiritual life, by whom alone we are born again, and daily renewed in the spirit of all prayer, wisdom and holiness, without whom we are as little able to will as to do of God's good pleasure.—*McIlvaine.*

A GLORIOUS COMPLIMENT.—We have rarely been more amused than by the complacency with which the *Southern Reformer* congratulates the people of Mississippi upon the nomination of Mr. Dallas for the Vice Presidency. That paper says:—*Lou. Courier.*

"The nomination of Mr. Dallas is decidedly a compliment to Mississippi. He is a very near relative to our Senator, Robert J. Walker, being an uncle to his wife."

MARRIAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.—We learn that John Tyler, the President of the United States, was married yesterday in the Church of the Ascension, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, to Miss Gardiner, daughter of the late David Gardiner, Esq., of Southampton, L. I. The family and a few friends of the parties only being present at the ceremony. The bride, who is a young and beautiful girl of about 22 years of age, arrived at the church a little after one o'clock, in a carriage; the President also arrived in a carriage, drawn by four horses. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the fair bride stepped into the President's carriage and they drove to Cowan's splendid private Boarding House in Broadway, opposite Bond street.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—A calculation has been made in England, that the speed on an Atmospheric railway, will be fifty miles an hour, at a cost of five pence per mile—being double the velocity of the present railroads, at one third the cost. It is under consideration by a committee in the British House of Commons, to grant a charter for constructing an Atmospheric Line along the Corydon Railroad.

FROM NAUVOO.—We have a little later news from Illinois. Gov. Ford, as we published before, is at Carthage, and has sent a letter to Joe Smith, to treat with him, by sending some discreet persons with full powers. In the meantime he had ordered out the 4th brigade of Illinois Militia, and stationed a part at Warsaw and a part at Carthage. Arms in the arsenal at Alton were all ordered to Warsaw. The whole country was under arms, hot with rage, and "eager for the fight." Joe Smith has three or four thousand men in readiness—martial law is universal—hearts were unflinching.

The Missouri Reporter of Wednesday says:—"Nauvoo is said to be destitute of an adequate supply of provisions. An order for a large quantity of flour was sent to this city on Friday, and the steamer Osprey took up 250 bbls. Saturday was the day appointed for an advance upon the "Holy City." Hancock county is under martial law, one portion being controlled by the Mormons and the other portion by the anti-Mormons. No doubt many of the rumors from that neighborhood are highly exaggerated; but what the result of the excitement there may be, we cannot predict, although we are inclined to believe that there will be no serious conflict between the parties.

IMPORTANT.—Mexico, it seems from a late Spanish paper which has been received of late at New York by way of Havana, is determined to never assent to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which information, according to that paper, is from the highest authority. It says that Almonte is authorized in the most formal manner to contradict any assertion to the contrary. The date is May 30th, and the language was brought about on the knowledge of Mr. Thompson's mission to that country. So, if these braggadocia Spanish papers, which generally have more fire than brains, can be depended upon, there will be no annexation, either now or ever. This being the case, Texas will be obliged to renew the war, and beat up for troops to compel Mexico to acknowledge her independence. We should suppose that there could be some plan invented by the Texans to annoy Mexico in such a manner as to make her anxious for peace. She certainly has more shipping than Texas, why not men privateers and take her merchant ships? She has towns and places on her coast that the Texans, if they were daring and resolute, could burn. There are many ways the "Lone Star" men could make Mexico uneasy, and force their independence from her; but it is not our wish to interfere or advise in the matter, these speculations occurring as a matter of course, after reading the determined resistance to annexation by Mexico as stated above.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

From St. Louis.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Monday last:

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The river continues to rise, but we think we may announce that the flood has nearly reached the climax. From half past seven on Thursday, until half past seven on Friday it rose seventeen inches—from half past seven on Friday, until half past seven on Saturday, it rose eighteen inches—and from half past seven of Saturday, until half past seven of yesterday, the rise was only fourteen inches. The river is still rising at the present writing—9 P. M.—but so slowly that but little danger is to be apprehended. We think, and such is the opinion of the oldest and most experienced river men, that by the evening of to-day, it will be on a stand or subsiding. For the last three days the weather has been clear and dry, and the reports from the upper rivers favorable.

At present there is in the city of St. Louis, five hundred persons who have been driven from their homes by the flood. Nearly all the people of Brooklyn, Venice, Cahokia, the Six-Mile Prairie, and at the other points along the banks of the river are in this city. In the vicinity of Anderson's Mill, in the upper part of the city, there are upwards of 50 families, and more than 200 persons, many of whom are destitute, and all are without shelter, except such temporary covering as they have been able to erect. The Committee of Distribution, on visiting that quarter yesterday evening, found two married ladies in a condition which would call forth the sympathies of every mother; and yet they were unable to find vacant rooms in which to place them. They were both left in a barn, the only shelter the Committee could find. Many families have several sick in their number. All the relief which was in the power of the Committee was extended.

A great many houses (chiefly log) have passed this city. It is reported, (how truly we cannot say,) that one house, hauled to the shore at Carondelet, contained several dead bodies; but the effluvia, on opening the roof, the only means of entrance, was so great, that they were forced to send it adrift. A great many lives have been lost—a record of some of which we will give hereafter.

The reports from the rivers above were that the waters were falling. The distress everywhere was terrible.

The St. Louis papers appear to think there will be no further difficulty with the Mormons. Gov. Ford was at Warsaw, with a large number of men under arms. The Governor sent to Alton and got all the arms in the State Arsenal there. The "Holy Joe" and several of his outlaw associates, had become frightened and made their escape to Iowa. A day or two more will determine everything.—*Louisville Courier.*

OFF-HAND MARRIAGE.

An English merchant, resident at St. Petersburg, desired to marry a Russian Lady, which cannot be done without a special edict from the Emperor. He had given up all hopes, when, one evening, a friend happening to find the Emperor in good humor, represented the matter to him, and desired his permission. "Let Miss A. and Mr. B. be married immediately," was the order given by Nicholas. This Ukase was signed at 6 P. M.; by 10, it had passed through the officers of registry, whence, by 11 o'clock, it was in the hands of the synod, and by midnight the police were trotting the streets to put it in execution without delay. Mr. ——— was fast asleep, when a thundering rap at the door frightened him awake. Visions of the Knout and the like floated before his half awakened brain, when the barefaced soldiers burst into his chamber and ordered him to dress and follow. "In God's name what have I done?" he exclaimed, "where am I to go? Must I be dragged off at this time of night?" "We have a warrant for you, which must be executed immediately," said one of them; and he proceeded to read, "By the grace of God, the Autocrat of all the Russians, &c., orders the marriage of Mr. A. to Miss B. to be solemnized immediately, &c." "You see this admits of no delay," observed the officer, gravely. The astonished merchant was then hurried off to a priest, and thence in company with this functionary to the house of the lady, who was thundered up in the same way; and ere her eyes were fairly opened, or her dishabille half arranged, the twain were of one flesh. The clergyman attested the execution of the sentence, and abruptly departed with the officers, leaving the astonished couple to get over their confusion, consider what ought to be done next, and finish their broken slumbers at their leisure.

FROM NEW HELVETIA.—A letter has been received from New Helvetia, dated March 28th, 1844, which states that on the 6th of that month, Lieut. J. C. Fremont, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, arrived there from Oregon, in distress, received supplies, and left for the United States on the 25th, with a company of 25 men that accompanied him. Lieut. F. had left the Columbia with the intention of crossing to the head waters of the Arkansas, but found snows on the mountains, and suffered much. He was finally forced to strike for California, and thro' the aid of Thos. O. Larkin, U. S. Consul at Helvetia, on the Sacramento, he was enabled to start for home again, and may be expected before long.

SHOCKING INTELLIGENCE.

Joe and Hiram Smith are dead.—On the afternoon of June 27th, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, an armed multitude visited the jail at Carthage, Illinois, bore off the guard, and killed Joseph and Hiram Smith. Report says that 2 of Joe's associates were also killed. The Governor was absent, having gone to Nauvoo to secure the balance of the state arms.

[From the Quincy Herald.

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hiram, are as follow:

On yesterday, Governor Ford left Carthage, with about 120 soldiers, for the purpose of taking possession of the Nauvoo Legion and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assembling of the legion. About 2000 men with arms immediately responded to its call. These troops were put under command of Col. Simpleton, of Brown county, who accompanied Governor Ford to Nauvoo.

The Governor, finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., with a company of sixty men for the purpose of encamping about 7 miles from the city.

At about the same time that Governor Ford left Nauvoo, the prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage, under the following circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them:

Joe and Hiram were both confined in the debtor's room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and anti-Mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow-prisoners, it seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a *hundred balls* entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richard, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends. What took place after this, God only knows. The Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo, to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated, as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their town is in ashes.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order; Major Flood has ordered out the militia of this regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end.

The next news will be more terrible, we fear. Governor Ford may have been killed! perhaps others, both Mormon and anti-Mormon. We may also expect more news of the tragic death of the great Mormon impostor and associates.—

[Cin. Daily Com.

Cassius M. Clay.

The following are the closing paragraphs of a speech of Cassius M. Clay against the annexation of Texas to the United States, delivered in Lexington, Ky., May 13, 1844, in reply to Hon. Thomas F. Marshall. It is the only part of the speech which touches on the slave question. For soul stirring, thrilling, burning eloquence, we have seldom read anything excelling these paragraphs:

"The gentleman has not acted with his wonted magnanimity in alluding to slavery; he has already too many personal advantages over me to avail himself of any supposed unpopularity which may attach to me on account of my opinions upon this subject. I flatter myself that I am able to maintain my position, irrespective of any aid arising from this source; but if the time and occasion were suitable, I should not fear to meet the gentleman upon this broad ground. He has not allowed me to forget that we once stood upon the same principles; the letters of that gentleman to the Commonwealth in denunciation of slavery, have given him more reputation than all the other acts of his life summed up together. If we are now found moving in divergent paths, let the world say who has deserted the high way of right and enlightened patriotism.

I trust that I shall never shrink from the stern and unwilling duties which an elevated love of country shall impose upon me. I shall not at one time indulge in honied tones of philanthropy and a self sacrificing patriotism to please the ear of mankind, but when the day of action comes, by my weight and influence deny the sincerity of my purpose. I shall not undertake to denounce the gentleman, but I cannot forget the graphic description of the lamentable evils which he attributed to the introduction of slavery into the South, and his concluding 'curse on the tyrant hand that planted this dark plague spot upon her virgin bosom.' Let him render not to me, but to that God whose curse he has to-day denounced in an opposite direction, an account for his instrumentality in now attempting to plant this same 'damning curse' on the forty unborn millions of Texas. If slavery was denounced by God on Ham and his descendants, then the blacks are not the legitimate inheritors of the curse—for, from the beginning of the world til' the year 1442, Europe, at least, was free from negro slavery. Not till 1503 were blacks seen in America. If the curse of God in this respect rests upon any portion of mankind, then till within the last three centuries, it rested only upon the whites; for up to that period the larger portion of the slaves of the world were whites. But I scorn to repel such an argument better worthy of some cunning priest of the dark ages than creditable to a statesman of the nineteenth century. I have formed no such degrading idea of God, as this. My reason and observation teach me another lesson.

I look abroad over all harmonious and lovely nature, and conclude that God has willed the enjoyment of all animated beings, and that he has provided room enough for even the black to enjoy 'liberty and pursuit of happiness.'

There is no portion of history, that fills me with such feelings of solemn and despairing interest, as when the Athenians, indulging a most fatal indolence and self delusion appropriated those revenues which sustained her navy and made her illustrious in Greece, to theatrical amusements and idle shows, and denounced death upon any man who should dare to propose a law to restore them to the cause of the country and the re-establishment of the glory of her name. Though Philip surrounded her with armed battalions, and traitors infested her inmost sanctuaries, and gave the sanction of the betrayed Gods to the ruin of their country—the patriots of Athens looked on the impenetrable phalanx that was about to crush them to powder, and could not open their mouths to arouse their countrymen from their fatal security and apply the remedy that woud them to touch and to live.

I cannot, I will not, I dare not, submit to this morbid sensibility upon the subject of slavery, which strips us of our strength and delivers us up naked and defenceless into the hands of our enemies.

As a southern man, and in behalf of the South, I call upon the gentleman to know who has authorised him to place our safety upon such self destroying ground as he has assumed. What, because the North will not lend itself to this crusade against other nations, this fiendish propagandism—this forcible extension of slavery among a people, now declared by Mexico to be free and equal; shall we be told that the South will separate, and with Texas form a Southern Union? Has the Southern paradise wrought out by Mr. M'Duffie, in his late Senatorial speech so won upon the imagination and affections of the gentleman, that he is willing to take Leathean draught which will sink all identity with the illustrious dead and living of a once glorious Union, and to appear in this new elysium beyond the dark and damning styx which eternally surrounds it? Washington the just, the immortal, speaks to you to night in his farewell address—he warns you against the terms North and South—he bids you brand those as traitors to all time liberty who would produce disaffection between these States, and boldly bids you ever to remember that the palladium of your happiness and independence rests in the eternal union of the States. Who shall dare to counsel us to its dissolution? Have you counted the cost—have you looked consequences in the face—have you numbered the whites and the blacks of a Southern Republic—have you seen the indignant countenances of all christendom turned towards you—have you heard their voice?—These American repudiators of their just debts—violators of treaties, these men who have disturbed the world with the cry of liberty, and caused blood in the name of equality to flow in every field in Europe, and redden every sea that surrounds her, they are now the propogandists of slavery—and the red and black flag of war is raised in its perpetuation and extension.

What do you ask of the North? Have you the souls of men, and can you ask them to play the supple tools in any such mad schemes as this? I shall not say what they have borne from slavery—I would have them love us as brethren, not hate us as enemies—I would calm their rising spirits, not goad them on to madness and revenge. No. I will not say what the North have suffered from slavery. Yet I thank God that the spirit of freedom is not yet extinguished in their bosoms, nor Plymouth nor Lexington, nor Bunker Hill, nor Trenton, nor Plattsburgh, nor Erie forgotten. Had they said less than they have said, they had not been fit compatriots for Kentuckians. Here is the letter of that well known jurist, Chancellor Kent, and the speech of Albert Gallatin, the associate of Jefferson, at the New York meeting, men of other days, speaking as it were from the dead, they warn us to forbear—stand up, by 'the Union as it is.' Where is Webster and Everett, and Adams and Van Buren, and Seward, and Greeley, and Wright and Birney, and Morris, and Corwin, and Pierpont, and Longfellow, and the other leading minds in politics and literature? They tell us to stand 'by the Union as it is.' They say to us, 'we have forbore till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue—we must stop here our courtley complacency will carry us no further—we cannot join in misfortune and disgrace.' The question is no longer whether we have any thing to do with slavery in the States now existent, but we shall anew, become participes criminis; it is not, with Texas and a Slaveholding Senate, whether we assent to slavery, but whether we ourselves shall be slaves! The cry of other days come back upon slumbering memories, 'Americans, liberty or slavery.' This shall yet swallow up the murmurings of party—no more the name Democrat and Whig shall be heard among us—Federalists, Jeffersonians, Abolitionists, Nulifiers, and all other designations, shall merged into a single designation,—on one side 'slavery, Texas and disunion,' on the other, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable." That has not yet come; but in the language of Adams, if come it must, I say 'let it come.' Yes, I take up the language of the gentleman, (Mr. Marshall,) and repeat, 'let it come—let it come.'

I do not fear to trust the gallant sons of the wild and untrammelled forest to choose my banner, and if my country calls me to the fight it must be where virtue shall wreathe the crown of triumph for the living, and glory consecrate the memory of the dead."

A family named 'Snooks,' has lately emigrated to Oregon. When last heard from they had an addition to their family, and they named it "Oregon Snooks." What a name! "Snooks!" O-rig-on Snooks! Fame would blush at that title, even beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The Spirit of God, though always at hand, and watching with affectionate interest the progress and movements of the immortal soul, and ever ready to step in and assert his own authority and dominion, and the power of saving grace must yet be sought for and invited, and with sincerity entreated.—*Bloomfield.*

For the Tribune.

Enigma Solved.

Mr. Editor:—The "political enigma" comprised of 21 letters, and published in the last Tribune, I found at the first glance to be the name of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. Permit me to offer the following:

I am composed of sixteen letters.

My 1st and 6th are the initials of the name of a Senator now in Congress.

My 2, 3 and 4th denotes probability of speedy death.

My 16, 9, 5, 10, 9, a majestic river of France.

My 16, 15, 14, 8, 13, is an expression, gentlemen sometimes tremble when they hear.

My 7, 6, 10, was first placed in the garden of Eden, and of which it is said Eve loved better than all else.

My 8, 9, 10, is the name of a fowl mentioned by most natural historians.

My 13, 12, 11, is often seen in the cheeks of rodest girls.

My 10, 9, 4, 14, 15, 16, a British Admiral who lost an arm in active service.

My whole is the name of a very witty gentleman of the present age.

As some of your numerous readers are fond of amusing themselves with the invention and solving of "puzzles," you will doubtless readily find an answer to the above. W.

Columbus, June 24, 1844.

DIED,

At the residence of her son, (Joel Buttles, Esq.) on Sunday, June 30, Mrs. SARAH HAWLEY, aged 84 years. Long a worthy member of the M. E. Church.

In this city, on the 29th, Miss CORNELIA PRESTON, aged 16 years.

DIED—At Cincinnati, on 25th of June, MICAJAH T. WILLIAMS, formerly President of the Life Insurance and Trust Company.

COL. P. H. OLMSTED,

The many years which you devoted to the interest of the public, as editor and publisher of a useful paper in our county, as well as your devotion to the interest of your constituents and the public at large, when a representative in the legislative halls, bring the people of this county under many obligations to you, and they feel it their duty to manifest their good feeling by placing you in the councils of the State, the coming winter. Not alone do the people wish to pay you a due respect, but they believe, no one at the present moment, is better calculated to advance the interest of this constituency than yourself. We are actuated by the double motive of performing a duty and asking a favor. Will you, sir, consent to be a candidate to represent the counties of Franklin and Madison in the next general assembly? By your compliance with our request, you will confer a favor on a large number of

VOTERS.

Franklin county, June 8, 1844.

BOTANIC MEDICINE.

Kept constantly on hand, a good assortment of Botanic Medicines. A fresh article of Blackberry Syrup, for Summer Complaint, or Diarea. Howard's Books at Reduced prices, and Dr. R. H. Ayers Asthmatical Medicine.

H. HOWARD.

Corner of High and Friend St., Columbus.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. VAIL, No. 32 Cortland Street in the City of New York, keeps an excellent House for trancient boarders who wish a comfortable residence either by the day or week. It is situated on the street at the foot of which passengers land from the Philadelphia cars, & from the Boston and Albany Boats, being in the immediate vicinity of business. Her charges are moderate, and we have reason to know that she keeps a good house.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber living in Brown Township, Franklin County on the 8d day of June inst. a small bay horse, with a star in the forehead, a white spot on his nose, both hind feet white, with collar marks, with a lump on his back caused by a saddle. Any person taking up said horse, and giving information by letter to me through the Post Office of the city of Columbus, will be liberally rewarded.

June 18, 1844. ISAAC W. DANISON

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sal [illegible]

November 18, 1843. 30

TRE[illegible]

South end of High [illegible]

WM. BROWN

COLUMBUS, OHI

Attention—Company!!

THERE will be offered at private sale a larg and convenient 2 story dwelling house a lot, situated on High st., one door north of the Franklin House All the necessary informati in regard to it will be given by applying to

MRS. ANN FLANNIGAN,

On the Premises.

Columbus, June 11, 1844. 3t

I. D. POUNDS

GUNSMITH,

(AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Columbus, April 16th, 1844

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by

JAMES BUCKWERT.

columbus, May 6.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmiths shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st. Columbus, May 7.—3m

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lettering, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan: 1844—39-tf

AMERICAN LABORER.—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30.

Dr. Rosnebaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the urine of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

March 2,

H. THOMPSON,

[illegible]

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞ Office hours from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention o the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, fine than the gold commonly used, which from its grea strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plate a greater strength and freedom from metallic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 16, 1843.

OHIO STATETRIBUNE.

W. THRALL, Editor.

The undersigned propose to publish at Columbus, Ohio, a Semi-weekly Journal under the above name, to be devoted to Politics, Literature and General News. In the Literary Department, they will endeavor to make their paper a complete FAMILY NEWSPAPER, of substantial material, calculated to promote a like the moral, social, and intellectual character of its readers. In its political aspect, they will aim to supply the Whigs of Ohio with a a terse, manly, and vigorous expositer of their principles, and an efficient advocate of their measures. They wish more particularly to furnish a new and spirited auxiliary to the common cause for the impending Presidential Campaign.

TERMS.

For the Semi-Weekly Tribune,		per annum	$3,
do.	do.	Six months,	1,
For the Weekly	do.	per annum,	2,
do.	do.	Six months,	1,0

☞ Payments must invariably in advance.

June 1844.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The proprietors will furnish the Weekly Tribune to Clubs throughout the State, and individual subscribers, until the first of November, of the present year, at the following low rates.

For a single copy, 75 cents.

Clubs of 10 or more 50 cents.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Cabin and [illegible]

OHIO [illegible]

'OUR CO[illegible]

THEO.

MOR[illegible]

LOCOFOCO SENTIMENTS.

[illegible] the Bald Eagle rises with expanded [illegible] of the star spangled [illegible] of three years again [illegible] IN ITS CRIB IN NEST [illegible] CABIN. [illegible]

FARMERS' [illegible] BY LIQUOR [illegible] with a [illegible] NAILS to kindle a fire [illegible] the floor upon the alter of every LOG CABIN and light up a flame on every stump. [Amos Kendall.

"The RABBLE actually "gloried in their shame," as they reeled from the cider barrel to the log cabin to lie down on coon skins! [Rev. Jos. A. Thake, (Locofoco Abolition editor.)

FARMERS' CONVENTION IN '44.

"The condition of the State house after the Federal Whigs had got through their convention, plainly shows the state they must have been in. Not only the desks and tables, but railings and window seats, and every place which the whigs could mount to make themselves conspicuous, are ground off and indented with the *HOB NAILS AND MUD* with which *THEY WERE SHOD*." [State (Ia.) Sentinel.

WHIG SENTIMENTS.

"Freedom was cradled in the rude dwellings of our ancestry, and the blood of those who made their beds in *LOG CABINS* and who broke bread there, has handed its institutions to us. And whenever and wherever—if again the crisis call—hostile invasion shall rally us to the standard of our country, it will be from the *LOG CABINS* of the land that the power will go forth to challenge and repel it! God in his mercy long preserve to us and to our descendants that abode of the eagle! [Whig Rifle.

It was the vaunting remark of a British Lord in the Halls of Parliament that the adoption of a certain course of Tariff policy towards America would render us so dependent upon her for our necessaries that—"*America could not even manufacture A HOB NAIL without the permission of Great Britain!*"

In that sneer (see above,) there is that which brings the blood to honest cheeks; which revives the flouts of the nabob British Parliament, and nerves the resolution of American hearts.

"Hob-nails and mud" were applied to the yeomanry of the country as terms of *contempt and ridicule*. We accept them as terms of HONOR!—*S.*

From Graham's Magazine.

POOR GENEVIEVE.

A GOOD TALE.

BY JAMES K. PAULDING.

Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, a gentleman, distinguished as a scholar, a wit, and a politician, who stood high in the walks of literature, and had risen to the most dignified offices by his talents and worth, was proceeding up the Mississippi in one of the first boats that ever plied on the bosom of that mighty stream. He was a self-made and self-sustained man, somewhat past the period of blooming youth; but his person was striking, his countenance very intellectual, and his voice exceedingly melodious, and his eyes capable of discoursing most eloquent music.

During the course of the voyage, he became gradually indisposed, and finally so ill that, at his own request he was put ashore at a little old French village, between the mouth of the Ohio and St. Louis, whose size bears no proportion its age. The agitation of removal, and the heat of a summer day, so aggravated his disease, which was bilious fever, that he became partially delirious, and, being without a servant, might have fared but indifferently, a stranger in a strange place, had not an elderly lady, who happened to be looking out at a neighboring window, been charitable enough to have him conducted, or rather carried to her house, where he was placed in bed and immediately attended by a physician, who administered to him successfully.

His returning consciousness disclosed to him the form of one of those ministering angels called woman, sitting at his bedside. The sick traveler at first took it for a vagary of his brain, but, at length recognized a female, with a cap such as French attendants generally wear, a [illegible] gown, and a black silk apron, with a [illegible], gentle and expressive face, apparently wearing the impression of deep solicitude.—Perceiving him to be awake, she enquired in a voice of exquisite melody, if he wanted any [illegible]. Instead of answering the question, the sick man, whom I shall call Hartland, that was not his real name, asked two or three times, in a low, feeble tone,

'Where am I—and who are you?'

'You are in St. ——, and I am poor Genevieve, your servant—can I do any thing for you?'

O, a nurse they have provided for me, thought Hartland; I shall therefore stand on no ceremony with her. 'My good girl, I will thank you for a glass of something to quench my thirst: I am burning up, I believe.'

Genevieve took his hand, and after holding it a little while, laid it down softly on the bed, saying, as if to herself, 'It does, indeed burn like fire.' The touch of her hand was so soft that Hartland could tell that she pitied him with all her heart. At this moment the physician came, and our traveler recognized in him an old acquaintance, and a very eminent man in his profession. He felt grateful at having so gentle a nurse, and so able a physician. Yet his recovery was so slow, that it did no great credit to either nurse or doctor, for it was near [illegible] six weeks before his fever was fairly broken.

During that time he relapsed more than once, and there were periods when all, and himself, among the rest, despaired of his recovery. More than once he thought he saw Genevieve wiping tears from her eyes, as he awakened from his miserable intervals of partial oblivion; but he ended in being convinced that it was a mistake, since what was he to her or she to him. Genevieve had said that she was his nurse 'Poor Genevieve;' Still his soul could not resist the sacred impulse of gratitude, and he promised before his Maker that, whether he lived or died, he would make her ample amends. At length he became convalescent, and in proportion as he recovered, [illegible] marvel the [illegible] and gentle [illegible] are [illegible] of Genevieve. 'I suppose her mouth is up,' thought he, 'and she is waiting to be engaged for another.' Still Genevieve came sometimes, though not so often as before. ...... At first he was puzzled, next interested, and finally there stole into his heart one of the softest of all possible feelings for Genevieve, compounded of full grown gratitude and new born love.

One day, when the doctor was in, Hartland inquired where was, how he came there, &c. and hinting, at the same time, that he presumed it was the doctor that interposed in his behalf.

'You are mistaken,' replied his friend, 'I knew nothing of your situation till I found you here.'

'Indeed!—and how came I here?'

'I will tell you, for you ought to know, in order to return thanks in the proper place. You are in the house of Mademoiselle de F——, a young lady of French extraction, a great heiress, of lands, mines, and what not, extending no one knows where, and withal, a most beautiful, amiable and accomplished woman. She is a ward of mine, or rather was, for she is of age now, and might have married long ago, but for a single scruple which she encourages at the risk of passing the remainder of her life in single blessedness.'

'Ah!' rejoined Hartland, who found himself not a little interested about the heiress; 'ah, and what may this scruple be?'

'She imagines, or rather fears, it is her great possessions that attracts so many admirers: and faith, notwithstanding her accomplishments and beauty, she may be right.—She once told me that she never saw but one man toward whom she felt almost irresistibly attracted, and he treated her as though she was nobody.'

'I should like to see her,' answered Hartland, 'for, independent of the obligations I owe her, she must be something of a curiosity. Such humility is not often coupled with wealth, beauty and accomplishments. But you have not yet told me how I came to be here.'

'You were seen by a good old aunt who resides with the young lady, and who happened to be looking out of the window as you were landed, in a partial state of delirium. She apprised Mademoselle de F— of the circumstance, who immediately gave directions to have you brought here.'

'Upon my word, I owe her obligations that I can never repay.'

'That is more than you know,' said the doctor, smiling.

'I should however, at least, like to thank her. Where does she hide herself? How happens it I have never by any chance seen, or heard her voice? and when will she permit me to express my gratitude?'

'It would not be etiquette for a young lady to visit a young single gentleman, like you, in his bed chamber. But, in a few days, I shall let you out of the cage, and then you will see her. Take care of yourself: the citadel is inviting, but will cost a long siege, and perhaps not surrender at last.'

'But, doctor, now I think of it, who is the gentle, kind, attentive nurse, to whom, I verily believe—meaning no reflection on your skill—I am indebted for my recovery. I owe her much, and you must put me in some way of expressing my obligations.'

'She is paid for her attendance,' replied the doctor, carelessly, 'and will accept nothing from you, except what you will not, perhaps, be willing to bestow on her.'

'What do you mean by that, doctor?'

'Nothing,' replied the doctor with a smile.

Hartland fell into a reverie. But what could the doctor mean by his mischievous smiles, and equivocal phrase of 'she will accept nothing from you, but what perhaps you will not be willing to bestow on her?' Hartland could make nothing of this, and became buried in perplexity of thought, from which he was roused by the steps of Genevieve, who entered the room with slow timidity, and asked in trembling accents, after his health.

'I am quite well, dear Genevieve, thanks to your blessed kindness, which I can never repay.'

'My wages are already paid,' said she, with [illegible] simplicity, 'and now that you are quite recovered, I am going away. I came to bid you farewell, to express my wishes for your happiness, and to ask the [illegible] to remember poor Genevieve.'

There was something exquisitely touching in her voice, her look, and the dewy [illegible] of her eyes, as she pronounced these words, which entered the very soul of Hartland.

'Genevieve,' said he, 'sit down by me, and hear what I am going to say. Nay, I insist upon your being seated, for you have much to hear, and it does not become one who owes his life to you to be seated while you are standing.'

'It does not become one like me to be seated in the presence of one like you,' said Genevieve in a low and thrilling voice of deep humility, as Hartland, with respectful violence, compelled her to place herself by his side on the sofa.

'Genevieve,' said he, 'you have saved my life; is there any wish of your heart ungratified, anything within the power of man to do that will contribute to your happiness, or that of any one dear to you? If there is, I here pledge the soul which was bestowed on me by my Maker, and the life which you have preserved, to do what man can do to repay, as far as possible, obligations that never can be cancelled. Tell me, Genevieve—dear Genevieve!—for you are very dear to me—tell me in what way I can prove to you I am not ungrateful. Do not leave me with a load of obligation on my heart that will weigh me down to the earth with a sense of absolute degradation. My life will be comparatively worthless, unless you permit me to consecrate it to your happiness.'

'To my happiness!' reiterated the trembling girl. 'My happiness does not depend on wealth or benefits. I can accept nothing from you except—except your kind remembrance. I am paid my wages, and my object was simply what [illegible]. I came to bid farewell, and wish you [illegible]

[illegible]

'Genevieve, you do not, or will not comprehend me. I love you, *sincerely, tenderly, faithfully.*'

'And you prove it by thus insulting me.'

'Insulting you, Genevieve! Do you take me for such a wretch? Is such a declaration insulting?'

'From one like you to one like me, it is more than insulting—it is degrading to one, dishonorable in the other. But it is time that I should go, if I wish to preserve, as a source of gratification, the remembrance of having humbly administered to the wants of one who repaid by wishing to degrade me.'

Again she made an effort to leave him, but Hartland detained her.

'In the name of Heaven, what do you mean, Genevieve?—Is the proffer of a sincere and ardent love from an honest man to a virtuous woman, insult and degradation? Is the devotion of a true heart, that I would tear from my bosom if I thought it capable of deceiving or betraying one who has has filled it to overflowing with gratitude, insult and degradation? Tell me—tell me, Genevieve,' added he, 'what you think and what you fear?'

'Are you not the great orator, statesman, author? Is not your name on every tongue, your words in every mouth? Do you not stand high among the highest of your country, and may you not aspire to be still higher? and am I not a menial without wealth, name, or family to render me worthy of sharing your honors? No, sir—I understand you but too well. You would—you would—' she burst into tears and could proceed no further.

'I would make you my wife,' cried Hartland, with a tone and expression that could not be mistaken. 'My dear wife, to live with me and be my love forever.'

'What, poor Genevieve!' almost shrieked she. 'Me—your nurse—your servant—your!'

'Preserver!' interrupted Hartland. 'Yes, I would ensure the happiness of my future life, by sharing it with one who, in her humble occupation, has proved to me that neither grace, nor dignity, virtue and refinement, is confined to any situation of life, or dependent on wealth and splendor. Will you consent to trust your happiness with me? Will you be mine forever?'

"Are you really in earnest?" faltered she, with tears and trembling. "What poor Genevive!"

"Poor Genevive!—are you not rich in virtue grace, and beauty, and is not such a heart and mind as yours worth all the wide lands and rich mines of your mistress, whom I am yet to see and thank for her kindness? Yes, 'Poor Genevive,' I am in earnest—serious and solemn as a man can be at the moment when the happiness of his life hangs on the decision of a moment."

Genevieve wept as she reclined on his shoulder for a few moments, then started away before he was aware of her intention; and turning toward him as she retired through the door a face full of inexpressible tenderness, exclaimed—

"You shall see me again, and receive my answer."

Hartland did not know exactly what to make of all this. But he had felt the heart of Genevieve throb against his side, and seen her parting look. Neither could be mistaken, and he remained in the happy anticipation that all would end as he wished. From this, in the lapse of some hour or two, he was roused by the entrance of Genevieve in her bonnet and cloak, who delivered a message from Mademoiselle de F—, purporting that she desired to see him, if he felt himself strong enough [illegible].

Hartland sought to detain her a moment, for the answer she had promised. But she only replied, with a look and accent he could not comprehend,

'You will receive it soon from my mistress.'

'Pshaw!' exclaimed he, in a pet; 'what care I for your mistress?'

'But you must care for her, and love her too, for she is far more worthy of your heart, than poor Genevieve.'

'If I do, may my—'

'Hush! do not swear, lest you should forswear yourself the next minute. Remember what I say.—In less than a quarter of an hour you will forsake poor Genevieve. You will not acknowledge your love for me in the presence of my mistress.'

'Come!' cried Hartland, seizing her hand, 'lead me at once to your mistress, and put me to the test.'

Genevieve did not reply, but led him into a spacious apartment whose windows, reaching to the floor, opened on a terrace [illegible] little river that skirted a green [illegible] wound its way to eternal oblivion in the bosom of the great father of waters. No one was there to receive him, and Genevieve immediately left the room, merely saying—

'I will tell my mistress you are here.'

He remained a few minutes, looking out on the scene before him, but unconscious of its loveliness, when he was roused by the opening of a door, and, turning round, perceived a female advancing with [illegible] steps and head inclining toward the earth. Her face was entirely hid by a thick, black veil, which descended below her waist, and presented the contour of her figure from being seen.

Hartland advanced to pay his compliments and express his acknowledgments, which he did with his usual grace and fluency. But the lady made no reply, and for a few moments seemed greatly agitated. At length she slowly put aside her veil, and at once disclosed the face of Genevieve, glowing with blushes of modest apprehensive delicacy, her eyes cast down, and her bosom swelling with emotion. In an instant he comprehended all.

'Genevieve!' he exclaimed; 'is it possible?'

'Yes,' answered the well remembered, persuasive gentle voice which had so often soothed his pains, and quieted his impatience in the hours of sickness. 'Yes, once poor Genevieve, your nurse—now rich and happy Genevieve, for now she has found in the man she would have selected from all the world, one who loves her for herself alone. Hartland, dear Hartland, will you forgive me? It is the last time I will ever deceive you.'

Hartland was not obdurate, and the forgiveness was accorded by folding Genevieve in his arms, and imprinting on her lips the first, sweetest kiss of love.

'How can I ever repay you for your gentle cares and noble generosity to a stranger [illegible]?'

'By always remembering and loving your Genevieve. But you are not so much a stranger as you think. No one in this wide land is ignorant of your name; but I—I am old acquaintance.'

'You, Genevieve!'

'Yes. I see I must humble my vanity by introducing myself to your notice. Do you remember traveling North, about ten years ago, and accidentally falling in company with the family of Mr. M——, a Creole gentleman, consisting of his wife and his niece—a little girl scarcely eleven, and very small for that age?' 'Yes.'—'Well, I was that little girl; but you know it is the fashion among us to consider tiny women like me not as angels, but nobodies. I was not named to you, nor do I know that you ever heard me called by any name but Jenny. At all events, you took no other notice of me than sometimes to pat my head in passing; and once—I shall never forget it—you stooped down and gave me a kiss, in sport. I had often heard you spoken of in terms that called forth my admiration, and that kiss was never forgotten. You don't know how early the flower begins to bud in our Spring. We parted: you to forget, I to remember you forever. I knew you the moment you were brought hither; and now you have my history. This humble person, and all that I inherit, is yours; and, be assured, I will forgive your infidelity should you forsake your humble nurse, poor Genevieve, for her mistress.'

'Forsake poor Genevieve!' cried Hartland. 'When I do, may my tongue become mute, and my mind a desert! No! dearest girl, I must be without memory and without gratitude when I forget her who hovered, and watched, and sometimes wept,—was it not so, sweet Genevieve!—over the dark days and nights of my pain and weakness, and whom I more than once imagined I must have known in some previous state of existence, for I could not at times divest myself of the impression that I had somewhere seen you before. No, my beloved, should you ever, in our journey through life, perceive, or fancy you perceive, any diminution of my love, you have only to dress and look as you did at my bedside, and become poor Genevieve again, to retrieve my heart once more and forever.'

'Ah, me!' she exclaimed, 'I see I must make up my mind to always having a formidable rival. But I will try to reconcile myself to the calamity, and be content to share your heart with poor Genevieve.'

Just at this moment, the doctor came in, and, seeing how matters stood, at the first glance, began good humoredly to banter his friend.

"Well, Hartland, the mystery is disclosed, I perceive. You first fell in love with the nurse, and have deserted her for the mistress. The exchange is very sensible, judicious, and prudent."

'It is no exchange, doctor. She shall always be poor Genevieve to me—the object of my unchanging love, and eternal gratitude.'

Genevieve and Hartland still survive. The former has never had any cause to regret her experiment on the disinterestedness of mankind; and the latter, while steadily pursuing a lofty career of honorable ambition, blesses the hour when he yielded to the dictates of love and gratitude.

GODEY'S

Lady's Book For '44

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the

DRAWING-ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, [illegible]

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 15 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premium be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	20 00

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale 20 Kegs F.F.F.G.

Rifle powder,

[illegible]

[illegible] & BROWN.

June 14.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the Tribune Office

OUR NEW VOLUME.

Most Magnificent Premiums!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

On the 16th of March, 1844, commenced the fourteenth volume of the Universal Family Newspaper, THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, the Proprietors of which, confidently relying upon the uprightness, judiciousness, and independence of its course, ever since it came into their possession, as ample guarantee for the future, offer the following unequalled Premiums and Inducements to Clubs.

POST MASTERS, AGENTS AND OTHERS.

PREMIUMS.

For one hundred new subscribers to the 14th volume with the subscription price, ($2 each,) in advance, we will give as a Premium a complete copy of AUDABON'S GREAT WORK—THE BIRDS OF AMERICA!! (Selling price, $100,) [Library or Literary Societies, may easily obtain this great Premium for their Institutions.]

For fifteen new names, with $2 each, a copy of HARPER'S MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED PICTORIAL BIBLE, with sixteen hundred engravings!

For ten new names, with $2 each, a copy of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY, an invaluable work of 1600 pages.

For eight new names, and $2 each, a copy of THIERS' GREAT HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, or SCOTT'S NOVELS entire.

For $10, ten copies of the Courier will be sent one year, and a copy of THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 1100 pages of invaluable knowledge for Farmers, innumerable explanatory cuts, &c. &c., or a copy of SPARKS' LIFE OF WASHINGTON, with 14 plates.

☞ All these works are in a form to send by by mail.

Postmasters are allowed by law to frank orders and money for Newspapers

CLUBS AND CLUBBING!

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new or old subscribers, not in arrears, we offer the following

Extraordinary Inducements.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, one year,	10
Twelve, " " " "	15
Seventeen, " " " "	20
Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's the Ladies' National Magazine, or the Lady's Magazine, (Miss Leslie's,)	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and two copies of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, or either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, one of Godey's Lady's Book or Graham's Magazine, and one of either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other Family Journal, at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE

GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE

It is proposed to publish semi-monthly and monthly, a Magazine of the above title, as soon as patronage will warrant. It shall be printed on fine paper, with good type, be neatly covered, and each semi-monthly number shall contain twenty-four large double column, octavo pages, the monthly forty-eight; making an annual volume of 624 pages.

The character of the proposed publication can be known from the following arrangement, which shall be strictly pursued, to-wit:—

Part I.—Department for History.
Part II.—Department for Literature.
Part III.—Department for Philosophy.
Part IV.—Department for Biography.
Part V.—Department for Education.
Part VI.—Department for Miscellany.

TERMS:—Invariably in Advance.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.50
Twenty copies to one Post Office, each per annum,	[illegible]
Forty copies to one Postoffice, each per annum,	1.00

MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.25
Twenty to one Post Office, each, per annum,	1.00

It is expected that the unequalled liberality of these terms will induce the formation of clubs in almost every town. This reduced price is offered to clubs who receive the work by mail. A large circulation will be necessary to defray expenses and feed the editor.

As this is the commencement of the work, none are asked to pay money who fear they may lose it. Let such send in their names, free of postage, and pay after they are satisfied they will not be shaved.

N. B. Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for periodicals.

Editors who may be friendly to a western Magazine of this character, are respectfully requested to publish this prospectus. It is with reluctance that so much is asked from the liberality of others. S. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, May 1844.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The TRIBUNE is also published SEMI-WEEKLY, for THREE DOLLARS per year, payable in advance.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1844. No. 25

FARMER'S STRAIGHT-OUT TICKET.

Tariff and Home Market.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW-YORK.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren. | PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga.

Congressional.

Dist. 1 Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2 William Bebb, of Butler;
3 Aaron Harlan, of Greene;
4 Sampson Mason, of Clark;
5 David J. Cory, of Henry;
6 Josiah Scott, of Crawford;
7 Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont;
8 David Adams, of Ross;
9 Joseph Olds, of Pickaway;
10 Daniel S. Norton, of Knox;
11 Washington W. Conckling, of Marion;
12 Samuel R. Holcomb, of Gallia;
13 Harlow Chapin, of Washington;
14 John Crooks, of Guernsey;
15 Samuel W. Bostwick, of Harrison;
16 William R. Sapp, of Holmes;
17 John W. Gill, of Jefferson;
18 Cyrus Spink, of Wayne;
19 Jacob H. Baldwin, of Trumbull;
20 William L. Perkins, of Lake;
21 John Fuller, of Erie.

Declaration of Democratic Principles adopted at the Whig National Convention, May 2, 1844.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed up as comprising: a well regulated national currency—a Tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands—a single term for the Presidency—reform of Executive usurpations—and generally, such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practicable efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

Private Character of Mr. Clay.

Nothing can exceed the malice and venom and mendacity with which the Locofoco papers and the Locofoco stump speakers, throughout the country, have for months been assailing, and are still assailing, the private character of him, who is the pride and glory of Kentucky, and the pride and glory of the nation, the illustrious Henry Clay. The enemies of the unrivalled Statesman, appalled by the popularity of his public measures, and maddened by the brilliancy of his political career, think to destroy him by following him into private life, and lying away his personal character, without remorse or shame.

We have thought, for some time, of replying to the many base and infamous calumniators of Mr. Clay's private character, but we are happy to find the work done to our hands, better, and [illegible], than we could do it, by our friends of the Lexington Observer. We publish, to-day, their able, eloquent, and most triumphant vindication of the distinguished neighbor. It comes from the right quarter, from the great Kentuckian's own neighborhood, from a vicinity where he is daily seen in all his "out goings and in comings," and where all his transactions with his fellow men are seen and known and understood. We hazard nothing in saying that there is not a man in this nation, or in any nation, whether statesman, patriot or warrior, who enjoys in a more eminent degree, than the immortal citizen of Ashland, the love, the admiration, and reverence of his own immediate fellow citizens.—*Lou. Jour.*

From the Lexington (Ky) Observer.

MR. CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

There is no example in the records of detraction and calumny, of such persevering, rancorous and malignant attacks, as those which have been constantly directed towards Mr. Clay, during the last twenty years. They arose out of the fact that he did not deem it his duty, acting either upon his own judgment, or in conformity with the wishes of his constituents whom he represented in the House of Representatives, to cast a vote for Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. His assailants including the old General himself, seem resolved to persist in these attacks, during the General's life. Nor are they confined to his public character and conduct; but, with a fiendish spirit, watching and pursuing him whenever he goes, in retirement and in private and social intercourse, his unguarded expressions, his habits, and all his movements are seized for purposes of misrepresentation and malevolent abuse. It is not now our intention to deal with the revived calumny of bargain, &c., so often denied, disapproved and triumphantly refuted. We would as soon handle a putrid carcass. During the canvass in Tennessee, last year, Mr. Polk, on several occasions, attempted to use that stale charge; but it was met, and repelled with such indignant spirit, by his able, eloquent and intrepid competitor, (Governor Jones,) that he was entirely silenced, and we hardly imagine will ever again attempt to propogate such a calumny in the gallant and patriotic State of Tennessee.

But our present object relates to Mr. Clay's private conduct and character, so indecently attempted by his enemies to be exposed to the gaze of the world. Being his neighbor, having known him all our lives, and having received from those who are older than we are, full information about him, prior to the commencement of our own knowledge of him, we can speak of him, as witnesses who know, and believe the truth of that to which they testify.

Forty one years ago, Mr. Clay, without his knowledge, was brought forward by his friends, and elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. From that day to this, there is no office of trust or honor, within the gift of the people of Lexington or Fayette county, that they could not have readily bestowed on him, if he desired it. And after he became known as he did, to the whole State by his professional fame, and his services in the Legislature, there is no office at the disposal of either the people, or the Legislature of Kentucky, which he might have sought, that would not have been readily conferred on him. He never lost a popular election when he was a candidate. The attachment of the people of Kentucky to Mr. Clay has not been one of cold personal respect, or mere admiration of his talents; but it has been warm, constant and enthusiastic. They have borne towards him the affection of a friend and brother and father.

There is not a more moral and enlightened community in the world to the extent of the population, than that of the city of Lexington and Fayette county. Is it possible to believe that Mr. Clay, if he were the immoral, dissolute, and debauched character which his bitter and malignant enemies represent him, could have lived in the midst of such a community, for nearly fifty years, and enjoyed throughout that whole time, in an unexampled degree, its constant friendship and confidence? This confidence has been displayed in every variety of form. No man has ever been more attentive and punctual in his private engagements than Mr. Clay. He has suffered sometimes as others have suffered, by responsibilities for his friends. He is not rich; his public service has prevented him from becoming wealthy; but no man could ever reproach him for violation of any pecuniary obligation or promise. Accordingly his credit has always stood, as it yet stands, at the highest point of elevation. And, by the way, we may remark, that millions of dollars passed through his hands, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State, and the tongue of malice has never dared to charge him with the misapplication of a single dollar. On one occasion, after settling his account, as Speaker, at the Treasury, which he invariably did upon the termination of every session, it appeared that there stood to the credit in the bank where he transacted his business, a sum of fifty thousand dollars. He stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that there must be some mistake, but he was confidently assured that there was none. He said that he was equally confident that he had no such money, and requested a further and more careful examination, upon which the fact was discovered that the Treasurer had neglected to charge him with a warrant of fifty thousand dollars. How admirably does this honorable and upright course contrast with the peculation, frauds and delinquency which have characterised the conduct of so many public servants during the last fifteen years! Perhaps no man ever lived who has been so often appointed an executor of deceased persons as Mr. Clay has been, and that by persons in various conditions in life; and such has been the confidence reposed in his judgment, honor, probity and capacity for business, that the testators who appointed him almost always dispensed with the surety which, without such dispensation, the law exacts.

He has been charged with being addicted to gambling, and foul and opprobrious epithets have been applied to him. Mr. Clay, at no period of his life, ever so far forgot the respect due to him self, as to associate with professional gamblers, or attend their public tables. *For upwards of thirty years he has played at no game of hazard whatever.* When fatigued and oppressed by care and business, if he has sought any recreation, it has been at chess, or whist, which of late years he more rarely than ever indulges in. He has resided a period of upwards of thirty-five years at Ashland, and we have it from the most undoubted sources, that a game of cards was never played, and a pack of cards was never in his house, with his knowledge.

He has the highest respect and greatest deference for religion and its ministers; and we believe there is not a clergyman who knows him, that does not cherish towards him cordial esteem and regard. On the memorable occasion last fall, of the great discussion between the Rev. Messrs Campbell and Rice, Mr. Clay, by common consent, was selected to preside at the public meeting. He has contributed with as much liberality as he could, to the building, we believe, of every church, or house of divine worship, that has been erected during his abode in or near Lexington. Of which there have been many. He has always held a pew in the Episcopal church in this city, of which his lady is a communicant, and he generally attends divine service when at home. No man in the community displays more public spirit, or is more ready to second and succor all objects of public improvement and enterprise. As a farmer, he is conspicuous in all the departments of his vocation, but especially in the improvement of the breeds of all domestic animals. Nor is there any one whose heart is more afflicted by cases of affliction and misfortune, or whose purse is more open to relieve the distressed.

Such is the individual upon whose head bitter, malignant, and vindictive enemies are constantly pouring out torrents of vile abuse and calumny. But to use his own emphatic language, "truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain." The universal shouts of his countrymen have already proclaimed, in tones of thunder, his innocence and his vindication; and if it shall please God to spare his valuable life, a glorious triumph awaits him in November next, as honorable to their hearts as it is justly merited by long, faithful and signal services to his country.

Political Eccaleobion, or the mode of hatching out lies.

If our readers have never seen the practical operation of the famous Egyptian wonder, they can see the whole method beautifully illustrated, by taking an occasional peep at the columns of a Locofoco newspaper the present season. Here is an example which we take from a summerset periodical in Montgomery county, called the "Miamian." It exhibits the process from the yellow embryo to the development of the pin feathers, when the creature first rushes forth, filthy as a carion, and ugly as a poke.

A gentleman living in this city who formerly resided in Lexington, Ky., says:—One of Mr. Clay's friends who believed him to be the greatest man living remarked—"that Mr. Clay had made one of the d——st best speeches he ever heard in his life, when he (Mr. Clay,) was so drunk, that he had to lean against the pillar of the Court House while he was delivering it." Great man, that Mr. Clay.

Keep it before the South and North,

That while a member of the House of Representatives, James K. Polk VOTED AGAINST the celebrated Mercer Resolution, proposing a union with other nations for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; thereby opposing himself to the philanthropy of the world, and seeking to sustain that bloody commerce which was pouring a tide of wretchedness over the South.—See Con. Debates, vol. 7, page 850.

Mr. John Brough, of this city, will accompany Col. Tod in both these appointments.—*States-* [illegible]

We know of a third appointment where the State Auditor will *follow* Mr. Tod, if he does not accompany him. The people and the people's Representatives will determine "both these appointments," when the "ides of November" have passed.

☞ Mr. Thomas Loring, Editor of the Raleigh Independent, hitherto a neutral paper, has declared in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen. Mr. L. was formerly Editor of the Raleigh Standard, and a warm supporter of Mr. Van Buren.

Fourth of July Celebration—A beautiful scene.

We have seldom witnessed a more lovely spectacle than was exhibited by the Sabbath School and Juvenile Temperance procession on Thursday last. There could not have been less than one thousand at Lazell's grove, where the march ended. There is always something exceedingly fascinating to the eye in the contemplation of a group of children; but when we see them in independence dress, on independence day, with their sunshiny faces, tiny badges, and floating banners, in Sabbath School array, they lose their *Juvenility*, and give us the impression of a little, moral army. The celebration at the grove was a very beautiful one. Rev. A. F. Dubb presided. The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Eldridge; then followed a sweet song, entitled "A Prayer for our Country." The Declaration of Independence was next read, by J. S. Brown Esq. Then followed an eloquent address by Mr. M. J. Gilbert. Singing succeeded by the children—then addresses by Messrs. W. R. Smith and A. B. Wombaugh. The Temperance Song, Patriotic Song, and "Independence day," were sung at intervals by the children, with the finest effect. But the most praiseworthy of the exercises were the Temperance addresses by three members of the Juvenile Society. They were the best sample of (what Americans are sneered at by British traveling cynics for their partiality to) — *Juvenile Eloquence* that we have ever heard. After the exercises had concluded, refreshments were distributed in the Grove, and the procession returned to the city in beautiful order. What a contrast between an Independence Festival in the days of *Rum* and a Temperance Celebration at the present time!

Mechanics Convention at Newark—The Ball in Motion.

The Anti Prison Monopoly Convention assembled at Newark, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday last. The numbers present are estimated at 600, nearly three-fourths of whom were delegates from other counties. Ten counties were represented in Convention—those mainly where the present movement has been most rife. Old Hamilton, which has hitherto been the seat of effort, on this occasion was wholly unrepresented. The probable reason is, that no announcement was made in either of the Cincinnati papers, and the handbills were not distributed in that direction early enough. Had a general effort been made, delegations could have been secured from fifty counties in the State. A friend informs us that the appearance of the meeting was exceedingly fine. There was no intoxication, and not the least disorder. The members were, in dress, demeanor, and business talent, a convention of *gentlemen.* Our friend had never seen a political gathering that presented any thing like the peaceful, dignified appearance of the mechanics' assembly.

The proceedings were conducted with a sober enthusiasm that speaks eloquently of the determined feeling which pervaded the convention. Our fellow citizen James Cherry, we understand, was called to the Chair. A long and able address was delivered by Mr. Seward, a young and eloquent mechanic of Zanesville. A number of spirited resolutions were then presented and discussed. Among the speakers, were Messrs. Shields, Adams, Mosely, Breyfogle, Newcomer, and Jarvis, of this city.

Several propositions were laid before the convention, defining the course for the united associations to pursue, but, after patient deliberation, the members unanimously resolved to pursue the course indicated by the association here—to carry the question to the polls; to sustain no man of either political party for the Legislature who was not pledged to abolish the present contract system. Beyond this, no political organization was framed. The course pursued is a highly judicious one, and relieves the movement of that burden of suspicion which so near an approach to the political battle field will naturally awaken. The discussions were concluded and the grounds of action taken with the most cordial unanimity. The organization and whole proceedings evinced an ability and decorum which, while it augurs certain success to their enterprise, reflects the highest honor on the character of the Buckeye mechanics. In our next, we will be able to present our readers the official report of the Convention.

Later from China—Arrival of Mr. Cushing

The Brig Argyle, Capt. Cooper, of Baltimore, arrived yesterday from Canton, having sailed from thence on the [illegible] March; the only important intelligence we have from there, is the arrival of Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th March, in good health; he was to proceed to Canton as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements to leave Hong Kong; the American Consul was making preparations to receive him at Canton with due honor. A liberty pole was to be raised on the occasion.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine had sailed a few days previous for Manilla.

Large stone houses had been built on the ground of the late fire, and the merchants were carrying on business in them.

There was very little business doing. Teas were scarce and high.

Celebration of German Citizens.

The German citizens of this place celebrated the Fourth by a public dinner. A national salute was fired by the German Artillery companies. The patriotic feeling evinced by them towards the country of their adoption—the loud shouts that they sent up for American Independence, proves that their heart is *here.* Truly, Nativism must feel rebuked in the contemplation of scenes like this.

GEN. SCOTT ROBBED.

While General W. Scott was coming down the North River yesterday, his pocket was picked of $130. He was on board the steamer Troy, and four men, named George Potter, James Wilson, Charles Hubbard, and John Rock, have been arrested for being concerned in the robbery. The principal part of the General's money was in gold, and a large amount was found on Rock. They are all temporarily committed.

[N. Y. True Sun.

CONVICTION OF THOMPSON.

At a recent term of Sandusky Common Pleas, George W. Thompson, who shot Catherine Hamlin, at Bellvue, two years ago, was tried and convicted of that crime. A plea of insanity was made in his behalf, but it appears it was not sustained. On Thursday last, Judge Bowen sentenced him to be hung at Lower Sandusky, on the 12th of July next.

☞ The late editor of the Tribune, (having by request of Mr. Thrall assumed the editorial charge of the present No. in his absence,) takes this opportunity of apologizing to its readers, for the appearance on the first page of the paper issued by him last Saturday, of a communication highly personal in its character. The article, owing to extreme haste, was not read by him until it came from the press. Having no wish to indorse in any manner assaults of this kind, he regrets the appearance of the article named. Mr. Medary is not a candidate before the people, and hence his private character is sacred in our eye—as a partisan editor his political conduct is subject to the public scrutiny; but beyond that the public has no right to intrude.

THE VOICE OF AN OPPONENT.

Concerning Henry Clay, we copy the following remarks of the editor of the Stockbridge Visiter, an out-and-out Polk and Dallas paper:

"Every party has the misfortune to have attached to it a certain class of politicians who, at the commencement of a campaign, con the vocabulary of abuse, carefully select every vile epithet, that they may apply them to the opposing candidates. None are more lavish of abuse than those who are *apostates* to the very party upon whose nominees the filth is thrown. Our party is blessed with no small number of this kind of politicians.

"Now, that the Presidential campaign is commenced, one can scarcely go amiss of the exhibition of this class of politicians. We see, in one place, paraded some naughty things said of Henry Clay in the heat of passion. In another place, he is styled 'a demagogue;' in another still, 'a rake and debauchee.' One cries out a 'gambler and horse racer'—a fourth, a 'profane swearer;' a fifth, a 'slaveholder;' a sixth, a 'duellist,' and so on, until the whole vocabulary is exhausted; and these epithets in five cases out of seven, are applied by persons guilty of the acts of which they accuse others, and who have been heretofore most lavish of praise of the man whom they now imagine they most unmercifully abuse.

* * * *

"Henry Clay is a gallant fellow. He is a whole-souled, whole-hearted man. A man who never betrayed a friend, or flinched for foe. He is a Whig, every inch of him. He is just such an opponent as we like. We always know exactly where to find him. About him there is no dodging. He is a Whig to the backbone. He is one of those men who will never consent to fight under false colors. One of those men whom, if we defeat, there is some honor in defeating him; and if our candidate is defeated, he is defeated by an honorable opponent."

The result of thousands of steamboat ballotings have been laid before the public within the last few months. Very many votes have been given for Mr. Van Buren, many for Col. Johnson, some for Mr. Calhoun, and a few for Cass, Buchanan, and even for John Tyler and Joe Smith, but when or where, or by whom, has a vote ever been cast for little *Jimmy Polk?*—*Lou. Journal.*

THEO.

MOR

[illegible] SENTIMENTS.

[illegible] LOG CABIN [illegible] by a flame on every stump. [*Amos Kendall.*]

"The RABBLE actually "gloried in their shame," as they reeled from the cider barrel to the log cabin [illegible] [*Rev. Joe A. Platt.*, (*Kinglore Abolition* [illegible].)]

FARMERS' CONVENTION IN '44.

The condition of the State house after the Federal Whigs had got through their convention, plainly shows the class they must have been in. Not only the desks and tables, but ceilings and window seats, and every place upon the whigs could mount to make themselves conspicuous, are ground off and indented with the *HOB NAILS AND MUD* with which *THEY WERE SHOD.*" [*Stat* (*Ia.*) *Sentinel.*

WHIG SENTIMENTS.

"Freedom was cradled in the rude dwellings of our ancestry, and the blood of those who made their beds in *LOG CABINS* and who broke bread there, has handed its institutions to us. And whenever and wherever—if again the crisis call—hostile invasion shall rally us to the standard of our country, it will be from the *LOG CABINS* of the land that the power will go forth to challenge and repel it! God in his mercy long preserve to us and to our descendants that abode of the eagle! [*Whig Bible.*

It was the vaunting remark of a British Lord in the Halls of Parliament that the adoption of a certain course of Tariff policy towards America would render us so dependent upon her for our necessaries that—"*America could not even manufacture A HOB NAIL without the permission of Great Britain!*"

In that sneer (see above,) there is that which brings the blood to honest cheeks: which revives the insults of the nabob British Parliament, and nerves the resolution of American hearts.

"Hob-nails and mud" were applied to the yeomanry of the country as terms of *contempt and ridicule.* We accept them as terms of HONOR!—*S.*

From Graham's Magazine.

POOR GENEVIEVE.

A GOOD TALE.

BY JAMES K. PAULDING.

Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, a gentleman, distinguished as a scholar, a wit, and a politician, who stood high in the walks of literature, and had risen to the most dignified offices by his talents and worth, was proceeding up the Mississippi in one of the first boats that ever plied on the bosom of that mighty stream. He was a self-made and self-sustained man, somewhat past the period of blooming youth; but his person was striking, his countenance very intellectual, and his voice exceedingly melodious, and his eyes capable of discoursing most eloquent music.

During the course of the voyage, he became gradually indisposed, and finally so ill that, at his own request he was put ashore at a little old French village, between the mouth of the Ohio and St. Louis, whose sins bear no proportion to its age. The agitation of removal, and the heat of a summer day, so aggravated his disease, which was bilious fever, that he became partially delirious, and, being without a servant, might have fared but indifferently, a stranger in a strange place, had not an elderly lady, who happened to be looking out of a neighboring window, been charitable enough to have him conducted, or rather carried to her house, where he was placed in bed and immediately attended by a physician, who administered to him successfully.

His returning consciousness disclosed to him the form of one of those ministering angels called woman, sitting at his bedside. The sick traveler at first took it for a vagary of his brain, but, at length recognized a female, with a cap such as French attendants generally wear, a [illegible] and a black silk apron, with a [illegible] expressive face, apparently [illegible] of deep solicitude.— [illegible] if he wanted any [illegible] the question, she [illegible] Hartland, [illegible] feeble voice.

'Where am I—and who are you?'

'You are in St ——, and I am poor Genevieve, your servant—can I do any thing for you?'

'O, a nurse they have provided for me,' thought Hartland; I shall therefore stand on no ceremony with her. 'My good girl, I will thank you for a glass of something to quench my thirst: I am burning up, I believe.'

Genevieve took his hand, and after holding it a little while, laid it down softly on the bed, saying, as if to herself, 'It does,' indeed burn like fire.' The touch of her hand was so soft that Hartland could tell that she pitied him with all her heart. At this moment the physician came, and our traveler recognized in him an old acquaintance, and a very eminent man in his profession. He felt grateful at having so gentle a nurse, and so able a physician. Yet his recovery was so slow, that it did no great credit to either nurse or doctor, for it was near six weeks before his fever was fairly broken.

During that time he relapsed more than once, and there were periods when all, and himself, among the rest, despaired of his recovery.——More than once he thought he saw Genevieve wiping tears from her eyes, as he awakened from his miserable intervals of partial oblivion; but he ended in being convinced that it was a mistake, since what was he to her or she to him. Genevieve had said that she was his nurse 'Poor Genevieve;' Still his soul [illegible] resist the sacred impulse of gratitude, [illegible] before his Maker that, [illegible] would make her [illegible]

[illegible]

Still Genevieve [illegible] though not so often as before. ——At first he was puzzled, next interested, and finally there stole into his heart one of the sweetest of all possible feelings for Genevieve, compounded of full grown gratitude and new born love.

One day, when the doctor was in, Hartland inquired where was, how he came there, &c. and hinting, at the same time, that he presumed it was the doctor that interposed in his behalf.

'You are mistaken,' replied [illegible] know nothing of your situation till I found you here.'

'Indeed—and how came I here?'

'I will tell you, for you ought to know, in order to return thanks to the proper place. You are in the house of Mademoiselle de F——, a young lady of French extraction, a great heiress, of lands, mines, and what not, extending no one knows where, and withal, a most beautiful, amiable and accomplished woman. She is a ward of mine, or rather was, for she is of age now, and might have married long ago, but for a single scruple which she encourages at the risk of passing the remainder of her life in single blessedness.'

'Ah!' rejoined Hartland, who found himself not a little interested about the heiress; 'ah, and what may this scruple be?'

'She imagines, or rather fears, it is her great possessions that attracts so many admirers: and faith, notwithstanding her accomplishments and beauty, she may be right.——She once told me that she never saw but one man toward whom she felt almost irresistibly attracted, and he treated her as though she was nobody.'

'I should like to see her,' answered Hartland, 'for, independent of the obligations I owe her, she must be something of a curiosity. Such humility is not often coupled with wealth, beauty and accomplishments. But you have not yet told me how I came to be here.'

'You were seen by a good old aunt who resides with the young lady, and who happened to be looking out of the window as you were landed, in a partial state of delirium. She apprised Mademoselle de F—— of the circumstance, who immediately gave directions to have you brought here.'

'Upon my word, I owe her obligations that I can never repay.'

'That is more than you know,' said the doctor, smiling.

'I should however, at least, like to thank her. Where does she bide herself? How happens it I have never by any chance seen, or heard her voice? and, when will she permit me to express my gratitude?'

'It would not be etiquette for a young lady to visit a young single gentleman, like you, in his bed chamber. But, in a few days, I shall let you out of the cage, and then you will see her. Take care of yourself: the citadel is inviting, but will cost a long siege, and perhaps not surrender at last.'

'But, doctor, now I think of it, who is the gentle, kind, attentive nurse, to whom, I easily believe—meaning no reflection on your skill—I am indebted for my recovery. I owe her much, and you must put me in some way of expressing my obligations.'

'She is paid for her attendance,' replied the doctor, carelessly, 'and will accept nothing from you, except what you will not, perhaps, be willing [illegible]'

'What do you mean by that, doctor?'

'Nothing,' replied the doctor with a smile.

Hartland fell into a reverie. But what could the doctor mean by his mischievous smiles, and equivocal phrase of 'she will accept nothing from you, but what perhaps you will not be willing to bestow on her?' Hartland could make nothing of this, and became buried in perplexity of thought, from which he was aroused by the steps of Genevieve, who entered the room with slow timidity, and asked in trembling accents, after his health.

'I am quite well, dear Genevieve, thanks to your blessed kindness, which I can never repay.'

'My wages are already paid,' said she, with [illegible] simplicity; 'and now that you are [illegible] I came to [illegible]'

There was something exquisitely [illegible] in her voice, her look, and the [illegible] of her eyes, as she pronounced these words, which entered the very soul of Hartland.

'Genevieve,' said he, 'sit down by me, and hear what I am going to say. Nay, I insist upon your being seated, for you have much to hear, and it does not become one who owes his life to you to be seated while you are standing.'

'It does not become one like me to be seated in the presence of one like you,' said Genevieve in a low and thrilling voice of deep humility, as Hartland, with respectful violence, compelled her to place herself by his side on the sofa.

'Genevieve,' said he, 'you have saved my life; is there any wish of your heart ungratified, anything within the power of man to do that will contribute to your happiness, or that of any one dear to you? If there is, I here pledge the soul which was bestowed on me by my Maker, and the life which you have preserved, to do what man can do to repay, as far as possible, obligations that never can be cancelled. Tell me, Genevieve—dear Genevieve!—for you are very dear to me—tell me in what way I can prove to you I am not ungrateful. Do not leave me with a load of obligation on my heart that will weigh me down to the earth with a sense of absolute degradation. My life will be comparatively worthless, unless you permit me to consecrate it to your happiness.'

'To my happiness!' reiterated the trembling girl. 'My happiness does not depend on wealth or benefits. I can accept nothing from you except—except your kind remembrance. I am [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I love you, [illegible] faithfully.'

'And you prove it by thus insulting me.'

'Insulting you, Genevieve! Do you take me for such a wretch? Is such a declaration insulting?'

'From one like you to one like me, it is more than insulting—it is degrading to one, dishonorable to the other. But it is time that I should go, if I wish to preserve, as a source of gratification, the remembrance of having humbly administered to the wants of one who repaid by wishing to degrade me.'

Again she made an effort to leave him, but Hartland detained her. [illegible]

'In the name of Heaven, what do you mean, Genevieve!—Is the proffer of a sincere and ardent love from an honest man to a virtuous woman, insult and degradation? Is the devotion of a true heart, that I would tear from my bosom if I thought it capable of deceiving or betraying one who has filled it to overflowing with gratitude, insult and degradation? Tell me—tell me, Genevieve,' added he, 'what you think and what you fear?'

'Are you not the great orator, statesman, author? Is not your name on every tongue, your words in every mouth? Do you not stand high among the highest of your country, and may you not aspire to be still higher? and am I not a menial without wealth, name, or family to render me worthy of sharing your honors? No, sir—I understand you but too well. You would—you would—' she burst into tears and could proceed no further.

'I would make you my wife,' cried Hartland, with a tone and expression that could not be mistaken. 'My dear wife, to live with me and be my love forever.'

'What, poor Genevieve!' almost shrieked she. 'Me—your nurse—your servant—your!'

'Preserver!' interrupted Hartland. 'Yes, I would ensure the happiness of my future life, by sharing it with one who, in her humble occupation, has proved to me that neither grace, nor dignity, virtue and refinement, is confined to any situation of life, or dependent on wealth and splendor. Will you consent to trust your happiness with me? Will you be mine forever?"

"Are you really in earnest?" faltered she, with tears and trembling. "What poor Genevieve!"

"Poor Genevieve!—are you not rich in virtue grace, and beauty, and is not such a heart and mind as yours worth all the wide lands and rich mines of your mistress, whom I am yet to see and thank for her kindness? Yes, 'Poor Genevieve,' I am [illegible] man can be at the moment when the happiness of his life hangs on the decision of a moment."

Genevieve wept as she reclined on his shoulder for a few moments, then started away before he was aware of her intention; and turning toward him as she retired through the door, a face full of inexpressible tenderness, exclaimed [illegible]

"You shall see me again, and receive my answer." [illegible]

Hartland did not know exactly what to make of all this. But he had felt the heart of Genevieve throb against his side, and seen her parting look. Neither could be mistaken, and he remained in the happy anticipation that all would end as he wished. From this, in the lapse of some hour or two, he was roused by the entrance of Genevieve in her [illegible] who delivered a message from Mademoiselle de F——, purporting that she desired to see him, if he felt himself strong enough to leave his room.

Hartland sought to detain her a moment, for the answer she had promised. But she only replied, with a look and accent he could not comprehend,

'You will receive it soon from my mistress.'

"Pshaw!" exclaimed he in a pet; 'what care I for your mistress!'

'But you must care for her, and love her too, for she is far more worthy of your heart, than poor Genevieve.'

'If I do, may my—'

'Hush! do not swear, lest you should forswear yourself the next minute. Remember what I say.—In less than a quarter of an hour you will forsake poor Genevieve. You will not acknowledge your love for me in the presence of my mistress.'

'Come!' cried Hartland, seizing her hand, 'lead me at once to your mistress, and put me to the [illegible]'

[illegible]

'I will tell my mistress you are here.'

He remained a few minutes, looking out on the scene before him, but unconscious of its loveliness, when he was roused by the opening of a door, and, turning round, perceived a female advancing with hesitating steps and head declining toward the earth. Her face was entirely hid by a thick, black veil, which descended below her waist, and prevented the contour of her figure from being seen.

Hartland advanced to pay his compliments and express his acknowledgments, which he did with his usual grace and fluency. But the lady made no reply, and for a few moments seemed greatly agitated. At length she slowly put aside her veil, and at once disclosed the face of Genevieve, glowing with blushes of modest apprehensive delicacy, her eyes cast down, and her bosom swelling with emotion. In an instant he comprehended all.

'Genevieve!' he exclaimed, "is it possible?"

"Yes," answered the well remembered, persuasive gentle voice which had so often soothed his pains, and quieted his impatience in the hours of sickness. "Yes, 'tis poor Genevieve, your nurse—now rich and happy Genevieve, for now she has found in the man she would have selected from all the world, one who loves her for herself alone. Hartland, dear Hartland, will you forgive me? It is the last time I will ever deceive you."

Hartland was not obdurate, and the forgiveness was accorded by folding Genevieve in his arms, and imprinting on her lips the first, sweetest kiss of love.

"How can I ever repay you for your gentle [illegible]

[illegible] and loving poor Genevieve. [illegible]

"You Genevieve!"

"Yes," I said I must humble my vanity [illegible] to your notice. Do you remember traveling North, about ten years ago, and accidentally falling in company with the family of Mr. M——, a Creole gentleman, consisting of his wife and his niece—a little girl scarcely eleven, and very small for that age? 'Yes'—Well, I was that little girl; but you know it is the fashion among us to consider tiny women like me not as angels, but [illegible]. I was not named to you, nor do I know that you ever heard me called by any name but Jenny. At all events, you took no other notice of me than sometimes to pat my head in passing; and once—I shall never forget it—you stooped down and gave me a kiss, in sport. I had often heard you spoken of in terms that called forth my admiration, and that kiss was never forgotten.—You don't know how early the flower begins to bud in our Spring. We parted: you to forget, I to remember you forever. I knew you the moment you were brought hither; and now you have my history. This humble person, and all that I inherit, is yours; and, be assured, I will forgive your infidelity should you forsake your humble nurse, poor Genevieve, for her mistress.'

'Forsake poor Genevieve!' cried Hartland. 'When I do, may my tongue become mute, and my mind a desert! Not dearest girl, I must be without memory and without gratitude, when I forget her who hovered, and watched, and sometimes wept,—was it not so, sweet Genevieve!—over the dark days and nights of my pain and weakness, and whom I more than once imagined I must have known in some previous state of existence, for I could not at times divest myself of the impression that I had somewhere seen you before. No, my beloved, should you ever, in our journey through life, perceive, or fancy you perceive, any diminution of my love, you have only to dress and look as you did at my bedside, and become poor Genevieve again, to retrieve my heart once more and forever.'

'Ah, me!' she exclaimed, 'I see I must make up my mind to always having a formidable rival. But I will try to reconcile myself to the calamity, and be content to share your heart with poor Genevieve.'

Just at this moment, the doctor came in, and, seeing how matters stood, at the first glance, began good humoredly to banter his friend.

'Well, Hartland, the mystery is disclosed, I perceive. You first fell in love with the nurse, and have deserted her for the mistress. The exchange is very sensible, judicious, and prudent.'

'It is no exchange, doctor. She shall always be poor Genevieve to me—the object of my unchanging love, and eternal gratitude.'

Genevieve and Hartland still survive. The former has never had any cause to regret her experiment on the disinterestedness of mankind; and the latter, while steadily pursuing a lofty career of honorable ambition, blesses the hour when he yielded to the dictates of love and gratitude.

GODEY'S

Lady's Book for '44

EDITED BY MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the

DRAWING-ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, [illegible]

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 16 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book, or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up arrearages and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have the valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premium that any publisher may offer.

The price for one year's subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Eleven do	20 00

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale [illegible]

Rifle powder,

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the Tribune Office

OUR NEW VOLUME.

Most Magnificent Premiums!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

On the 18th of March, 1844, commenced the fourteenth volume of this Universal Family Newspaper, THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, the Proprietors of which, confidently relying upon the uprightness, judiciousness, and independence of its course, ever since it came into their possession, as ample guarantee for the future, offer the following unequalled Premiums and Inducements to Clubs;

POST MASTERS, AGENTS AND OTHERS.

PREMIUMS.

For one hundred new subscribers to the 14th volume with the subscription price, ($2 each,) in advance, we will give as a Premium a complete copy of AUDUBON'S GREAT WORK—THE BIRDS OF AMERICA!! (Selling price, $100,) [Library or Literary Societies, may easily obtain this great Premium for their Institutions.]

For fifteen new names, with $2 each, a copy of HARPER'S MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED PICTORIAL BIBLE, with sixteen hundred engravings!

For ten new names, with $2 each, a copy of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY, an invaluable work of 1500 pages

For eight new names, and $2 each, a copy of THIERS' GREAT HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, or SCOTT'S NOVELS entire.

For $10, ten copies of the Courier will be sent one year and a copy of THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 1200 pages of invaluable knowledge for Farmers, [illegible] &c. &c. or a copy of SPARKS' LIFE OF WASHINGTON, with 14 plates.

☞ All these works are in a form to send by mail.

Postmasters are allowed by law to frank orders and money for Newspapers

CLUBS AND CLUBBING!

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new or old subscribers, not in arrears, we offer the following

Extraordinary Inducements.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, one year,	10
Twelve, "	15
Seventeen, "	20
Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, (Graham's the Ladies' National Magazine, or the Lady's Magazine, [late Miss Leslie's,])	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and two copies of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, or either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, one of Godey's Lady's Book or Graham's Magazine, and one of either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other Family Journal at all approaching in worth, twenty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE

GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE.

It is proposed to publish semi-monthly and monthly, a Magazine of the above title, as soon as patronage will warrant. It shall be printed on fine paper, with good type, be neatly covered and each semi-monthly number shall contain twenty-four large double column, octavo pages, the monthly forty-eight; making an annual volume of 624 pages.

The character of the proposed publication can be known from the following arrangement, which shall be strictly pursued, to-wit:—

- Part I —Department for History.
- Part II —Department for Literature.
- Part III —Department for Philosophy.
- Part IV.—Department for Biography.
- Part V.—Department for Education.
- Part VI.—Department for Miscellany.

TERMS—invariably in Advance.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.50
Twenty copies to one Post Office, each per annum,	1.25
Forty copies to one Postoffice, each per annum,	1.00

MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.25
Twenty to one Post Office, each, per annum,	1.00

It is expected that the unequalled liberality of these terms will induce the formation of clubs in almost every town. This reduced price is offered to clubs who receive the work [illegible] A large circulation will be necessary to defray expenses and feed the editor.

As this is the commencement of the work, none are asked to pay money who fear they may lose it. Let such send in their names, free of postage, and pay after they are satisfied they will not be shaved.

N. B. Postmasters are authorised to frank letters containing money for periodicals.

Editors who may be friendly to a western Magazine of this character, are respectfully requested to publish this prospectus. It is with reluctance that so much is asked from the liberality of others

[illegible] DING.

Cincinnati, May 1844.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The Tribune is also published Semi-Weekly, for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

[illegible]

Office [illegible] High Street, between [illegible] Streets, opposite the [illegible]

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1844. No. 25.

FARMER'S STRAIGHT-OUT TICKET.

Tariff and Home Market.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW-YORK.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren. | PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga.

Congressional.

Dist. 1 Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2 William Beeb, of Butler;
3 Aaron Harlan, of Greene;
4 Samson Mason, of Clark;
5 David J. Cory, of Henry;
6 Josiah Scott, of Crawford;
7 Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont;
8 David Adams, of Ross;
9 Joseph Olds, of Pickaway;
10 Daniel S. Norton, of Knox;
11 Washington W. Concklin, of Marion;
12 Samuel R. Holcomb, of Gallia;
13 Harlow Chapin, of Washington;
14 John Grache, of Guernsey;
15 Samuel W. Bostwick, of Harrison;
16 William R. Sapp, of Holmes;
17 John W. Gill, of Jefferson;
18 Cyrus Spink, of Wayne;
19 Jacob H. Baldwin, of Trumbull;
20 William L. Perkins, of Lake;
21 John Fuller, of Erie.

Declaration of Democratic Principles adopted at the Whig National Convention, May 2, 1844.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed up as comprising: a well regulated national currency—a Tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands—a single term for the Presidency—reform of Executive usurpations—and generally such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practicable efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

Private Character of Mr. Clay.

Nothing can exceed the malice and venom and mendacity with which the Locofoco papers and the Locofoco stump speakers throughout the country, have for months been assailing, and are still assailing, the private character of him, who is the pride and glory of Kentucky and the pride and glory of the nation, the illustrious Henry Clay. The enemies of the unrivalled Statesman, appalled by the popularity of his public measures, and maddened by the brilliancy of his political career, think to destroy him by following him into private life, and lying away his personal character, without remorse or shame.

We have thought, for some time, of replying to the many base and infamous calumniators of Mr. Clay's private character, but we are happy to find the work done to our hands, better, no doubt, than we could do it, by our friends of the Lexington Observer. We publish, to-day, their able, eloquent, and most triumphant vindication of their distinguished neighbor. It comes from the right quarter, from the great Kentuckian's own neighborhood, from a vicinity where he is daily seen in all his "out goings and in comings," and where all his transactions with his fellow men are seen and known and understood. We hazard nothing in saying that there is not a man in this nation, or in any nation, whether statesman, patriot or warrior, who enjoys in a more eminent degree, than the immortal citizen of Ashland, the love, the admiration, and reverence of his own immediate fellow citizens.—*Lou. Jour.*

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer.

MR. CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

There is no example in the records of detraction and calumny, of such persevering, rancorous and malignant attacks, as those which have been constantly directed towards Mr. Clay, during the last twenty years. They arose out of the fact that he did not deem it his duty, acting at that time upon his own judgment, or in conformity with the wishes of his constituents whom he represented in the House of Representatives, to cast a vote for Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. His assailants including the old General himself, seem resolved to persist in these attacks during the General's life. Nor are they confined to his public character and conduct; but, with a fiendish spirit, watching and pursuing him wherever he goes, in retirement and in private and social intercourse, his unguarded expressions, his habits, and all his movements are seized for purposes of misrepresentation and malevolent abuse. It is not now our intention to deal with the revived calumny of bargain, &c., so often denied, disproved and triumphantly refuted. We would as soon handle a putrid carcass. During the canvass in Tennessee, last year, Mr. Polk, on several occasions, attempted to use that stale charge; but it was met, and repelled with such indignant spirit, by his able, eloquent and intrepid competitor, (Governor Jones,) that he was entirely silenced, and we hardly imagine will ever again attempt to propagate such a calumny in the gallant and patriotic State of Tennessee.

But our present object relates to Mr. Clay's private conduct and character, so indecently attempted by his enemies to be exposed to the gaze of the world. Being his neighbor, having known him all our lives, and having received from those who are older than we are, full information about him, prior to the commencement of our own knowledge of him, we can speak of him, as witnesses who knew, and believe the truth of that to which they testify.

Forty one years ago, Mr. Clay, without his knowledge, was brought forward by his friends, and elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. From that day to this, there is no office of trust or honor, within the gift of the people of Lexington or Fayette county, that they could not have readily bestowed on him, if he desired it. And after he became known as he did, to the whole State by his professional fame, and his services in the Legislature, there is no office at the disposal of either, the people, or the Legislature of Kentucky, which he might have sought, that would not have been readily conferred on him. He never lost a popular election when he was a candidate. The attachment of the people of Kentucky to Mr. Clay has not been one of cold personal respect, or mere admiration of his talents; but it has been warm, constant and enthusiastic. They have borne towards him the affection of a friend and brother and father.

There is not a more moral and enlightened community in the world to the extent of the population, than that of the city of Lexington and Fayette county. Is it possible to believe that Mr. Clay, if he were the immoral, dissolute, and debauched character which his bitter and malignant enemies represent him, could have lived in the midst of such a community, for nearly fifty years, and enjoyed throughout that whole time, in an unexampled degree, its constant friendship and confidence? This confidence has been displayed in every variety of form. No man has ever been more attentive and punctual in his private engagements than Mr. Clay. He has suffered sometimes as others have suffered, by responsibilities for his friends. He is not rich; his public service has prevented him from becoming wealthy; but no man could ever reproach him for violation of any pecuniary obligation or promise. Accordingly his credit has always stood, as it yet stands, at the highest point of elevation. And, by the way, we may remark, that millions of dollars passed through his hands, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State, and the tongue of malice has never dared to charge him with the misapplication of a single dollar. On one occasion, after settling his account, as Speaker, at the Treasury, which he invariably did upon the termination of every session, it appeared that there stood to his credit in the bank where he transacted his business, a sum of fifty thousand dollars. He stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that there must be some mistake, but he was confidently assured that there was none. He said that he was equally confident that he had no such money, and requested a further and more careful examination, upon which the fact was discovered that the Treasurer had neglected to charge him with a warrant of fifty thousand dollars! How admirably does this honorable and upright course contrast with the peculation, frauds and delinquency which have characterized the conduct of so many public servants during the last fifteen years! Perhaps no man ever lived who has been so often appointed an executor of deceased persons as Mr. Clay has been, and that by persons in various conditions in life; and such has been the confidence reposed in his judgment, honor, probity and capacity for business, that the testators who appointed him almost always dispensed with the surety which, without such dispensation, the law exacts.

He has been charged with being addicted to gambling, and foul and opprobrious epithets have been applied to him. Mr. Clay, at no period of his life, ever so far forgot the respect due to himself, as to associate with professional gamblers, or attend their public tables. *For upwards of thirty years he has played at no game of hazard whatever.* When fatigued and oppressed by care and business, if he has sought any recreation, it has been at chess, or whist, which of late years he more rarely than ever indulges in. He has resided a period of upwards of thirty-five years at Ashland, and we have it from the most undoubted sources, that a game of cards was never played, and a pack of cards was never in his house, with his knowledge.

He has the highest respect and greatest deference for religion and its ministers; and we believe there is not a clergyman who knows him, that does not cherish towards him cordial esteem and regard. On the memorable occasion last fall, of the great discussion between the Rev. Messrs. Campbell and Rice, Mr. Clay, by common consent, was selected to preside at the public meeting. He has contributed with as much liberality as he could, to the building, we believe, of every church, or house of divine worship, that has been erected during his abode in or near Lexington. Of which there have been many. He has always held a pew in the Episcopal church in this city, of which his lady is a communicant, and he generally attends divine service when at home. No man in the community displays more public spirit, or is more ready to second and succor all objects of public improvement and enterprise. As a farmer, he is conspicuous in all the departments of his vocation, but especially in the improvement of the breeds of all domestic animals. Nor is there any one whose heart is more afflicted by cases of affliction and misfortune, or whose purse is more open to relieve the distressed.

Such is the individual upon whose head bitter, malignant, and vindictive enemies are constantly pouring out torrents of vile abuse and calumny. But to use his own emphatic language, "truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain." The universal shouts of his countrymen have already proclaimed, in tones of thunder, his innocence and his vindication; and if it shall please God to spare his valuable life, a glorious triumph awaits him in November next, as honorable to their hearts as it is justly merited by long, faithful and signal services to his country.

Political Eccaleobion, or the mode of hatching out lies.

If our readers have never seen the practical operation of the famous Egyptian wonder, they can see the whole method beautifully illustrated, by taking an occasional peep at the columns of a Locofoco newspaper the present season. Here is an example which we take from a summerset periodical in Montgomery county, called the "Miamian." It exhibits the process from the yellow embryo to the developement of the pin feathers, when the creature first reaches forth, filthy as a carion, and ugly as a *poke*.

A gentleman living in this city who formerly resided in Lexington, Ky., says:—One of Mr. Clay's friends who believed him to be the greatest man living remarked—"that Mr. Clay had made one of the d——st best speeches he ever heard in his life, when he (Mr. Clay) was so drunk, that he had to lean against the pillar of the Court House while he was delivering it." Great man, that Mr. Clay.

Keep it before the South and North,

That while a member of the House of Representatives, James K. Polk VOTED AGAINST the celebrated Mercer Resolution, proposing a union with other nations for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; thereby opposing himself to the philanthropy of the world, and seeking to sustain that bloody commerce which was pouring a tide of wretchedness over the South.—See Con. Debates, vol. 7, page 850.

Mr. John Brough, of this city, will accompany Col. Tod in both these appointments.—*Statesman.*

We know of a third appointment where the State Auditor will *follow* Mr. Tod, if he does not accompany him. The people and the people's Representatives will determine "both these appointments," when the "Ides of November" have passed.

☞ Mr. Thomas Loring, Editor of the Raleigh Independent, hitherto a neutral paper, has declared in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen. Mr. L. was formerly Editor of the Raleigh Standard, and a warm supporter of Mr. Van Buren.

Fourth of July Celebration—A beautiful scene.

We have seldom witnessed a more lovely spectacle than was exhibited by the Sabbath School and Juvenile Temperance procession on Thursday last. There could not have been less than one thousand at Lazell's grove, where the march ended. There is always something exceedingly fascinating to the eye in the contemplation of a group of children; but when we see them in independence dress, on independence day, with their glistening faces, tiny badges, and floating banners, in Sabbath School array, they lose their *Juvenility* and give us the impression of a little, moral army. The celebration at the grove was a very beautiful one. Rev. A. F. Dobb presided. The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Eldridge; then followed a sweet song, entitled "A Prayer for our Country." The Declaration of Independence was next read, by J. S. Brown Esq. Then followed an eloquent address by Mr. M. J. Gilbert. Singing succeeded by the children—then addresses by Messrs. W. B. Smith and A. B. Wombaugh. The Temperance Song, Patriotic Song, and "Independence day," were sung at intervals by the children, with the finest effect. But the most praiseworthy of the exercises were the Temperance addresses by three members of the Juvenile Society. They were the best sample of (what Americans are sneered at by British traveling cynics for their partiality to) — *Juvenile Eloquence* that we have ever heard. After the exercises had concluded, refreshments were distributed in the Grove, and the procession returned to the city in beautiful order. What a contrast between an Independence Festival in the days of *Rum* and a Temperance Celebration at the present time!

Mechanics Convention at Newark—The Ball in Motion.

The Anti Prison Monopoly Convention assembled at Newark, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday last. The numbers present are estimated at 800, nearly three-fourths of whom were delegates from other counties. Ten counties were represented in Convention—these mainly where the present movement has been most rife. Old Hamilton, which has hitherto been the seat of effort, on this occasion was wholly unrepresented. The probable reason is, that no announcement was made in either of the Cincinnati papers, and the handbills were not distributed in that direction early enough. Had a general effort been made, delegations could have been secured from fifty counties in the State. A friend informs us that the appearance of the meeting was exceedingly fine. There was no intoxication, and not the least disorder. The members were, in dress, demeanor, and business talent, a convention of *gentlemen*. Our friend had never seen a political gathering that presented any thing like the peaceful, dignified appearance of the mechanics' assembly.

The proceedings were conducted with a sober enthusiasm that speaks eloquently of the determined feeling which pervaded the convention. Our fellow citizen James Cherry, we understand, was called to the Chair. A long and able address was delivered by Mr. Seward, a young and eloquent mechanic of Zanesville. A number of spirited resolutions were then presented and discussed. Among the speakers, were Messrs. Shields, Adams, Mosely, Breyfogle, Newcomer, and Jarvis, of this city.

Several propositions were laid before the convention, defining the course for the united associations to pursue, but, after patient deliberation, the members unanimously resolved to pursue the course indicated by the association here—to carry the question to the polls; to sustain no man of either political party for the Legislature who was not pledged to abolish the present contract system. Beyond this, no political organization was framed. The course pursued is a highly judicious one, and relieves the movement of that burden of suspicion which so near an approach to the political battle field will naturally awaken. The discussions were concluded and the grounds of action taken with the most cordial unanimity. The organization and whole proceedings evinced an ability and decorum which, while it augurs certain success to their enterprise, reflects the highest honor on the character of the Buckeye mechanics. In our next, we will be able to present our readers the official report of the Convention.

Later from China—Arrival of Mr. Cushing.

The Brig Argyle, Capt. Cooper, of Baltimore, arrived, yesterday from Canton, having sailed from thence on the 10th March; the only important intelligence we have from there, is the arrival of Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th March, in good health; he was to proceed to Canton as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements to leave Hong Kong; the American Consul was making preparations to receive him at Canton with due honor. A liberty pole was to be raised on the occasion.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine had sailed a few days previous for Manilla.

Large store houses had been built on the ground of the late fire, and the merchants were carrying on business in them.

There was very little business doing. Teas were scarce and high.

Celebration of German Citizens.

The German citizens of this place celebrated the Fourth by a public dinner. A national salute was fired by the German Artillery companies. The patriotic feeling evinced by them towards the country of their adoption—the loud shouts that they sent up for American Independence, proves that their heart is *here*. Truly, Nativism must feel rebuked in the contemplation of scenes like this.

GEN. SCOTT ROBBED.

While General W. Scott was coming down the North River yesterday, his pocket was picked of $130. He was on board the steamer Troy, and four men, named George Potter, James Wilson, Charles Hubbard, and John Rook, have been arrested for being concerned in the robbery. The principal part of the General's money was in gold, and a large amount was found on Rook. They are all temporarily committed.

[N. Y. True Sun.

CONVICTION OF THOMPSON.

At a recent term of Sandusky Common Pleas, George W. Thompson, who shot Catherine Hamlin, at Bellvue, two years ago, was tried and convicted of that crime. A plea of insanity was made in his behalf, but it appears it was not sustained. On Thursday last, Judge Bowen sentenced him to be hung at Lower Sandusky, on the 19th of July next.

☞ The late editor of the Tribune, (having by request of Mr. Thrall assumed the editorial charge of the present No. in his absence,) takes this opportunity of apologising to its readers, for the appearance on the first page of the paper issued by him last Saturday, of a communication highly personal in its character. The article, owing to extreme haste, was not read by him until it came from the press. Having no wish to indorse in any manner assaults of this kind, he regrets the appearance of the article named. Mr. Medary is not a candidate before the people, and hence his private character is sacred in our eyes—as a partisan editor his political conduct is subject to the public scrutiny; but beyond that the public has no right to intrude.

THE VOICE OF AN OPPONENT.

Concerning Henry Clay, we copy the following remarks of the editor of the Stockbridge Visitor, an out-and-out Polk and Dallas paper.

"Every party has the misfortune to have attached to it a certain class of politicians who, at the commencement of a campaign, con the vocabulary of abuse, carefully select every vile epithet, that they may apply them to the opposing candidates. None are more lavish of abuse than those who are *apostates* to the very party upon whose nominees the filth is thrown. Our party is blessed with no small number of this kind of politicians.

"Now, that the Presidential campaign is commenced, one can scarcely go amiss of the exhibition of this class of politicians. We see, in one place, paraded some naughty things said of Henry Clay in the heat of passion. In another place, he is styled 'a demagogue;' in another still, 'a rake and debauchee.' One cries out 'a gambler and horse racer'—a fourth, a 'profane swearer,' a fifth, a 'slaveholder,' a sixth, a 'duellist,' and so on, until the whole vocabulary is exhausted; and these epithets in five cases out of seven, are applied by persons guilty of the acts of which they accuse others, and who have been heretofore most lavish of praise of the men whom they now imagine they most unmercifully abuse.

* * * * *

"Henry Clay is a gallant fellow. He is a whole-souled, whole-hearted man. A man who never betrayed a friend, or flinched for foe. He is a Whig, every inch of him. He's just such an opponent as we like. We always know exactly where to find him. About him there is no dodging. He is a Whig to the backbone. He is one of those men who will never consent to fight under false colors. One of those men whom, if we defeat, there is some honor in defeating him; and if our candidate is defeated, he is defeated by an honorable opponent."

The result of thousands of [illegible] ballotings have been laid before the public within the last few months. Very many votes have been given for Mr. Van Buren, many for Col. Johnson, some for Mr. Calhoun, and a few for Cass, Buchanan, and even for John Tyler and Joe Smith, but when or where, or by whom, has a vote ever been cast for little Jimmy Polk?—*Lou. Journal.*

[illegible] STATE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY JULY 12, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland.

Congress—FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL WHITE, OF LICKING.

Mr. Clay's Private Character.

It is, indeed, a very pitiful contest where we are obliged to descend from the true platform of great national principles, and do battle with a party on questions of private and personal issue. Such is the conflict towards which the policy of our opponents is impelling us. The assaults upon Mr. Clay's character are notoriously little and vile. Yet our opponents claim that they can discuss nothing else; they have all at once acquired a moral sanctity which places them altogether above the intellectual drudgery of discussing principles, and leads them to the contemplation of character—sinless character! Their object is evidently to keep the Whig party engaged in throttling calumnies and discussing the moral fitness of candidates, while the mighty PRINCIPLES at issue are suffered to slumber without the battle field. We believe that the Whigs have their eyes open to this deceptive scheme; they will leave the strife of petty slander, and place themselves on the vantage ground of principle, and there conduct the issue. Still it is not unworthy our while to descend to an occasional notice of these winged lies, which like a cloud of vermin, are sent up at this season from all the standing pools and slime pits of our enemies. In our last, we gave the testimony of "Henry Clay's Neighbors," as to his private character. What more certain evidence could be demanded of its spotless purity than the united voice of his intimate neighbors of both parties bearing testimony so honorable and so unqualified. He has united about him the affections of the great mass of philanthropic and Christian worth throughout the nation. The great and the good of the country have ever delighted to honor him; they utter his name with enthusiasm; there is a charm in his history and character that binds them to him; and hence our adversaries can only hope to alienate his friends by malignant assaults upon his character—the real talisman of his immense influence. Vain are all their efforts! The fiercer they tug against him, the stronger he becomes. Day by day they see the steady waxing of his power, and the rapid waning of their own. In their fury they seek to to tear up the very foundations of wickedness and bury him under "AN AVALANCHE OF LIES."

How impotent is their fury! The voice of the good rises steadier and higher, proclaiming *his* triumph, and their utter confusion. When such a philanthropist as Cassius M. Clay, and such a Christian as Harmon Kingsbury, unite in his vindication, how powerless are all their barbed shafts and venomed darts that may be hurled from their Catapults of infamy! The following letter from Mr. Kingsbury has not before appeared in the Tribune, and we insert it to-day as the last of a series of overpowering testimony in defence (!) of Henry Clay.

ELYRIA, June 24th, 1844.

J. A. Briggs, Esq.:

Sir—Your favor of the 21st inst. did not reach me till so late Saturday evening that it could not be answered before this morning.

In your letter, you request me to state, for the satisfaction of some gentlemen now in Cleveland, any facts that came to my knowledge respecting the moral character of the Hon. Henry Clay, during my recent visit to Lexington. Having seen much that has been said "by the Press about his immorality," especially his Sabbath breaking, at home, in taverns as well as abroad, I made several inquiries relative to the statements. The first answer I received was from an influential and intelligent old gentleman, who said, in "1840 a young dandy was railing against Gen. Harrison's moral character, when an old soldier said to him, Sir, don't you repeat that language again unless you want to feel my cane. I am not partial to the General's politics, but no man shall slander him in my presence. I know what you have said is a lie. So," said the old gentleman, "we of both parties should feel if any man were to come here and speak against the moral character of our worthy and much esteemed neighbor Henry Clay." I was much struck with the motto on the flag waving in the hands of the Lexington delegation to the Baltimore Convention, as they started for the latter place—"The Neighbors of Henry Clay." So far as I could learn from the neighbors of that gentleman, all parties were happy to see honor and respect paid to him. I heard no man speak disrespectfully of his character as a citizen, but many in favor of it, especially a clergyman worthy of all confidence, and one who has the best means of knowing his conduct at home. He assured me that his usual habit was to attend church on Sunday with his wife—did not confine himself to the one to which she belonged, but sometimes attended at other churches in the city. He said—he may occasionally call at some of the public houses on Sunday as he comes into the city, but I know it is not his habit to spend his Sunday there; neither could he believe that he disregarded the day when abroad, for he believed him a man of good moral habits. Had I evidence that Mr. Clay was a Sabbath breaker, or immoral in other respects, I should not dare help elevate him to any office."

Very respectfully yours,
HARMON KINGSBURY.

Coming to the Rescue.

THE POLITICAL WASHINGTONIANS ARE COMING.

It rejoices our heart to see such calls as the one below. It shows that the right fire is kindled. It is not only in *London*, but from all quarters, that we hear of the old Jackson party, the Van Buren party, and of those who were classed with our opponents up to the late Baltimore convention; who are now in scores gathering for Clay and the American system. They say they are in favor of a Protective Tariff, a sound National and State currency, and a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—and are opposed to free trade, Bank destruction, sub-Treasury, immediate Annexation of Texas and extension of Slave States, and that Clay is identified with the former, and Polk with the latter, policy, they can no longer go with the latter.

We are informed that those who signed the call are but the priming, a drop to the bucket full, when compared with the whole number of the same class, who are now of the right way of thinking, and will be the right way voting. We cordially say to all, come! We freely hold out to you the right hand of fellowship. All of us have, at one time or another, been going wrong: let us right ourselves, and get again into the right and prosperous ways.

It is of great service and praise worthy for men, while producing a reformation, to do it by public associations, by uniting in such a manner that others may see their strength and feel their influence.

From the London Sentinel.

A meeting will be held at the Court House, in London, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by those who have *formerly* supported the Democratic party, and who are *now* favorable to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, for the purpose of forming ourselves into a society to promote the principles of the Whig party, which we believe to be the principles advanced and supported by Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and all true Republicans of the Union.

Z. T. FISHER.
JOHN F. CHINOWITH,
GEO. PHIFER.
WM. B. COALTER,
WM. JINKS,
H. MC CAMPBELL.

London, July 6, 1844.

"Strike my name from the Nottingham List."

The following, from an original Van Buren man, will speak for itself. Mr. Sonday is a respectable citizen of this county, and has hitherto acted warmly and zealously with the Loco party; but has determined to abandon his old political associates, burst asunder the shackles of party, and array himself under the glorious banner of Clay and the country. [Greenville Pat.

York tp., Darke co., O., }
July 2, 1844. }

MR. TAYLOR:—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to inform my old Democratic friends that I cannot support the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. It appears to me that Free Trade, Hard Money, *Texas*, Slavery and Polk are too much for me to take at one dose. I have therefore determined in the coming election, to vote for Clay, Bartley, Campbell, and the whole Whig ticket.

The report put in circulation that I have changed my politics through fear or restraint of some kind is false as its authors are mean and contemptible, and was only put in circulation to bolster up a sinking cause.

Yours truly,
ADAM SONDAY.

Another "Come-Outer."

Just as our paper was going to press we received the following card from Mr. Lucas, a respectable citizen of Richland township, the Gibralter of Locofocoism in this county. We commend it to the careful consideration of our Loco Foco readers—it tells its own story. No room for further comment this week. [Ib.

Richland tp., Darke co., O., }
July 31, 1844. }

MR. TAYLOR:—Permit me to say, that I have for a number of years, voted with the Democratic party; but I am determined, hereafter to be a freeman, and cast my vote hereafter in such a manner, as to sustain the best interests of my country; and therefore, in the coming election, I intend to vote for Henry Clay for President, Mordecai Bartley for Governor, and L. D. Campbell for Congress, and the whole Whig ticket.

EDMUND LUCAS, Sr.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

And the reasons for it.

Thousands in all parts of the State and Union are following the example of Mr Ross:

From the Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—I learn that various opinions are held and expressed in relation to my position as a party man at this time. In order to remove all doubts upon this subject, I now say that my political opinions have undergone a thorough change; and though for many years a consistent Jackson and Van Buren man, I am now a Democratic Whig, and am so for the reason that I have been deluded by the self styled Democrats. While I never wavered in casting my vote for the Locofoco party, I often had doubts as to the correctness of their policy; but these were always met by the promise that if I would have patience these things would all work out right; and thus I kept on until I find our currency ruined, a determination to break down the laboring classes of our people (of which I am one) by putting down the Tariff, and a refusal to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States. These, with many other things persisted in by the party to which I long adhered, have determined me, at the ensuing elections, to vote for Pratt, Clay, and Frelinghuysen, and all the rest of the Whig candidates to be supported in this county at the coming elections, for county, state and national officers.

EDWARD ROSS.

Black Water, 8th June, 1844.

From the Utica Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—I discover by the Locofoco handbill posted to day for the "Meeting" at Schuyler Hall, to morrow evening, my name appended to the call.

I wish here to say that it was put there without my consent, and if that is the way names are obtained to the call, it should be known at once.

I do not support the Polk and Texas ticket. I go Clay and Frelinghuysen with a rush.

GEORGE TRAIN.

Utica, June 12, 1844.

A Locofoco Lawyer's adventure with a Mechanic.

We clip the following amusing incident from the Ohio Star:

Gen. Pierce, in his great speech at the Court House last week, labored to prove that the Tariff was a tax on the people, and pressed severely on the *poor*.

To illustrate this position, he said that he had called on a Cabinet Maker in this place to purchase furniture, and thinking the price too high, was told, with a peculiar look by the mechanic, that the duty on Gum Copal used for varnish had raised the price of that article so much that he must charge high prices to save himself.

Now if the valiant General will spend five minutes in looking at the documents, he will find that the duty on Gum Copal has not been changed from 1832 till that same evening of that learned discourse. It was fixed in 1832 at 15 per ct., and so remains. The mechanic was rather too witty for the chivalric lawyer—that's all.

THE EAST.

A friend who has just returned from New England says that the whole country through which he passed is in a perfect glow of enthusiasm. The late convention of 20,000 in Worcester Co. has filled the Bay State with a tempest of excitement. The feeling in New York, and, indeed, in nearly all the Eastern and Middle States, is far more intense now than it was in 1840, at the height of the campaign fever. The majority in those states will be far in advance of even that year. Truly we have encouragement from every part of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIG CONVENTION.

A grand Convention of Whigs of the old Bay State was held at Worcester on Wednesday last, for the nomination of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and of Presidential electors. Nearly every city and town of the Commonwealth was represented, and all the doings of the Convention were characterized by the right spirit. His Excellency, George N. Briggs, and Hon. John Reed, were unanimously nominated for re-election to the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor.

☞ GEN. WADDY THOMPSON has appeared in the National Intelligencer, giving the lie to the Locofoco misrepresentations, (charging him with uttering Locofoco sentiments in his speech at Buffalo, and sustaining Annexation in full,) and proclaiming his utter hostility to the Annexation of Texas on any terms, even with the consent of Mexico. His letter is a long and very able one. Prentiss of Mi. is also opposing vigorously the Annexationists.

James Knox Polk.

By a slight elision of one letter from the name of the Locofoco candidate, we find enough *jams*, *knocks*, and *poke*, to despatch a dozen Kinderhook foxes. No wonder Matty could not withstand the utterance of that name! But when it comes to meet *Clay* it only *hardens* where it falls—the more you *jam*, *knock* and *poke Clay*, the stronger you make him.

HAPPINESS.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness, a confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the will of God."

THE ELECTIONS.

The Louisiana State Elections for Congress occurred on the first inst. No returns have yet been received.

The Kentucky election occurs in August (together with some half a dozen others.) Prentiss pledges the State for 20,000 Whig majority. The utmost enthusiasm prevails, and there is promise of a splendid triumph.

☞ We are pleased to learn by a gentleman from Delaware, that Samuel White, of Licking, who has been exceedingly ill at that place, is now slowly recovering. He is still extremely low, though the apprehensions entertained for his safety have, we believed, been removed.

☞ Dr. James Stutson, of West Jefferson, is recommended in the London Sentinel, as a suitable candidate for this Senatorial district.

India Rubber horse shoes are manufactured in England. A sample has been submitted to the Horse Guards, and approved of. It is intended to test immediately its capability and durability.

☞ The loss of cotton crops, by the late floods, is estimated at 40,000 bales.

From the Dayton Journal.

Ten Locofoco reasons for supporting Mr. Polk for the Presidency.

1. Because his grand-uncle was a WHIG in the Revolution.

[It is understood that his grandfather was a LOCOFOCO in those days.]

2. Because he is a "Young Hickory."

[Polk stalks don't make very good hickory canes.]

3. Because he is a "new man" and there is no knowing what luck he may have.

[A yankee offered to run his horse against any thing that went on four legs. Another yankee said he would run his ox against him. The first one backed out saying, "There is no knowing what a darned ox might do!"]

4. Because Mr. [illegible] him, "Go home, where you [illegible]."

["Somebody [illegible] Daniel Tucker [illegible] of the ways" [illegible] of qualification [illegible] ination for [illegible]

5. Because [illegible] annexation [illegible]

["Take your time, Miss [illegible]."]

6. Because he is a "Free Trade man."

[The same kind of "free trade" that the white man gave the Indian—"You may take the crow and I will take the turkey; or I will take the turkey and you may take the crow." Mr. Polk is willing to take the crow and let England take the turkey.]

7. Because he is opposed to a United States Bank.

["I move so and so," said a man at a public meeting. "I oppose the motion," said a second. I second the 'pose said a third. Old Hickory opposed the United States Bank, and Young Hickory "seconds the 'pose."]

8. Because he is opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

[Like the fellow who was asked to pay the money he owed or pay the interest at least. He answered: "It is against my principles to pay the interest, and against my interest to pay the principal."]

9. Because he is opposed to the assumption of state debts.

["Nobody asked you, sir," she said.]

10. Because Henry Clay is "a bad wicked man."

["Says I, 'don't believe it, my Deary!'"]

Ash Pole.

The Whigs of Wilmington and vicinity, raised an Ash Pole in front of the Buckeye House last Wednesday. It is ninety feet high—the admiration of the Whigs, and gall and wormwood to the Polkites and ultra-abolitionists. After the pole was firmly planted, Messrs. Linton and Corwin addressed the people able and eloquently, each recapitulating the principles of the Whig party, and holding up in their true colors, the revolutionary doctrines avowed by the southern wing of the Polk party and approved by the same party in the north. It is Texas or disunion in the south, and if necessary to carry their ends, the Locofocos of the south will resort to the bayonet to force the north into their measures! This declaration is boldly avowed in the south by the Locofocos, and it is encouraged in the north by the dogged silence of their friends.

[Clinton Repub.

LETTER FROM S. S. PRENTISS.

We find the following manly and characteristic letter in the Vicksburg Whig. It sufficiently explains itself:

To the Editor of the Vicksburg Whig:

Dear Sir:—I have with surprise and mortification seen it reported in several public prints, that I had withdrawn from the support of Mr. Clay, on account of his course in relation to Annexation of Texas. It is not with a view of obtruding my humble opinion upon the public, nor for the fashionable purpose of defining my position on the Texas question, that I ask the favor of a very small space in your columns, but for the purpose of relieving myself from the obloquy of the report alluded to, and of asserting that it is untrue and unfounded in every particular.

I look upon the Whig cause as far more important than the Texas question, and would rather see that cause triumphant, and Mr. Clay elected, than to witness the annexation to the United States of all the territory between here and Patagonia. I believe the question of Annexation, as now presented, to be a mere party question, brought forward expressly to operate upon the Presidential election, and that it ought not to have the slightest influence upon the course or action of any member of the Whig party. Indeed, the ground taken upon it in this quarter, that those who support Mr. Clay are unfavorable to the Southern institutions, and opposed to Southern interests, is as insulting as it is false, and should arouse an honest indignation in the breast of every true Whig.

I am proud of the Whig party and its noble leader; they are worthy of each other, and of the glorious triumph that awaits them both.

I would rather vote for Henry Clay for the Presidency than any man now living; and most assuredly shall I do so in November next, unless in the meantime he turns Locofoco. And, but for the pressure of my private business, I would not hesitate to devote the time between now and the election in persuading others to do likewise. I have not deserted the Whig cause in the time of its adversity, and certainly shall not do so upon the eve of victory.

In conclusion, I will say if ever I join the Mormons, I shall attach myself to Joe Smith, the founder of the sect, and not to one of his rival disciples. And should I ever turn Locofoco on the question of the immediate Annexation of Texas, I will support John Tyler, not James K. Polk.

Very respectfully, S. S. PRENTISS.

☞ The proceedings of the Mechanics State Convention will appear in our next.

Another outbreak in Philadelphia! St. Philip's de Neri Church surrounded by a Mob!

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 12 o'clock, P. M.

The city has been highly excited throughout the day, in consequence of the attack made this morning upon the settlers in Fisher's Woods by a body of Irishmen.

The report, which proved true, that arms had been carried into this church, exasperated the people of Southwark still more, and at an early hour a mob began to collect about the building situated in Queen street, above Second, and exhibited symptoms of a most serious character. The Sheriff appeared, when a demand was made for a search of the Church.

This was repeatedly insisted upon, until a search was made, which caused great excitement for some time.

At 10 o'clock the Sheriff, with a large body of police, entered the church, and took possession of large number of arms. They were detained by the persons who brought them out, and displayed with great enthusiasm. Several thousands [illegible], and appeared to be greatly exasperated. [illegible] body of Peace Police under Alderman [illegible] the Second Ward were on the ground.

About [illegible] o'clock an alarm of fire was caused by the ringing of the St. Joseph's bell in Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, [illegible] eight successive [illegible] times. It is supposed the above was done purposely to sound an alarm. This information I derived from a body of Irish Catholics, near Third and South. [illegible] will not tell, but fear [illegible]. The Church [illegible] be preserved, but I have serious doubts.

By the mail of yesterday from Philadelphia, we learn from the Philadelphia papers of this morning, that at 12 o'clock last evening Col Lee, with a company of military, had possession of Queen street, and that everything remained quiet.

On the appearance of the military the mob peaceably dispersed. [N. Y. Sun.

We have received several numbers of the Mechanic, a talented and well conducted paper, printed at Fall River, Mass. It is devoted to the interests of the Mechanic and laborer, and published under the direction of an association of Mechanics of the place. Its principal object contended for in its columns is the Ten hour System of labor to be extended to all laborers, both male and female. The number of June 22d contains an address and call to the Mechanics and Laborers of the New England States, to meet in Convention, for the purpose of consulting and adopting suitable measures to carry into general practice this system of labor. Success to their enterprise of benevolence!

Candidates.

In the London Sentinel the following candidates are announced subject to the decision of the convention: For Senator, Dr. James Stutson. For Representative, Henderson Crabb, sr., John Rouse and Wm. B. Slye.

The names of all candidates on request will be announced. If subscribers, free; if not subscribers, a charge of fifty cents will be made.

In our county, we have received the name of Col. Olmsted for Representative. We presume it is subject to the convention. We have received several anonymous communications, putting questions to candidates, and upon other subjects.

All must see the impropriety and the hazard we run of aiding an enemy, instead of a friend, by inserting those communications, unless we are furnished with the real name of the communicant.

We copy the following late Mormon news from the St. Louis Reporter of the 4th inst.

THE MORMONS.

It appears that the Mormons have quietly submitted to the law. The City Council of Nauvoo passed the following resolutions on Monday last.

Resolved, For the purpose of ensuring peace and promoting the welfare of the county of Hancock, and the surrounding country, that we will rigidly sustain the law, and the Governor of the State, so long as they, and he, sustain us in all our constitutional rights.

Resolved, secondly, That to carry the foregoing resolution into complete effect, that inasmuch as the Governor has taken from us the public arms, that we solicit of him to do the same with all the rest of the public arms of the State.

Resolved, thirdly, To secure the peace, friendship and happiness of the people, and allay the excitement that now exists, we will reprobate private revenge on the assassinators of General Joseph Smith, and General Hyrum Smith, by any of the Latter Day Saints. That instead of "an an appeal to arms," we will appeal to the majesty of the law, and will be content with whatever judgment it shall award; and should the law fail, we leave the matter to God.

Nothing is now to be apprehended unless the mob should commence the work of assassination again, in which event we do not doubt that Gov. Ford will promptly discharge his duty. He enjoys the confidence of all parties.

Capt. Anderson, of the Osprey, arrived yesterday, states that he stopped his boat at Warsaw, whilst Mr. Jones, the State Commissioner addressed the citizens of that place. He appealed to them to aid the Governor in his efforts to preserve the public peace, but no approving response was made. On the contrary, one gentleman stepped from the crowd and stated that a committee of citizens were in communication with the Governor on the subject, and that their determination was that either the Mormons must be compelled to quit the country or they would.

We trust that Gov. Ford will act decisively with the turbulent spirits at Warsaw. Their conduct, if correctly represented, is a disgrace to their town and to the State.

☞ The Cin. Chronicle estimates the probable wheat crop this year at 20,000,000—increase since '39, 25 per cent.

Speech of a Whig Lady.

The following eloquent burst of female patriotism and enthusiasm was addressed by Mrs. Lucy Sawyer, of Clarksville, Tenn., on the occasion of presenting a Banner to the Clarksville Clay Club, which had been wrought for them by the fair hands of the ladies of that village. We know not when we have read a more eloquent speech.

MRS. SAWYERS ADDRESS.

Gentlemen Whigs:—I have the honor—and I deem it no slight one—to present to you this Banner.

The short time allowed us for its completion, together with our lack of skill, renders it far less perfect than we could wish it, particularly as it is to be borne by *such gallant hands, and in so glorious* [illegible]

But, gentlemen, be it well done, or be it ill done, be it in good taste, or be it in bad taste, you will all observe that it has the name of CLAY upon it, and that alone is sufficient to endear it to the heart of every good and true Whig. Yes, though it were the poorest and meanest scrap of bunting that ever fluttered in the breeze, yet, with that honored name inscribed thereon — no good Whig would be ashamed of it!

But, gentlemen, such as it is, please receive it, remembering that no other ensigns, banners, nor other appendages, however significant, can ennoble a bad cause; and that, on the contrary, a good one needs no such expedients to recommend it to the intelligent and the honest; and such a cause we know is ours.

We hope, gentlemen, that you will go forward in the discharge of all your duties as good citizens, and be found ever ready to sustain, both by word and deed, the principles you have espoused; that you will slack not your zeal, nor neglect any honest means to advance our cause, until, throughout the land, shall be proclaimed the triumph of Whig Principles.

As a curious part of the history of the times, we give the annexed cold-water endorsement of Polk and Dallas, by Col. Benton.

It will be seen, remarks the Tribune, that the Colonel takes the dose with a gulp and a swallow, and that his denunciation of the "intrigue which has nullified the choice of the people, and the right of the people, and the principles of our Government, in the person of Mr. Van Buren," is by far the most energetic, earnest, in truth, the only really Bentonian portion of the letter.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2d, 1844.

GEN. VAN ANTWERP—*Dear Sir:*—I write you a line on the nomination, chiefly on account of Mr. Dallas, whose former U. S. Bank opinions may be quoted against him. He is a man of too much probity to declare a change of opinion which he does not feel; and having for years back acted against the Bank I shall rely implicitly upon all he says against any future support of such an institution.

Neither Mr. Polk nor Mr. Dallas had anything to do with the intrigue which has nullified the choice of the people, and the rights of the people, and the principles of our Government, in the person of Mr. Van Buren; and neither of them should be injured or prejudiced by it. Those who hatched that intrigue have become its victims. They who dug a pit for the innocent have fallen into it; and there let them lie, for the present, while all hands attend to the election, and give us our full majority of ten thousand in Missouri. For the rest, the time will come; and the people now, as twenty years ago, (when their choice was nullified in the person of Gen. Jackson) will teach the Congress intriguers to attend to law making, and let President making and un-making alone in future.

The Texas Treaty, which consummated this intrigue, was nothing but the final act in a long conspiracy, in which the sacrifice of Mr. Van Buren had been previously agreed upon; and the nomination of Mr. Wright for Vice President proves it. For his opinions and those of Mr. Van Buren on the Texas question, were identical, and if fatal to one should have been fatal to the other. Besides, Mr. Van Buren was right, and whenever Texas is admitted, it will have to be done in the way pointed out by him.

Having mentioned Mr. Wright, I will say that recent events have made him known to the public, as he has long been known to his friends, *the Cato of America, and a star of the first magnitude in our political firmament.*

Yours truly,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Huzza! for Senator Hasting!

A magic sound, that! JOHN HASTING is our candidate for Senator. Hasting of Moorefield! So said the unanimous voice of the District Convention held at Bloomfield, on the 2d inst., and so the majority of the people will respond at the polls next October. He is fresh from the people and is their choice—he is *honest* and *capable*—honor to Moorefield, to Harrison county and to the District. Three cheers for CLAY! BARTLEY!! and [illegible]!!!—*Cadiz Republican.*

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—A gentleman, alluding to the speech made by the Janus faced nominee of the Locos for Governor at the Court House yesterday, said it forcibly reminded him of a remark made by Mr. Tod's old father, after listening to his hopeful scion's first attempt at speechifying. The old gentleman was rather inclined to stay at home, hardly thinking David's speech would pay the cost of going to hear; but finally his wife prevailed on him to go. After they had returned home, the old lady said, "Well, husband, how did you like David's speech?" The Judge shook his head very despairingly and said, "I've whipped that boy a great many times for telling lies, but I see it does no good."

Cleve. Herald.

A Mr. Burrows, a young man of modest appearance, late of Delaware, Ohio, and formerly a stage driver between Zanesville and Lancaster, was on Saturday last, in the U. S. Court sitting in Cincinnati, convicted of robbing the mail.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. S. Jarnigan of the U. S. Senate, for valuable public documents.

Also, to the Hon. John White of the H. R. for a copy of his able speech in defence of Mr. Clay.

ELECTIONS.—The Whigs have cheering intelligence from the elections in New Orleans. But as yet not sufficiently full returns, to know the result.

We have sad accounts of more late and disgraceful mobs in Philadelphia. The particulars not received in time for this paper.

Some remarks upon the Hon. Senator Allen's market house speech was prepared for this paper, but crowded out.

From the London Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of London and neighborhood, held at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an association, opposed to the State Prison Monopoly, STEPHEN MOORE was called to the chair, and Wm. Jones, Jr. appointed Secretary. After the meeting being organized, Mr. Olmsted, from Columbus, addressed the meeting and was followed by Mr. Mosely.

On motion,

Resolved, That all such who are opposed to the State Prison Monopoly, form themselves into an association, to be called the *London Anti-Prison Monopoly Association.*

On motion,

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five persons, whose duty it shall be to frame a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of said association. The following named persons compose said committee: J Q. Lowpeich, Wm. Jones, Geo. N. Bond, Z. T. Fisher, and S. T. Hand.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn to meet again on Saturday evening next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Sentinel.

STEPHEN MOORE, Pres.

Wm. Jones, Sec.

SOMETHING NEW.

We understand that a neat Whig paper bearing the title of the "*Holmes County Whig,*" has recently been started in Millersburg, in that benighted, Locofoco ridden little county. We have not seen the paper, but we are assured that it actually exists, and is likely to receive a respectable support. Locofocos, aint this "*ominous!*" Truly Polk, Dallas, and Tod, must be in exceedingly bad odor when a Whig paper can live in little Locofoco Holmes.—*Mt. Vernon Times.*

AN HONEST LOCOFOCO.—The editor of the Stockbridge (Mass.) Visitor, a decided Locofoco paper, in raising the flag of Polk and Dallas, makes the following remarks of his Whig antagonist:

"Henry Clay is a gallant fellow. He is a whole souled, whole hearted man. A man who never betrayed a friend or flinched for foe. He is a Whig, every inch of him. He is just such an opponent as we like. We always know exactly where to find him. About him there is no dodging. He is a Whig to the backbone. He is one of those men who never consent to fight under false colors. One of those men whom if we defeat there is some honor in defeating him, and if our candidate is defeated, he is defeated by an honorable opponent."

From the O. S. Journal.

Renunciation!

To the editor of the O. S. Journal:

DEAR SIR—I have been and still am a Democrat, and I have voted for Martin Van Buren; but since the party choose to advocate the annexation of Texas to the Union, and make that a reason why Mr. Polk should be elected President, I for one, cannot go with him, nor will I support him, or any other man, who is in favor of bringing the Northern States in subjection to the Slave-holding interests of the South; and altho' Henry Clay is a slave holder, yet he has the manhood to say what he knows to be true on this as well as on other subjects; and he will have my vote in October. STEPHEN SMITH.

Mill Creek, Delaware co., June 28, 1844.

☞ A boisterous Locofoco, who boils over with abuse of Tariff Tracts, Clay Tribune, H. Greely, &c., writes to the Plebeian that the Ohio Congressional District, composed of Brown, Clermont, and Highland Counties, will do 800 better for Polk this fall than it did for Van Buren in 1840. The fellow lies, we have no doubt, but he doesn't lie to any purpose. The same ratio of gain for Polk throughout, that he claims in his own district, will leave him 6600 behind in the State. When a man undertakes to brag, he ought to do it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHAT IS HIS NAME?—A good anecdote, in illustration of the readiness of Loco Focoism to swallow any dose prescribed by the party leaders, however unpalatable it might be, was told by Mr. Tracy, one of the speakers at the late convention at Utica. It was this: A Loco Foco of Utica was riding up the line of the Chenango Canal a mile or two out of the city, when he was accosted by one Dudley, a Loco Foco lock tender, who inquired of him the news from the Baltimore Convention. The answer was that *Mr. Polk,* of Tennessee, had been nominated.—"Good!" exclaimed our lock tender, "first rate! the best and strongest man we've got! *What did you say his name was?*"—*Herkimer Journal.*

"Governor Polk is not only a *religious* man, and a *strict member of a church,* but he is also a *rigid member* of a Temperance Society."—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

We have no desire to meddle with Mr. Polk's religious or temperance principles, but as considerable stress is laid upon this supposed point by the Locofoco papers, it may be as well to know the truth. The Nashville Whig, which from its near neighborhood of Mr. Polk, ought to know, says of the above:

"This is all news to us in 'these parts.' Gov. Polk is neither the one nor the other."—*Express.*

☞ Several typographical errors inadvertently crept into the columns of our last week's paper.

A writer in the Portland Argus says, Mr. Polk is "one of the first men of the age. *Clay can't hold a candle to him.*" The Louisville Journal says, this very extraordinary personage was literally invisible to the whole country until the Baltimore Convention "*held a candle to him.*"

From the Boston Atlas, Extra, July 5.

Arrival of the Steam Ship Britannia.

The Britannia arrived at six o'clock, yesterday morning at Boston, in 14½ days from Liverpool.

PUBLIC FEELING TOWARDS MR. O'CONNELL.

The demonstrations of sympathy with O'Connell have been strongly evinced throughout the country. The repeal button has been universally adopted, and public meetings have been called and held for the purpose of expressing opinions on the State Trials and on the incarceration of "the martyrs," in Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin and Liverpool. Addresses to Mr. O'Connell have been voted by the corporate bodies in Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Newry, and public prayers have been recommended by the priests to be put up for the protection of Heaven on the "Liberator" and for his delivery. The repeal papers have appeared in mourning. The contributions to the repeal rent has greatly increased.

The proceedings in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Queen vs. O'Connell and others have closed with the despatch of the writ of error to London; it was allowed last week, without opposition to the Crown.

Several meetings have been held about the country. One of the most respectable was that at Belfast, on Friday; which comprised "Liberals" of all shades. Some of the speakers avowed political differences with Mr. O'Connell, but protested against the prosecution as unjust. One of the most ludicrous meetings was that of the Dublin law clerks, on Sunday; they address Mr. O'Connell as "beloved Sire," and "great beloved Sire;" declare that "with a nod he could have uprooted the foundation of society;" but they undertake to obey his injunction to peace, or to die for him if required.

The Dublin Corporation met on Thursday week last, to consider an address to the Queen, on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment; praying her "to vindicate the Constitution, and protect the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects, which have been violated in his person." An address in that spirit was proposed and advocated in several heated speeches. The address was carried by 60 to 6.

The Repeal Association met on Monday. In taking the chair, Lord French stated that he had come up to town for the sole purpose of presenting the Liberator and his fellow martyrs with two addresses from parishes in his county, the inhabitants of which were boiling with indignation at Mr. O'Connell's unjust and unmerited conviction, and had resolved, "come weal, or wo," that on their parts there should be no shrinking.

A government reporter continues to take notes at the Repeal meetings.

Sir James Graham intimated that Wednesday the 26th, had been fixed for the reception of the deputation of the corporation of Dublin, with the address to her Majesty, respecting the sentences of Mr. O'Connell and the four traversers.

Twenty-four boys have been expelled from the national schools in Dublin, because they insisted upon wearing the repeal button during school hours. The prohibition was confined to those hours merely, but the boys would not doff the national emblem even during that short period.

Sir James Graham, in reply to Mr. O'Brien's letter of remonstrance, says that, by law, the enforcement of the discipline of the Richmond Penitentiary is vested in the board of superintendence, which board is not under the immediate control of the Secretary of State, and that he is not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the board on this occasion.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

War appears actually to have been broken out between Morocco and the French in Algiers. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes despatches from Lamoriciere; in one of which, dated from the Camp, near Lall, Magruia, at ten o'clock, P. M., on the 30th May, he states that he was suddenly attacked on that day, two leagues within the French frontier, by a body of 1,700 or 2000 cavalry, belonging to the Emperor Abd-er Rahman; which he repulsed without difficulty.

CAMPBELL, the Poet.—We regret to state that Thos. Campbell, Esq., the talented poet, died at Boulogne on the 15th ult.

Mr. King, the new Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of the Tuilleries, has arrived in Paris.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria intends making a tour round the coasts in his dominions in September next. According to present arrangements, Prince Metternich and Count Kolowrath are to accompany his Imperial Majesty.

At Berlin, the report is revived that a great Congress of Sovereigns will shortly take place in Germany, at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia will take part. Carlsbad is spoken of as the place of meeting.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, to the 23d May, report that the Turkish forces sent against the Albanian rebels, had twice defeated them between the 13th and 17th. Krischowa had been taken by assault, after a desperate resistance on the part of the rebels, of whom 100 were killed and about the same number wounded; but the loss of the Turks is stated to have been more considerable. Russia, it is said, has offered to furnish troops for the suppression of the rebellion should the Turkish force prove unequal to the task. Permission has been granted for the erection of a Protestant Church at Jerusalem.

COMMERCIAL.

The Cotton Market is slowly but steadily recovering from the depression it has long experienced, and the opinion of some of the best practical men is, that the corner has been turned, the staple has seen its lowest point, and the future is full of hope and promise. A variety of circumstances, the consideration of which, in detail, would trench beyond our limited space, could be adduced in favor and support of this cheering hypothesis. Among the most striking, may be mentioned the state of our Eastern trade, which is every day extending, and promises, at no remote period, to keep pace with, and in active employ, all the steam power which the manufacturing districts of England can supply.

COTTON MARKET.

For the week ending June 14th, prices firm—sales 30,710 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Our Money Market has been affected in some degree by the aspect of affairs between France and Morocco, and the course which the President of the United States has thought fit to pursue with respect to the Annexation of Texas. The Government Funds declined last week one half per cent.; but there is a much firmer feeling at present. The political news received from America by the Steamer Brittania is thought to be of a more favorable nature than that contained in the previous accounts.

MECHANIC' STATE CONVENTION.

On Thursday, July 4th, the convention of Ohio mechanics assembled at Newark, to devise ways and means for the abolishment of State Prison monopoly, which is now, and has for years been exercising an invidious competition with the mechanical interest of the State.

The meeting assembled in the court house at 10 A. M.

Mr J. McClelland was called to the chair for its temporary organization, and Wm. Gillian as Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to report permanent officers for the meeting; whereupon, the following persons were named as said committee, viz:

Philip Wilson, of Licking; Samuel Jones, of Pickaway; James Sheward, Muskingum; Jos. Nash, Jr., Fairfield; C. Breyfogle, Franklin, J. Thompson, Licking; Job Evans, Knox;—Thomas H. Sheldon, Seneca; Robert Riordin, Franklin; G. L. Salesbery, Delaware.

On motion,

Resolved, That an enrolling committee of one from each delegation, be appointed to enroll the names of delegates, whereupon the following individuals were appointed said committee, viz:

W. B. Jarvis, Franklin; Samuel Evans, Fairfield; L. Chadwick, Licking; Wm. McLaughlin, Pickaway; P. Lile, Hebron; J. Harrison, Muskingum; James Watson, Knox; D. Gardner, Johnstown; Thomas H. Sheldon, Seneca; Lewis Glessner, Delaware; Sam. Jennings, Kirkersville, Andrew Larrison, Etna; Wm. King, Utica; A. Bond, Granville; D. S. Moore, Martinsburg.

The committee appointed to report the names of officers made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

For President—JAMES CHERRY.
Vice Presidents—HENRY WILSON,
WM. ATKINSON,
JOHN HARRISON,
SAM. THOMPSON,
JUSTUS YOUNGHANS,
JACOB BROWN,
T. H. SHELDON.
Secretaries—Lewis Glessner,
John Walton,
Mr. McLaughlin,
John Lunceford,
S. B. McCall.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committe of five be appointed to prepare a preamble and resolution expressive of the sense of this Convention; whereupon, Messrs. Philip Wilson, of Licking; M. Martin, Franklin; Wm. Upfield, Fairfield; C. H. Burnside, Pickaway; O. Tengardener, Knox, were appointed said committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft and report an address to this Convention.

The Convention appointed Messrs. James Sheward, T W H Mosely, John Thompson, Mr Randall; and William King, said committee.

On motion of W B Jarvis, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that any member of this convention, being in possession of statistics, resolutions, or information of any kind, touching the business of this convention, such member be, and he is hereby, requested to hand such information in writing to the committee heretofore appointed for the purpose of preparing an address and resolutions.

Mr James Sheward, of Zanesville, was then requested to address the convention, at the conclusion of which, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, consisting of citizens of Columbus, to be denominated 'the Anti-prison State Central Committee.'

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Two o'clock.—The convention was called to order by the President.

The President announced the following as the central committee, to wit.: Messrs Reuben Chase, Charles Breyfogle, Thomas Shields, John Funston, and John Walton.

The committee appointed for the purpose of drafting a preamble and resolutions, reported the following, which, on motion, was taken up and adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, there is no duty more incumbent upon man than the preservation of his social rights—rich in the enjoyment of political freedom, the mechanical and laboring classes of this country have neglected their own interests, and suffered an odious, anti-American principle to grow up among them. Many causes which tended to produce this indifference have now no existence, and the moral force and intelligence now exhibited augur well for the destruction of the evil. Experience, in tones of startling energy, bids us unite, and demand the abrogation of a law which has not one redeeming trait in its favor. Can we carry the dignity of human nature about us, when the consciousness that we are competing with felons flushes on our minds and paralyzes our physical exertions? It is impossible! The duty we owe our country as enlightened citizens, the self-respect we should cherish to ourselves, and the freedom we derive from God, urge us to oppose the present system of State Prison labor.

And Whereas, the present system of convict labor, pursued in the Ohio Penitentiary, is oppressive to the mechanics of the State, and serves to take away the only means that mechanics have to obtain an honest livelihood, and to reduce their compensation to such a degree as to cause them to abandon their occupation, which they have acquired by years of service as apprentices to their respective occupations, which is the only legitimate manner in which the different branches can be sustained and the character of the mechanics be preserved. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the present oppressive system of convict labor, now carried on in the Ohio Penitentiary to such an extent as to render the name of mechanic a by-word and reproach, has come to that point which demands, at the hands of our representatives, a speedy and radical change in the management of that institution.

Resolved, By this convention, that we earnestly entreat the mechanical and laboring men throughout the State to co-operate together, and unite with us in seeking the abolishment of State Prison *monopoly.*

Resolved, That we desire to advance in the scale of social and intellectual being. *From* the impulse of rational nature to expand and exalt itself, we conceive that each member of society should contribute to the good of each other, and thus unite by a reciprocity of benefit. In this state of equality and usefulness, man was designed to exist.

Resolved, That as the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the masses, we regard that man as no friend to progressive happiness or republican government that favors the present system of State Prison labor.

Resolved, That we have witnessed the rise and progress of this nefarious institution from its infancy to its present giant strength, with deep mortification and disgust; mortification, at the thought that the representatives of the free and intelligent people of the giant State of the great west, should meet year after year in their representative capacity, and look calmly on and see the great mechanical interests of Ohio trampled in the dust, and that by an institution of their own creation; and disgust, at the humiliating spectacle of seeing an institution created for the purpose of punishing crimes of the deepest dye, transformed into a machine which will, if persisted in, bring our occupations into disrepute, and the name of a mechanic a by word and reproach.

Resolved, That we not only ask, but demand it as a right which we will not yield, that this growing evil must be remedied; And that the practice of committing the vilest of society—such as thieves, murderers and incendiaries—to the walls of this institution for the punishment of these crimes, and then turning them out upon the community, to associate in our workshops with us, and us alone, and the youth of the country, who may be in pursuit of an occupation whereby to gain an honest livelihood, and engendering into their minds the pernicious habits which have brought them to the disgraceful condition of penitentiary convicts, must be abolished.

Resolved, That the success of mechanism in Ohio, the morals of the rising generation of the State, and the prosperity of her mechanics as well as others of the producing classes, demand a thorough change in the affairs of this institution.

Resolved, That we know not by what right of justice our representatives did confer upon a few individuals the privilege of making fortunes from the labors of the convicts, at the expense and injury of so large a portion of the community as that of the mechanics of Ohio.

Resolved, That we have borne it until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; and in the name of the mechanics of Ohio, we do enter our most solemn protest against this practice, and do ask, and expect, at the hands of our next Legislature, a redress of grievances.

Resolved, That we are in favor of extending equal privileges to all classes of community, and that we hereby pledge ourselves not to support any man for the office of State Representative who will not use his influence to abolish the present unjust and injurious system of convict labor in the Ohio Penitentiary, as far as it may conflict with the honest labor of the State.

Resolved That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the citizens of Newark for their kindness and hospitality to the members of the convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to its officers, for the faithful and impartial manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the newspapers of this town.

On motion, adjourned,

JAMES CHERRY, Pres't.

WHIGS OF OHIO!!

We are on the eve of another great and important political conflict. In a few weeks you will be called upon to cast your votes for Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Is it not time, then, that there was a gathering of the Clans preparatory to meeting in Council? Is it not time for every friend of Republican Liberty to arouse himself and ardently engage in the good cause? Believing this, in common with all our neighbors, we therefore invite you (and particularly those residing between the Ohio and Scioto rivers,) to a great mass meeting to be held in Zanesville, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The warm hearted and welcome hospitality of 1840 will be extended to all who may visit us on the above day—the old Tippecanoe latch string will be hung out to the thousands who may meet with us. Our citizens can and will accommodate

30,000 WHIGS!

Come on, then, friends of Clay and Protection—rally in defence of Whig principles and Whig measures. Let this be a successful struggle to establish a good currency and good prices, and an honest administration of the affairs of the General Government.

☞ Mordecai Bartley, Gov. Corwin, B. Storer, Robert Schenck, Thomas Ewing, Gov. Metcalf, Gen. Combs, J. J. Crittenden of Ky., T. M. T. McKennan of Pa., and other distinguished speakers have been invited. Timely notice of their acceptance of the invitations will be published.

J. T. Fracker,
J. B. Potwin,
J. H. Moorehead,
Lambert Thomas,
M. P. Reister,
A. E. Jackson,
Thos. Davidson,
David Munch,
A. Van Horne,
David Harris,

Whig Central Com. Muskingum co.

Whig papers of Ohio will please publish the above till the 14th August.

TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balzarines, Chameleon and printed Lawns, together with every style of goods adapted to the season, for sale by

JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

From the N. Y. Sun.

HORICON.

Inscribed to Richard Burdsall.

BY C. D. STUART.

Far North, among the giant hills
Whose tops are crowned with snow
The Forest pines their fragrance cast
Upon the lake below!

A calm, deep lake, whose gleaming waves
So soft and silvery lie,
That, mirror'd in its placid face,
Is seen another sky!

And when the moon and stars come forth,
'Mid twilight waning slow,
Down in those silent depths; their light
A thousand feet they throw!

Full thirty miles that lake in length,
And full five others wide,
It slumbers, like a spotless child—
The rugged mountain's bride!

Three hundred islands, green and fair,
Its sparkling bosom gem;
Each brighter than the diamonds rare—
That hue, a diadem.

There, in the ages old and dim,
Unknown, perhaps to fame,
Beside his altars kneeling low,
The Indian hunter came.

Blue rolled his Horicon, and blue
The summer sky looked down—
And God was, in his Spring time, near,
And in the Autumn brown.

There rose his wigwam by the shore,
And, there, his bark canoe
Lay anchored, where the cedar boughs
Their deepening shadows threw.

But other races to his fame.
With hands of slaughter, came;
His crystal lake was dyed with blood,
His wigwam wrapped in flame.

Nor belted chief, nor belted brave,
Nor spotted deer, is seen,
But faces of a paler hue,
And many a meadow green.

And, all abroad, the lowing kine,
And shepherd's flocks are near,
And Sabbath bells of pleasant chime,
Are breaking on the ear.

The white man's curling smoke ascends
And mingles with the sky,
And o'er the Indian hunter's graves,
His hearths and altars lie.

And Horicon is sleeping sleeping still,
By shadows overcast,
But brighter far, was she, in those
Dim ages of the past.

(*Note.*)—Horicon (Clear Water) was the Indian name of that beautiful stream which, since the irruption of the white men into this Western world has been known as Lake St. Sacrament, now called Lake George. Embosomed as it is among the green hills of the North, surrounded by the field of many battles, and peopled by three hundred and sixty-five islands clothed with perpetual verdure, it is by nature and associations as delightful a spot as ever sun smiled upon. It is thirty-three miles long, and from one to five miles wide, having its source in the town of Caldwell, Warren County, N. Y., and emptying into Champlain near Ticonderoga;—and its water for clearness is unequalled in the world. It was named St. Sacrament by some Catholics who carried away to Europe a large quantity of what they call "holy water," ere its blue waves had been tinged by the blood of those who struggled with death, on the sloping grounds which at present bear only the ruins of Fort Wm. Henry and Fort George. To me it is strange that Lake George has not been the great resort of pleasure seekers and invalids for many summers agone. The mountain air, the fine fishing and hunting grounds, with the romance which war has thrown around it, render it a sort of paradise on earth. Many of the fine passages of Cooper were born from its scenery and history; and the lover of beauty can never turn away from the light of its laughing waves, from its smiling islands, and the soft fresh breath of heaven that winnows the mountain pines, and drops health on the cheek of disease, and say that he has lingered too long. A fine steamer, during the Summer months, passes up and down each day; and thirty-six miles of stage route connects it with the railroad at Saratoga Springs. I have spent many days on the banks of the Lake, among the marks of the Revolutionary time that remain, and feel perhaps a deeper love for the place than is common to the traveler; yet I have never seen one who regretted a visit to Lake George.

If a love of nature can tempt the man of toil and care a few days from the dust of the city, Horicon and its environs are across worthy of his love—if the pleasure of the chase and of tossing the barbed hook, his field is there. If he is an epicure, and would eat, I recommend him to some 200 feet in length by 40 in width, of what is called the Lake House, kept by a Mr. Sherrell, who fries a fish, or broils a woodcock inimitably nice, (to my knowledge) and to a Mr. Low about four miles north of the Lake's source, and I pledge him, with their cookery, and a few baths in the "Clear Water" that lies spread out like a broad glass, he will return to New York or elsewhere, a happy man!

New York, June, 1844.

The Picayune says that in New Orleans, the operations of the merchants and musquitoes nicely divide the year. "The bills of the merchants come upon us in the winter, and those of the musquitoes in the summer."

THE

RED KNIGHT.

BY C. H. FORD.

CHAPTER FIRST.

"I FIGHT FOR MY GOD, AND MY LOVE."

"And you love me not. Oh! Annabel, little did I think it would come to this. I have nourished a vain dream, but—" and the page stopped, overcome by emotion.

He was as gallant looking a page as ever a painter drew, or a novelist described. Blithe and graceful in person, with a frank and handsome countenance, few of her sex could have resisted the love of Henri Condi. But she whom he now addressed seemed to belong to that small number. With a proud, cold eye she stood regarding the suppliant who knelt before her, and though a slight color mantled her cheek, her bosom heaved regularly, nor was there any perceptible evidence of emotion on her part. She withdrew her hand from that of the page.

"Rise, Henri," said she, "this becomes neither you nor I—you, as a debtor to my father, who ought not thus to seek his daughter against his will—I, as a child jealous of my father's honor, and conscious of his opposition to a union with you. I speak not to hurt your feelings," she added quickly, in a softer tone, seeing the blood rush proudly over the young man's face; "but you know my father's prejudices, and the immeasurable distance which he thinks exists between you and me. I will not say I differ with him, but this I will say—" and hesitating awhile, as if doubtful whether she ought to proceed, she continued eagerly—"this I will say, that if you had my parent's consent I fear I could not say you nay."

"Bless you for those words," said the page, bless you for those words. You do then love me—at least you do not despise me. I may yet win you," and tears of overwrought excitement gushed into the eye of the page.

"Nay, nay," said Annabel, and there seemed a touch of sadness in her voice, "do not indulge vain hopes. How can you a portionless page, ever hope to win the broad lands without which we know my father will never consent?"

"God will be with me," said the page, enthusiastically. "I will take for my motto—'For God and my Love!' and go forth and win a name. If I die, shed a tear for me—but if I live, assuredly you shall hear from me."

It was a strange sight to behold those two beings, for they were as yet only in the first blush of man and womanhood—the one of sterner sex, impassioned, enthusiastic and wholly given away to his feelings—the other, in whom we might have looked for the most emotion calm, reasoning and collected. But though so equable was the demeanor of Annabel, if one could have looked into her heart, one would have seen it throbbing with hope, and already imagining the day when her lover would return with her parent's consent, to claim her for his bride.

Annabel, was an only child, and the heiress of her father's vast estate, comprising manors in many of the richest counties in the south of France. From early childhood she and Henri Condi, the last scion of a noble but an impoverished house, had been brought up together in one of her father's castles. Henri was a year older than herself, and had been her guide and instructor for years. Insensibly their childhood attachment changed to one of a warmer nature; but although Annabel secretly returned Henri's love, she never before had acknowledged it. She knew her father's prejudices, and having been educated in the strictest notions of duty to her parent, she thought it best to conceal from her lover the knowledge of her affection, hoping he might eventually cure himself of his passion. And now, though she had been surprised into an acknowledgement by the passionate sorrow of Henri, she almost repented of it when she began to consider the insurmountable obstacles to a union between them. Yet her heart strove against her reason, and as we have said, a wild hope that he might succeed flashed across her mind in despite of her better convictions.

"I should not have told you this," said she, "were it not better for both of us to dismiss all vain hopes, and look at our situation more calmly—"

"Oh, do not crush my hopes. Be they vain or not, I would choose to die with them, for they fill my heart with joy. No, Annabel, I will not cease to hope. I will go forth, and with my father's sword will win a name and riches, or die in the attempt. Promise to wait for four years if I return not before, then give up hope.

A momentary weakness came over Annabel, for when did enthusiasm and eloquence ever fail to subdue a woman's heart? All her calmer resolutions gave way, and she yielded herself passionately to her lover's wishes.

"Promise," said she, "God be with you."

"Henri clasped her unresisting to his bosom, kissed her now burning cheek, and the next instant, at the sound of approaching footsteps, dashed into a coppice and disappeared.

The next morning Annabel learned from her father that his favorite page had solicited a dismissal from his household to join that of the Count Boulogne, famed for his great deeds in war, and now one of the few who still waged a desperate contest against the triumphant English.

A year had passed, and Annabel, in all that time had heard nothing of Henri, except that he had been knighted shortly after joining the train of the Count Boulogne. At length, one evening, a palmer stopped at the castle and being listless for want of occupation, Annabel sent for him to her bower. Perhaps, too, she was prompted to the interview by a latent hope of hearing of her lover.

"You come from the seat of war, sir palmer?" she said.

"I passed through it fair lady. Would you seek news of any one there?"

"I would know like a daughter of France, how goes the war; and, who, of all our brave knights, have most distinguished themselves."

"There is one, lady, of whom you have perhaps heard, for, though many gallant chevaliers are in the camp, this one is said to surpass all in deeds of daring."

"I know not to whom you allude," said Annabel with beating heart. "It is long since we have had certain intelligence from the seat of war."

"He is called the Red Knight, from the color of his plume, and was originally in the house of Count Boulogne, though now he has risen to have one of his own. His fame is on every one's lips. In the most desperate encounters he is ever foremost and in battle you must look for his plume in the thickest of the fight."

Annabel felt this knight, could be no other than her lover. She could scarcely, from very joy, maintain her composure. The palmer was speedily dismissed when she found she could extract no further information from him, and then clasping her hands, she fell on her knees before an image of the virgin, and with tears gave thanks for this sudden happiness that filled her heart almost to delirium.

The career of the Red Knight was very soon on every one's lips, and having once identified her lover, Annabel heard of him continually through pilgrims and stray travelers from the seat of war. Every month brought intelligence of some new and daring feat he had performed. Now it was a castle he had surprised, now it was a body of the enemy he had defeated against great odds, now it was a walled town he had taken by storm at the head of his gallant followers. Every one spoke of his extreme youth in connection with his wonderful deeds. Yet this youthfulness did not prevent old men, and indeed all who sought glory, from enlisting under his banner, so that soon he was at the head of as gallant a following as that of any nobleman around the king.

How Annabel's heart beat as such intelligence was repeated to her. How, when the narrator had departed and she was left alone, would the glad tears gush into her eyes, and dreams of happiness, long checked, float unrepressed through her mind. They who know our sex, know that under such circumstances, her love increased daily.

She often found herself wondering why Henri had never sent any message to her, but she always ended by concluding that he wished to try her, in punishment for her doubt of his [illegible]

"He will find me faithful," she said, "delay as long as he will. I wonder if he will be so!"

This thought came suddenly and unbidden into her mind, and then she dismissed it instantly, as unjust to Henri.

CHAPTER SECOND.

One day, about two years after his former visit, the same palmer who had first told her of Henri's success, appeared again at the castle gates, and hearing he had come from the seat of war, Annabel sent for him, as heretofore, to come to her bower. He talked long on different subjects, but at length came to the exploits of the Red Knight.

"What say they now of him?" enquired Annabel. "I hear he carries for his motto 'I fight for my God, and my love.' Does report say who the lady is?"

"It does. The beautiful Zaymodere, daughter of the Lord Thierry, and the richest heiress in the north of France is said to be the happy lady. Men say, that, as the most of her father's possessions have been won back from the English by the knight's good sword, the old Count has offered her hand to the Red Knight, and that he, nothing loth, has accepted it."

"Can this be true!" interposed Annabel eagerly, displaying more interest in the matter than would have seemed proper in a stranger. The palmer looked up suddenly. But he as quickly resumed his usual immovable expression of countenance.

"Such is the rumor. I myself know for a fact that the knight escorted the lady home to her father's castle last month, and was there sumptuously entertained for many days. And, indeed, brave and renowned as he is, the fair Zaymodere is a prize even for him. Who can doubt but that he will accept her!"

"But said Annabel faintly, though she made a strong effort to be calm, "he may have had a former love, as indeed his motto would imply, for it is but lately he has known the lady, and his motto was assumed, as I have heard when he first entered the wars."

"That is true," said the palmer, thoughtfully "but then, you know lady, knights are not always faithful any more than fair dames, and if he had a former mistress, she has perhaps, forgotten him."

"Never, I can never—" said Annabel indignantly, no longer able to control her feelings. The accurate knowledge of the palmer convinced her that he was right, and that she had been deserted perhaps for a richer and fairer bride; and the consciousness of this stung her very soul with agony until she lost the control over her demeanor; but the instant she had spoken thus far, reflecting how she had betrayed herself, she stopped, and turning hastily away, burst into tears, and would have left the room.

The palmer started to his feet, no longer a decripid old man, but hale and vigorous, and flinging aside his robe, stood before Annabel, embrowned by exposure, but still in the early years of manhood. He hurried after her and caught her in his arms.

"Stay, Annabel," I am faithful as ever, and what I tell you is only the rumor of a camp. Forgive me for having thus tried you, but I know not how absence might affect your love. My thoughts have never strayed an instant from you.

The glad surprise of Annabel what language can depict!

Henri, now Count de Condi, with large possessions granted him by the king whose empire he had been chiefly instrumental in restoring, and with a rank and renown that placed him foremost among the brave nobles that surrounded the throne, was now the equal of Annabel, even in her proud father's eyes, and immediately received the old man's consent, who saw, at this termination of affairs, the reason why hitherto his daughter had steadily refused every offer that had been made her, and begged her father not to press her, at least for some years, to marry. In a few months, accordingly, the young couple were united with great magnificence.

The descendants of Henri and Annabel still lived in the north of France, up to the period of the first revolution, and were known by the red crest of their ancestor, and his motto—"I fight for God and MY LOVE."

I. D. POUNDS

GUNSMITH,

AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Columbus, April 19th, 1844

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith-shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages, Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.
Columbus, May 7.—2m

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lettring, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enamelling and Christaliaing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinto, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—30-tf

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful, and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30,

Dr. Rosenbaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

March 2,

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an aparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former [illegible]

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention of the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plate a greater strength and freedom from metalic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 18, 1843.

Attention—Company!!

THERE will be offered at private sale a large and convenient 2 story dwelling house and lot, situated on High st., one door north of the Franklin House All the necessary information in regard to it will be given by applying to

MRS. ANN FLANNIGAN,
On the Premises.

Columbus, June 15, 1844.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber living in Brown Township, Franklin County on the 3d day of June last, a small bay horse, with a star in the forehead, a white spot on his nose, both hind feet white, with collar marks, with a lump on his back caused by a saddle. Any person taking up said horse, and giving information by letter to me through the Post Office of the city of Columbus, will be liberally rewarded.

June 19, 1844. ISAAC W. DANISON

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. VAIL, No. 23 Cortland Street in the City of New York, keeps an excellent House for trancient boarders who wish a comfortable residence either by the day or week. It is situated on the street at the foot of which passengers land from the Philadelphia cars, & from the Boston and Albany Boats, being in the immediate vicinity of business. Her charges are moderate, and we have reason to know that she keeps a good house.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

Most Magnificent Premiums!

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

On the 16th of March, 1844, commenced the fourteenth volume of this Universal Family Newspaper, THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, the Proprietors of which, confidently relying upon the uprightness, judiciousness, and independence of its course, ever since it came into their possession, as ample guarantee for the future, offer the following unequalled Premiums and Inducements to Clubs:

POST MASTERS, AGENTS AND OTHERS.

PREMIUMS.

For one hundred new subscribers to the 14th volume with the subscription price, ($2 each,) in advance, we will give as a Premium a complete copy of AUDABON'S GREAT WORK—THE BIRDS OF AMERICA!! (Selling price, $100,) (Library or Literary Societies, may easily obtain this great Premium for their Institutions.)

For fifteen new names, with $2 each, a copy of HARPER'S MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED PICTORIAL BIBLE, with sixteen hundred engravings!

For ten new names, with $2 each, a copy of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY, an invaluable work of 1800 pages.

For eight new names, and $2 each, a copy of THIERS' GREAT HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, or BULWER'S NOVELS entire.

For $15, ten copies of the Courier will be sent one year, and a copy of THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 1100 pages of invaluable knowledge for Farmers, innumerable explanatory cuts, &c. &c., or a copy of SPARKS' LIFE OF WASHINGTON, with 14 plates.

☞ All these works are in a form to send by mail.

Postmasters are allowed by law to frank orders and money for Newspapers

CLUBS AND CLUBBING!

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new or old subscribers, not in arrears, we offer the following

Extraordinary Inducements.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, one year,	10
Twelve, " " " "	15
Seventeen, " " " "	20
Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's the Ladies' National Magazine, or the Lady's Magazine, (late Miss Leslie's,)	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and two copies of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, or either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, one of Godey's Lady's Book or Graham's Magazine, and one of either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other Family Journal at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE

GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE

It is proposed to publish semi-monthly and monthly, a Magazine of the above title, as soon as patronage will warrant. It shall be printed on fine paper, with good type, be neatly covered, and each semi-monthly number shall contain twenty-four large double column, octavo pages, the monthly forty-eight; making an annual volume of 624 pages.

The character of the proposed publication can be known from the following arrangement, which shall be strictly pursued, to-wit:—

Part I.—Department for History.
Part II.—Department for Literature.
Part III.—Department for Philosophy.
Part IV.—Department for Biography.
Part V.—Department for Education.
Part VI.—Department for Miscellany.

TERMS:—invariably in Advance.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.50
Twenty copies to one Post Office, each per annum,	1.25
Forty copies to one Postoffice, each per annum,	1.00

MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum.	[illegible]
Twenty to one Post Office, each, per annum,	[illegible]00

It is expected that the unequalled liberality of these terms will induce the formation of clubs in almost every town. This reduced price is offered to clubs who receive the work by mail. A large circulation will be necessary to pay expenses and feed the editor.

As this is the commencement of the work, none are asked to pay money who fear they may lose it. Let such send in their names, free of postage, and pay after they are satisfied they will not be abused.

N. B. Postmasters are authorised to frank letters containing money for periodicals.

Editors who may be friendly to a Western Magazine of this character, are respectfully requested to publish this prospectus. It is with reluctance that so much is asked from the liberality of others. L. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, May 1844.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The TRIBUNE is also published Semi-Weekly, for THREE DOLLARS per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS of twelve lines of or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.
terms.

OFFICE of the TRIBUNE on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin House.

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1844. No. 26

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The TRIBUNE is also published Semi-Weekly, for THREE DOLLARS per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS of twelve lines, or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE of the TRIBUNE on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin House.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY JULY 19, 1844.

Senator Allen's Market House Speech.

As the Hon. Senator was by his friends invited into a dirty greasy market house to make a political speech, the Hon. Senator probably thought he would suit his speech to the place; and it was a labored, noisey effort of a greasy dirty speech. The way he threw dirt into the eyes of the Irish and Germans was not slow. And the way he daubed the [illegible] on the conduct of the Whigs was truly a caution.

We listened to him until 10 o'clock, P. M. when we retired and left him in full blast. Up to this time, he had not uttered a word for or against the Tariff, nor for or against the annexation of Texas, or of the currency or distribution. But the monster—the monster—that rotten and corrupt monster; and Clay, too—aye, Clay, who was in favor of that monster. Here the Hon. Senator was in his element; and he said with as powerful gestures, we believe, as any man in town could make, that he had got the federalists down—aye, and he would keep them down too; (meaning, we must suppose, Van Buren, Buchanan, Woodbury, and other Presidential candidates of the old federal stamp;) we cannot say but what he meant others.

Finally, take the speech together, it was the least argumentative, and the greatest blow of demagoguism we have for a long time heard.

Some Whig observed that the Whigs ought to make up a puny purse and get him to stump the State, provided he would make substantially the same kind of speeches. He thought it would be sufficiently disgusting to cause honest Polkites to become Whigs.

Sabbath.

An arrangement has been entered into by sundry of the clergy of this city, to have a series of discourses delivered upon the subject of the Sabbath. One discourse in each month. The first is to be delivered by Dr. Hoge in the First Presbyterian Church, at 4 P. M., on Sunday the 14th. Subject—The original institution of the Sabbath. On the 2d Sunday of August, a sermon in the Methodist Church. Subject—The 4th Commandment. On the 2d Sunday of September, in Trinity Church. Subject—The change of the Sabbath from the last day of the week to the first; and so continue in other churches. The importance of the subject, should enlist the attention of all.

We understand that the Churches on these occasions are opened for all, and all invited to attend.

Louisiana Election.

There has been nothing received except from New Orleans, at which place the result is as follows:

	Whig.	Dem.
For Convention,	6	4
For Legislature,	7	3

The returns were not complete.

Louisiana Election.

The election in New Orleans on Monday the 1st inst., passed off without any disturbance. The polls were closed at an early hour of the day, and votes of undoubted legality refused on account of a difference of opinion with the judges concerning the naturalization papers, commonly known as "Elliott" Certificates. Six Whigs and four Democrats are supposed to be chosen in the Convention. The entire Whig Legislature ticket is elected. [Cin. Com.

Whig Meeting.

There was a splendid Whig rally at the Clay Hall last night. Mr. Galloway addressed the meeting in a sensible speech. The large assembly, (being many more than could get in,) were much delighted—many hearty cheers went up.

HOW HE SLEPT.—While the Emperor of Russia was in England he slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw. He seems to think his health will be better by so doing. Great men often think alike, and we agree with the Emperor in this particular. Away with feather beds, especially in this hot weather.

A CARD.

The subscriber is constrained to repeat a notification which he has already more than once, under many obligations of kindness and civility, for which he would rejoice in making an adequate return, been compelled to give.

During the recent session of Congress, he has received multitudes of letters, inviting his attendance at public meetings, political, social, literary, and charitable, usually with a request that he would address them—other letters, requesting his advice upon subjects peculiarly interesting to the writers, or soliciting his opinion upon controverted topics of literature, science, education, temperance, politics and religion. To very few of these letters has it been possible for to return even an acknowledgement of their reception. His age, and other considerations, have forbidden him from taking henceforth any active part in public meetings of any description. He intreats all those who have honored him with invitations or inquiries, to be assured of his heartfelt gratitude, and his prayers for their welfare, and [illegible], and to receive this as his card.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, June 25, 1844.

In reading the above card of the venerable Adams, we are reminded of what we have heard of the burthen to which Mr. Clay is subjected. That he receives more letters than he can possibly read, and vastly more than he can answer, and what is also a burthen, very few of them are postpaid. It should be remembered by his friends that Mr. Clay does not possess the franking privilege.

Outrages in Canada.

The Montreal of Thursday contains accounts of no less than three outrages. One was committed on Sunday, June 16, near the Beauharnois canal, where an Irish laborer, Patrick Dalton fired a musket at another, John Cowley, the shots taking effect, and some in the right hand and some in the abdomen. Dalton was seized but made his escape. On Friday, June 21, a terrible attack was made upon Robert Anderson, by a dozen laborers at the Trent, near Belleville. Cause, the old animosity between riband men and orange men. Anderson's recovery was almost beyond hope. Three of the assailants were arrested.

In Montreal itself, or rather in one of the suburbs, on Saturday evening of last week, a party of gentlemen were ferociously attacked by a much larger party of ruffians, without provocation and cruelly maltreated. A police man saw the attack but would not interfere, because it took place beyond the limits of his beat.

At Lachine, a few days since, a criminal assault was made upon a young girl, in resisting which she received a blow on the head, given with a bottle, and inflicting a wound which caused her death.

Imprisonment of O'Connell.

PRESENTATION OF THE DUBLIN CORPORATION PETITION TO THE QUEEN.—The Rt. Hon. H. O'Brien, Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by his chaplain, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, and Aldermen Kegan, Keshan, Butler and Gardiner, with Town Councillors J. Dunn, Michael Staunton, John Reilly, John M'Glein, and others, composed a deputation of the corporation of Dublin, which, on Wednesday last, the 19th, presented the following address to the Queen, at Buckingham Palace:

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble address of the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

"May it please your Majesty—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, approach your Majesty's throne, assuring your Majesty that we continue to cherish feelings of unbounded loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person and crown.

"With profound grief we inform your Majesty that several of your loyal subjects in Ireland are at present inmates of a prison, for a constructive offence—a mode of accusation always deemed odious in a free state.

"We feel that the law has been strained far beyond its legitimate bounds, and, as interpreted by your judges, has entrenched on the rights of your Majesty's subjects to free and fair discussion of political matters, and, if permitted to become current law, will tend to enslave your Majesty's heretofore free people.

"We humbly submit that the state trials have invariably brought the administration of justice into disrepute; and the late trial of our fellow-citizens has inflicted a deep wound on it; for, although unpleasing to us is the task, we are compelled by imperative duty to inform your Majesty of our opinions on the subject, and in which opinion we are joined by a vast majority of your Majesty's loyal subjects in Ireland, that the trial was not conducted on fair and just principles; that the jury panel, the safety of the innocent, was fraudulently dealt with, to the prejudice of the the then accused; and when an opportunity of testing that fraud in court by challenge was offered to your law officer, he declined it.

"That one of your Majesty's justices, in your own court, the court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, where your Majesty is supposed to be present, stated on several occasions, that this dealing with the jury panel was matter of grave suspicion; that the crown solicitor struck out the names of every person on the jury list who was of the religious belief of the principal prisoner, thus wounding the feelings of the majority of your majesty's faithful subjects in Ireland, and holding the professors of that religion, which is the one professed by the majority of the inhabitants of the Christian world, as persons not deemed worthy of credit on their oaths.

"We therefore humbly approach your Majesty, praying that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to relieve the administration of justice in Ireland from the disrepute which these proceedings have brought upon it, and preserve unimpaired to your majesty's subjects in Ireland the right of free discussion on political events."

The Queen was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and all the principal Secretaries of State. She looked rather ill, and, in returning the following answer to the address, seemed to show she spoke only by her ministry.

On Alderman Kegan and Keshan being presented to her majesty, they had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand.

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address.

"I thank you for your renewed assurance of loyalty to my person and crown. I have announced to you my fixed determination to uphold the law, and to respect the decisions of my courts, to which the administration of justice is confided.

"If errors have occurred in the proceedings of the courts, they are open to review, and will be rectified by the supreme tribunal of appeal.

"The faithful execution of the law is regarded by me as the safest safeguard of the rights and liberties of my people."

At twenty minutes to four o'clock, the deputation returned from Buckingham palace, to Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street, and at 4 o'clock proceeded to the House of Commons, in the same form as to the palace, and, being ushered to the bar of the House, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., presented a petition.

"TO THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The Petition of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

"Showeth—That Daniel O'Connell, a member of your honorable house, and five other gentlemen, are at present, in this city, under a conviction of the crime of conspiracy.

"That the conviction upon which they have been imprisoned appears to your petitioners to be opposed to constitutional principles.

"That your petitioners are convinced that the said prisoners have not had a fair trial.

"That the law of conspiracy, as it has been applied in the case of these persons, is a novel introduction into this country, and subversive of the constitutional liberties of the people.

"That even with the law of conspiracy, as in this case laid down, the trial was not conducted on just principles.

"That, in the opinion of your petitioners, the jury panel was fraudulently manufactured to prejudice the prisoners upon their trial.

"That one of the judges who tried the prisoners, stated that the dealing with the jury panel was a matter of grave suspicion.

"That the same learned judge, upon a motion for a new trial in this case, has declared his opinion that there ought to be a new trial, inasmuch as illegal evidence was admitted during the trial against the prisoners.

"That we feel ourselves called upon respectfully to lay these facts before your honorable house, and at once, with all respect and with the earnestness, to call upon you, as the representative of the people and the constitutional guardians of their liberties, to preserve the right of free discussion to the inhabitants of this part of the empire on political subjects, which is in danger of being annihilated by proceedings such as this case has developed.

"Petitioners, therefore, pray your honorable house to take the subject matter of this petition into your consideration, and in order to preserve the constitutional rights of the people of these countries to discuss political subjects, and obtain by discussion changes and alterations in the laws and government of the country that time may render necessary; that your honorable house will please to define by statute the law of conspiracy, and take such measures in the premises as to your honorable house shall seem meet."

William Ford, *Town Clerk.*

[City Seal.]

From Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Gazette of last evening furnishes a few more particulars, which we publish without attempting to correct the discrepancies and repetitions unavoidable from the confused nature of the accounts we receive.

The battle between the rioters and the military was kept up until 2 o'clock this morning. The military suffered severely, particularly the Germantown Blues, Washington Artillery of Germantown, 1st State Fencibles, Wayne Artillery, and Cadwallader Greys.

The first four companies were stationed at Third and Queen streets. They stood raking fires up Third, and up and down Queen. The two severest discharges were up Third and Christian. The rioters had cannon loaded with grape, iron scrapings, glass bottles, brick bats, &c. Serg. Guier of the Germantown Blues was shot dead at his cannon; the whole of the upper part of his face being torn off. Corporal Troutman (of the Blues,) was shot in the groin—wound mortal—and died at the Hospital. Private Ashworth had his musket struck by a grape,—wound in the leg.

About half past ten o'clock this morning an Irishman, who had used threatening language in the street, in front of St. Philip's Church, was arrested and taken to the Mayor's Office. He was considerably wounded in the face.

We are happy to learn that Capt. R. K. Scott, although seriously wounded, is not considered by the surgeon to be in a dangerous condition. A ball entered his back, near the shoulder blade, which has not yet been extracted, but will be as soon as the operation is deemed safe.

Gen. Cadwallader in consequence of the fearless discharge of his duty, was singled out as the object of vengeance. Ten balls passed through his coat, not one of which drew blood. His escape must be accounted remarkable.

Many fired on the military from the houses. Intense excitement yet prevails. The rioters are mustering at the Wharton market, and swearing vengeance.

A meeting took place at the Commissioner's Hall, at eleven o'clock, at which resolutions were adopted, requesting General C. to withdraw his troops, and promising, on that condition, to organize a special police in all the wards to preserve the peace.

Expresses have been sent to the President of the United States for troops, and to Captain Ringgold, at Fort McHenry, for his Flying Artillery, and to Captain Davis at Fort Mifflin.

The military, though exhausted by severe duty and sinking to the ground through fatigue, maintain a most indomitable spirit.

We have an extra from the Philadelphia Chronicle, dated yesterday, for which we are indebted to the 'American Mail Company.' From this we take the following paragraph:

One o'clock—WITHDRAWAL.—The Sheriff has acceded to the request of the citizens of Southwark, and will withdraw the Military this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and give up possession of the Church to the civil posse of Southwark who agree to protect it. It is said the citizens will then disband.

This extra also contains a list of the killed and wounded on both sides, from which it appears that there are, Natives—killed or mortally wounded, 7; wounded, more or less severely, 22. Military—killed or mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 11. Total on both sides killed and wounded, 42. This, however, is probably far short of the real number. [N. Y. Tribune, July 9.

From the New York Sun.

Trial of Polly Bodine in Richmond County, for the Murder of Mrs. Houseman and Child.

TENTH DAY.

County Court, Richmond.

Thursday morning, July 4th.

At a past 7 o'clock this morning we were summoned to the court by the tolling of the bell. The accused shortly after entered, leaning upon the arm of R. G. Morrison, Esq., one of the able counsel employed in her defence. She appeared very pale and more dejected than on any occasion since the trial commenced.

The jury then came in and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict; and that nothing but conscientious scruples stood in the way of drawing their duties to a close; whereupon His Honor, Judge Parker, remarked that, he felt it his duty to state that conscientious scruples growing out of punishment for crimes of this nature ought not to enter the minds of the Jurors. I, myself, (said His Honor) am opposed to capital punishment and have voted to abolish it and should do so again; but my views on that subject do not conflict with the proper discharge of my duty in cases of this character. I have already pronounced sentence of death on one person, and, I believe that I should violate the highest duties imposed on me, if I should suffer my opinion as to the propriety of capital punishment to influence my conduct here. It is not a question of conscience, nor is it for the Jury to say what the punishment shall be. The Jury have nothing to do with the consequences. The responsibility falls on the law and not on the officers that administer it. We are bound by our laws as they exist, and if we desire them changed we must resort to the proper means of changing them.

Each juror is sworn, well and truly to try the case; well and truly to decide on the question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. It is simply a question of guilty or not guilty; and, to fail to pass on that single question would involve you in the moral guilt of a violation of the solemn obligation you have entered into—by a refusal to confine yourself to this single issue you violate your promise to both God and man, and are guilty of moral perjury. I repeat, there is no question of conscience involved. It is a mere question of truth or falsehood.

I feel myself impelled to make these remarks It is important to all concerned that this case be decided. It is due to the public, to the prisoner, who is suffering so much anxiety as to the result, and to yourselves, that you decide this matter. If she be innocent say so; and if guilty pronounce the verdict, so that the prisoner may look elsewhere for remedy.

[The accused here manifested considerable agitation and wept freely.]

At the close of the foregoing remarks from the Court, the foreman stated to His Honor, that *eleven* had agreed, and that one only held out on the ground of conscientious scruples.

The Jury then retired again to their room, when, with the assent of counsel for defence, they were provided with suitable refreshments.

The Court re-assembled at half past 11 o'clock, when the Jury again came in and intimated to the Court that there was no prospect of agreeing upon a verdict—that it was utterly impossible for them to agree, however long they might consider the matter. To an inquiry made by His Honor Judge Parker, in reference to the nature of the difficulty that presented itself in the case; the foreman replied that there were no obstacles in the way but such as were offered at the time the oath or affirmation was administered to the dissenting Juror. Judge Parker then questioned the Jury whether by argument amongst themselves they could not succeed in agreeing upon a verdict. The foreman assured the Court that it was impossible. Under these circumstances the court remarked, that it was very much to be lamented that they had not been able to agree, as it was important to every one concerned. It was however not within the control of the Court, and nothing more could be done than to discharge the Jury, which was accordingly done. The prisoner was then conducted to her cell. The admission of friends to the cell of the prisoner, was left to the discretion of the officers having charge of her.

CREDULITY.—A young lady in the town of Coventry, (Conn.) has persuaded herself and others, that recently, while under the influence of an opiate, she died and went to Heaven. She is visited daily by scores of people, to whom she describes her alleged adventures in the world of spirits. Her parents and many other persons believe the story. What is there that some people will not credit?

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.—We have but few additional returns. The Sultana arrived from N. Orleans yesterday evening, but as she left on Friday, on which day no papers were printed, we have no dates later than the 4th.

The returns so far received indicate Whig gains.

In the parish of St. Bernard, Garic, Whig, is elected to the Legislature, and Legendre, Whig, is also elected to the Convention.

In Jefferson, Bannon G. Thibodeaux, Whig, candidate for congress, has a small majority.—Mr. Lanier, Whig candidate for the Legislature, is elected, as is Mr. Conrad, for the convention. Mr. Sauve, Whig candidate for the Senate, and Mr. Ogden, Whig candidate for the convention, are, in all probability, elected by small majorities.

In St. James, the Whigs have elected both of their candidates to the Legislature and the convention, and obtained a decided majority for Mr. Thibodaux for congress.

In St. John the Baptiste, the Whig candidates for Legislature and convention are elected, and a majority for Thibodaux.

In St. Tammany, there is but little doubt of the defeat of Davidson, Locofoco, and the election of all the Whig candidates for the Legislature and the convention.

Thibodeux, Whig, is elected to Congress by from 800 to 1000 majority. This is a Whig gain.

Judge Dawson, Whig, is believed to be elected to Congress in the 4th district. If so, this is also a Whig gain.—*Louisville Morning Courier.*

☞ The New Orleans tropic of the 4th, says that warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of [illegible] W. Oakey, John Claiborne and [illegible] Fanetette, three of the judges at the late election, on charges preferred against them by several citizens, of having wilfully and fraudulently disfranchised them.

PARTING GIFT.—'What can I give you for a keepsake, my dearest John,' sobbed out a sentimental girl to her scapegrace lover—the Hon. Jack [illegible], about to join his ship in warlike times. 'Give, my dearest angel,' cried Jack, in confusion, 'Hem—why—why, you haven't such a thing as a five pound note about you, I suppose?'

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The Louisville Courier of Monday morning says: "The scamp who robbed the Bank at Madison, Ia., of $17,000, some time since, was arrested at New Orleans the other day. He was brought up on Saturday, on the James Hewitt, and was immediately taken to Madison. We have not heard whether the money was recovered or not. [Cin. Com.

The report that the bottom of the Mississippi "fell out" lately, has not been confirmed—it should have been the top.

A REASONABLE HUSBAND.—Late one evening, Drunken Davy, after spending his day's earning's at a grocery, set out for home. 'Well,' said he, 'if I find my wife up, I'll lick her—what business has she to sit up, and waste fire and light, eh? and if I find her in bed, I'll lick her—what business has she to go to bed before I get home?'

"I'm cutting a swell," said the lancet, as it passed through the tumor.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Sheriff's Jury in New York gave a verdict of $1,200 on Saturday against Levi D. Slamm, editor of the Plebeian, for a libel upon Wm. L. Stone—having charged that as superintendent of Public Schools, Col. S. rejected all school books written or recommended by a Democrat, or which contained patriotic sentiments!

WHIGS OF OHIO!!

We are on the eve of another great and important political conflict. In a few weeks you will be called upon to cast your votes for Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Is it not time, then, that there was a gathering of the Clans preparatory to meeting in Council? Is it not time for every friend of Republican Liberty to arouse himself and ardently engage in the good cause? Believing this, in common with all our neighbors, we therefore invite you (and particularly those residing between the Ohio and Scioto rivers,) to a great mass meeting to be held in Zanesville, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The warm hearted and welcome hospitality of 1840 will be extended to all who may visit us on the above day—the old Tippecanoe latch string will be hung out to the thousands who may meet with us. Our citizens can and will accommodate

30,000 WHIGS!

Come on, then, friends of Clay and Protection—rally in defence of Whig principles and Whig measures. Let this be a successful struggle to establish a good currency and good prices, and an honest administration of the affairs of the General Government.

☞ Mordecai Bartley, Gov. Corwin, B. Storer, Robert Schenck, Thomas Ewing, Gov. Metcalf, Gen. Combs, J. J. Crittenden of Ky., T. M. T. McKennan, of Pa., and other distinguished speakers have been invited. Timely notice of their acceptance of the invitations will be published.

J. T. Fracker,	A. R. Jackson,
J. S. Potwin,	Thos. Davidson,
J. H. Moorehead,	David Munch,
Lambert Thomas,	A. Van Horne,
M. P. Brister,	David Harris,

Whig Central Com. Muskingum co.

Whig papers of Ohio will please publish the above till the 14th August.

Mechanics' Association

Met, pursuant to notice, at Kraum's Military Hall, on the evening of July 9, 1844.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and, on motion of Mr. E. Glover, Matthias Martin was appointed secretary pro tem.

On motion, Mr. John Walton was called upon, and read the proceedings of the State Convention which met at Newark on the 4th inst.

On motion of Thos. Shields, the committee of correspondence were called upon to report the letters received from the several candidates for Governor.

Mr Chas. Breyfogle, from that committee, stated that he had one of the letters in his possession, which he forwarded to the President; and also stated that Mr Wm Armstrong, the chairman, had in his possession another letter from one of the candidates; but Mr. Armstrong did not appear to be present with that letter.

On motion of Mr Shields, a committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr Armstrong, and request the delivery of the letter.

The chair appointed Messrs E Gaver, T Shields and E Glover, said committee.

On motion, Mr E G Dyer was called upon to address the Association during the absence of the committee, which call was responded to in a brief and appropriate manner.

Mr Silas Newcomer was also called upon, and addressed the meeting briefly.

Messrs Shields, Armstrong, Walton, Chase, and Breyfogle, severally, addressed the Association. The following correspondence was then read:

Columbus, May 13th, 1844.

Sir: At a meeting of the mechanics and laboring men of the City of Columbus, the undersigned were appointed a committee to ascertain the views of the different candidates for Governor of the State of Ohio, on the subject of the present mode of farming out convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary.

In the performance of this duty, we would respectfully submit to you the following interrogatories, which we hope you will answer at your earliest convenience, with as little circumlocution as may be consistent with a proper understanding of the subject:

1st. Are you in favor a change of the system of convict labor, as carried on in the Ohio Penitentiary, so that it will not come in contact or competition with free labor?

2d. Will you, if elected Governor of Ohio, recommend the passage of a law that will direct the labor of the convicts into such channels as will not interfere with the labor of free mechanics and laborers?

As we do not think that they ought to be shut up in close confinement, and a tax levied for their support, but that their labor may be so directed as not to injure us in our several trades & occupations, will you make use of all honorable means to procure the change we ask?

With sentiments of respect and esteem, we subscribe ourselves,

W. ARMSTRONG,
J. WALTON,
REUBEN CHASE,
C. BREYFOGLE,
G. PHILLIPS.

The committee being present, with Mr. Armstrong, delivered over the following letter from the Hon. Mordecai Bartley:

Mansfield, June 7th, 1844.

Gentlemen: I received your letter, in which, as representatives of the mechanics and laboring men of the City of Columbus, you propound to me the following interrogatories, to wit.:

'Are you in favor of a change of the system of convict labor, as carried on in the Ohio Penitentiary, so that it will not come in contact or competition with free labor?'

'Will you, if elected Governor of Ohio, recommend the passage of a law that will direct the labor of the convicts into such channels as will not interfere with the labor of the free mechanics and laborers?'

In reply, I will, gentlemen, answer the above inquiries, as you requested, 'with as little circumlocution as may be consistent with a proper understanding of the subject.'

In the event alluded to, I shall not be willing to recommend the passage of a law to burden the people of the state with a tax to support the convicts in the state prison. I am of the belief that the labor of the state prison can, and should, be directed into such a channel as will not interfere with the labor and pursuits of the citizens of our state.

Should I be elected, and see the necessity of a recommendation in accordance with the above, I should not hesitate to comply with the wishes, and do what I could to protect the interests, of that highly respectable and useful class of our citizens, in whose behalf you make your inquiries.

The productive wealth of a people consists in their capacity to perform labor in the various pursuits of the country; and if this, which constitutes the great engine for the advancement of the wealth and prosperity of the people, be diminished by an act of the Government, the evil should, without delay, be remedied. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant;

M. BARTLEY.

To Messrs W. Armstrong, J. Walton, Reuben Chase, C. Breyfogle, G. Phillips.

The following letter from the Hon. David Tod was opened and read by the Secretary:

Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 1, 1844.

Gentlemen: Your communication, post marked May 23d, desiring an answer from me (with as little circumlocution as possible) to the following interrogatories, comes duly to hand. I regret that it has not been in my power to give you an earlier reply, but circumstances which I could not control have prevented. You inquire:

'1st. Are you in favor of a change of the system of convict labor, as carried on in the Ohio Penitentiary, so that it will not come in contact or competition with free labor?' and

'2d. Will you, if elected to that office, (Governor) recommend the passage of a law that will direct the labor of the convict into such channels as will not interfere with the labor of free mechanics and laborers?'

It affords me pleasure to say that I have ever looked with favor upon the efforts of the mechanics and laborers of this State to procure a change of the system of labor in the Ohio Penitentiary. It is justly due to that portion of the citizens of our State that the convicts should be so employed as not to interfere with their honest industry; and whether I shall be elected or not to discharge the high duties of Governor of this State, I will make use of all honorable means in my power to procure the change they ask. Respectfully, your ob't servant,

DAVID TOD.

To Messrs W Armstrong, John Walton, C Breyfogle, Reuben Chase, and George Philips.

On motion, the proceedings, interrogatories of the committee, and letters were ordered to be published in the papers of the city.

On motion, the association adjourned to meet on this Tuesday night four weeks.

JAMES CHERRY, Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARTIN, Sec'y pro tem.

From Louisiana.

Our advices from New Orleans are to the morning after the election. The Whigs have done far better there than we expected, though they have been swindled out of a complete triumph by Loco Foco anarchy. It being known that the Whig Judges would object, of course, to the voters fraudulently naturalized by Judge Elliott, for which he was impeached and on irresistible proof removed from office by the Legislature, the Locofocos resolved that the good voters should also be deprived of their suffrages! How it resulted will be seen by the following from the New Orleans Bee, of the 2d:

[N. Y. Tribune.

A Farce—A Broad Farce.

One of those exhibitions, called elsewhere elections, took place in this city yesterday, which would afford food for mirth, did not the rights of the people, sacrificed ignominiously, invoked more serious consideration of it. To the enemies of free government, the scenes which transpired at several of the polls, furnish comfort and cause of exultation, but to a friend of liberal institutions, and one devoted to the Constitution and the laws, they were tokens of an abatement in the patriotism, not to say courage, of American citizens, the most melancholy that could be presented. The rights of legal voters—acknowledged and known to be such by the judges of elections as well as the whole community—were trampled upon and spurned with an indifference and safety utterly amazing.

The Whig judges of the elections, without exception, determined to reject the votes predicated upon the fraudulent naturalization tickets issued by Judge Elliott, who was impeached and turned out of office for his corruption in making them. Because these foreigners were refused a vote for good causes, the Loco Foco Judges in several of the Whigs Wards closed the polls or absolutely refused to permit old citizens, known to the whole community as legal voters, and admitted by the Judges themselves to be so, to exercise the privilege of freemen.

In the Second Ward of the First Municipality not one vote was taken. One of the oldest and most respectable citizens of New Orleans presented himself to the judges, and his vote was refused by the Loco Foco Judges, on the ground that the Whig judge intended to reject the fraudulent Elliott certificates—this, too, before a single Elliott voter presented himself. He anticipated the probability of an Elliott voter being rejected, and upon that pretence allowed no vote to be received. In the First Ward, First Municipality, which ought to have polled over 400 votes, but 97 votes were taken. Of these the Whigs received about 35 majority. Had the whole poll been taken, we should have had over 100 majority. In the Third Ward, Second Municipality, but *eleven* votes were taken, when from four to five hundred should have been polled, &c.

But apart from the disfranchising of the citizens of those and other Wards, during the voting the most outrageous delays were caused by unnecessary wrangling, of such a character, for instance, as the stopping of the polls of the Third Ward, 2d Municipality, until a voter could go home and get his naturalization papers—which might have taken him the whole day. We have seen Native-born citizens sent away from the polls to get their tax receipts out, but never have we witnessed a poll closed for one of our own people, or as long as it might suit him to be absent.

It is too late at night to dwell upon the numerous instances of trifling with the people, through the day. Insults and wrongs, which they bore with astonishing forbearance—with such patience indeed as to be remarked upon by strangers as quite too exemplary, and which we would not be surprised to see entirely exhausted whenever the like practices are attempted again.

But for these miserable artifices and positive outrages, the Whigs would have obtained a triumph such as would rejoice the heart of every good Whig throughout the Union. *As it is*, we have elected nearly the whole of both of our tickets—an achievement which may be considered a great victory, under the circumstances. As indicative of the vote at the Presidential election, it presages a complete and glorious triumph of Henry Clay. Our friends in other States will doubt the fidelity of Louisiana no longer. She will be found steadfast when most needed, and will swell the tide of victory as it rolls in sublimity over the Union.

In the Second Municipality B. G. Thibodeaux, Whig, has 131 majority for Congress, over *Alcee* Labranche, present Loco member—same as last year.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

AN ACTUAL SCENE.

Present, the Hon. Mr. ——, a delegate to the Locofoco Convention, and Mr. A., a 'Democratic' Elector. Time, immediately after the return of the delegate from the convention.

Mr. A. Good morning, Mr. ——. Well, I'm glad to see you again after your journey to Baltimore. Who is your candidate for the Presidency?

Hon. Mr ——. Mr Polk.

Mr A. You don't understand *me*—who have you nominated to run against Clay?

Hon. Mr ——. Mr Polk.

Mr A. Really, sir, without joking, I should like to know who is nominated.

Hon. Mr ——. I say, sir, we have nominated Mr Polk.

Mr A. *Polk! Polk! Who's Mr. Polk?*

Hon. Mr ——. Polk, of Tennessee, is our candidate.

Mr A. Mr. Polk of Tennessee! *where's Van Buren?*

Hon. Mr ——. I hope, sir, you will be satisfied with Mr Polk!

Mr A. Mr Polk! where's Cass?

Hon. Mr ——. Polk is an excellent man.

Mr A. Polk! Polk! where's Dick Johnson?

Hon. Mr ——. I must say, sir, I think you a very unreasonable man, and I must bid you good morning. Exit Hon ——, leaving his 'Democratic' friend, muttering to himself, '*Polk! Polk! Polk! where's Van Buren!*'

Similar conversation to the above has probably passed in every county and town in the United States. And yet you will hear the Locofoco demagogues talk and prate as though Polk was the very man selected by the people—a unanimous nomination, the choice of the Democrats. Now ridiculous, how insulting, to the good sense of the people, that a man unknown to the people—unknown to fame, a mere common lawyer of Tennessee, who was never distinguished for talents either as a statesman, or an orator, or warrior, who has never rendered any essential service to his country, should now be selected in preference to the hundreds and hundreds of men in both parties, scattered all over the country, who are known for their talents and services. We know it is impossible for an intelligent people to sanction such a nomination.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland,

Congress—For Representative,
SAMUEL WHITE, of Licking.

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,

District. *Congressional Electors.*
1st BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton;
2nd WILLIAM BEBB of Butler;
3rd AARON HARLAN of Greene,
4th SAMSON MASON of Clark;
5th DAVID J. CORRY of Henry;
6th JOSIAH SCOTT of Crawford;
7th READER W. CLARKE of Clermont;
8th DAVID ADAMS of Ross;
9th JOSEPH OLDS of Pickaway;
10th DANIEL S. NORTON of Knox;
11th WASHINGTON W. CONCKLIN, Marion;
12th SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB of Gallia;
13th HARLOW CHAPIN of Washington;
14th JOHN CROOKS of Guernsey,
15th SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK of Harrison;
16th WILLIAM R. SAPP of Holmes;
17th JOHN W. GILL of Jefferson;
18th CYRUS SPINK of Wayne;
19th JACOB H. BALDWIN of Trumbull.
20th WILLIAM L. PERKINS of Lake
21st JOHN FULLER of Erie.

District Convention. — Whig Meetings.

The Whigs of Franklin county will meet in their respective townships and wards, at the usual places of holding elections, on *Saturday, the 20th day of July*, to appoint delegates to attend the convention to be held at London, Madison co., at the 26th of July, to nominate a senator for this district. The same delegates, with those of Madison county, will nominate delegates for Representatives, and the delegates from Franklin will nominate county officers.

The next session of the Legislature will be the most important of any which has been held for many years, and we request all the Whigs of the different townships to turn out, and aid in the selection of the delegates, that they may go to London with a full knowledge of the wishes of their constituents.

By order of the Franklin county Whig Central Committee.

A. PATTON, *Chairman.*

The several townships and wards will appoint the following number of delegates:

Franklin	5	Sharon	5
Norwich	4	Perry	3
Washington	4	Hamilton	5
Jackson	3	Madison	6
Pleasant	3	Truro	6
Prairie	3	Jefferson	3
Brown	2	Mifflin	4
Plain	4	Blendon	4
Clinton	4	Montgomery	3
Columbus, 1st ward,	8	Columbus, 2d ward,	3
Columbus, 3d ward,	8		

Louisiana Election.

The Tropic of the 4th, says Louisiana has not bowed down to the Texas treason, and will not do so. On the 6th, it says Mr. Thibodeaux (Whig) is elected by a decisive majority over Mr Labranche, for Congress, and, as far as heard from, the whigs have triumphed in all quarters.

We have carried a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and a majority in the State Convention, and gained two members of Congress.

The first news of elections are always liable to errors; and we caution our friends against placing too much confidence in first reports.

By reason of Louisiana's having given such strong Locofoco majorities for two or three years past, and expecting that the Texas annexation question would probably operate against the whigs in that state, the whig press had, by a kind of common assent, given it over as lost.

But, to our joy and surprise, and to the honor of the state be it said, it appears to be coming out for the whigs and whig principles in a soul cheering manner.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.—From the Picayune of the 6th, we learn that news from the elections in the interior of the State come in slowly. Previous reports are fully confirmed, and the State has unquestionably gone for the Whigs. They have gained two members of Congress. (Lou. Courier.

Mormonism.

We are in hopes that the Mormon war has ended. We could earnestly wish that those deluded people would abandon their delusion and return back into the good old paths. But we fear that the outrageous and disgraceful manner in which their leaders were murdered, will be used by some unprincipled demagogue to work himself into notice, and perhaps into power, and by crying persecution, make Mormon capital and increase the evil. We should pray for a speedy end of this fanaticism

Philadelphia War.

An armistice for a time appears to be tacitly agreed upon.

There has no doubt been a great error committed by the civil authorities of Philadelphia, in not stopping the first open violence of the mob, and putting an effectual end to it, before it had acquired such strength—delays in cases of violence are dangerous.

Now a strong military may be required, and perhaps the city for a time may necessarily come under the beauties of martial law; a circumstance very uncommon in our country; but the Philadelphia War and the Nauvoo War may demand a resort to such a tyrannical rule. A tyrannical government is far better than none, and sometimes no other will answer.

A few such disgraceful scenes, a few such open violations of law and order, a few successful riots or mobs will bring all sensible men to a belief that mankind are unfit for self government; an experiment of which we are now trying. How exceedingly important it is that every well wisher of our form of government should set himself in array against violations of law. Let every man strive to maintain the supremacy of the laws. Let every man who in the slightest manner, by word or deed, gives any countenance to a violation of peace by encouraging mobs, be looked upon as an enemy to free government. We have good men enough in the country to frown down the mob spirit if they will but actively and zealously do it. Of late there has been no public fights; but all feel unsafe, all are terribly uneasy.

Political Dishonesty.

We sincerely regret that so much political dishonesty is in circulation among us. Our attention was called to this subject upon hearing and seeing such an attempt by many stump orators of the day endeavoring to make political capital out of many things which have no connexion with the party politics of the day; such as the Philadelphia riots; the Native American party; the petitioning for the change of the naturalization laws; the imprisonment of Dorr; the imprisonment of O'Connell; and they might as well bring in the Mormon War, and the great Mississippi floods.

Now the party that seeks to catch at such political straws, surely must feel itself drowning. The orator who uses such weapons knows that he is trying to deceive his hearers; and the editor or paper that circulates such trash ought not to be believed. A large part of Senator Allen's market house speech was made of such stuff.

All who are acquainted with the facts, know that the Philadelphia Mobs, the Native American party, the petitioners for a change of the naturalization laws, the Dorr party, or the friends of Ireland, were not confined to any political party. Although we believe in Rhode Island, and on all other occasions, the Whigs are generally inclined to the law and order party.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Girl killed.—The country north of Richmond, Ia., has been visited, of late, by a destructive storm. Forests were blown down, fields of grain destroyed, buildings blown to pieces, and much other damage done. A child was blown a considerable distance and lodged in a fence, but not killed. It is stated that fifteen or twenty houses were blown down and injured, and as many farms more or less injured. The house of Mr. Moreton, near New Paris, was struck by lightning, and his daughter, aged seventeen or eighteen, killed.

Ex-Judge M. M. Noah, of New York, who has belonged to every different political party of his day and generation, has just turned another somerset. He was lately strong in his support of the Locofoco candidates for the Presidency, and now is equally strong in his support of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

(Lou. Courier.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Two persons were instantly killed yesterday afternoon, during the shower in this city, by lightning, viz. — Henry Bump, aged 18 or 19 years, and Eliza Evans, about 21. The lightning passed through the roof of the house they were in, on Western Row opposite Elizabeth, killing the young man up-stairs and the girl below. The house stands in a board yard. No other persons were within the house at the time.

Geo. Hale, who held an inquest over the bodies, informs us that the young man was set on fire by the fluid. The house also caught fire, but was extinguished.—*Cin. Com.*

MR. DEMPSEY.—This gentleman, who recently renounced allegiance to the Locofoco party, is now actively engaged in Darke county, in exposing the ruinous measures advocated by the "progressive democracy" of our day. The way he deals his blows at the "old bunkers" is a caution. [Eaton Reg.

To the Whigs of Ohio.

The Whig State Central Committee, in accordance with the wishes of their political friends throughout the State, that an opportunity should be given for the great body of Electors of Ohio to hear discussed the principles, the issues which separate the Whigs and Locofocos in their efforts to obtain the ascendancy in the General and State Governments, have called mass meetings in every county in the State, and fixed upon the places and times of holding the Conventions, and assigned the several Speakers who will address the People as follows:

Carthage, Hamilton co., Saturday, July 13—Corwin and Bebb.
Hamilton, Thursday, July 25, B. Storer and C. Anderson.
Eaton, Monday, July 29, S. Mason and R. C. Schenck.
Lebanon, Saturday, July 27, D. Fisher and R. C. Schenck.
Wilmington, Monday, July 29, C. J. Smith and D. Fisher.
Xenia, Thursday, Aug. 1, S. Mason and R. W. Clarke.
Lafayette, Saturday, Aug. 10, S Mason and J Vance.
Piqua, Thursday, Aug. 8, A Kelley and P G Goode.
Sidney, Saturday, Aug 10, A. Kelley and W. I Thomas.
Greenville, Monday, Aug 12, A Kelley and P Odlin.
Dayton, Wednesday, Aug. 14, A. Kelley and S. Mason.
Urbana, Saturday, Aug. 3, B. Storer and S. Mason.
Bellefontaine, Tuesday, Aug. 6, Storer and Mason.
Kenton, Thursday, Aug. 8, Storer and W. Bebb.
Lima, Saturday, Aug. 10, Storer and Bebb.
St. Mary's, Tuesday, Aug. 13, Storer and Bebb.
Van Wert, Thursday, Aug. 15, Storer and Bebb.
Antwerp, Friday, Aug. 16, Storer and Bebb.
Fort Defiance, Sat. Aug. 17, Storer and Bebb.
Kalida, Tues. Aug. 20, Storer and Bebb.
Findlay, Thurs. Aug. 22, Storer and Bebb.
Napoleon, Sat. Aug. 24, Storer and Bebb.
Perrysburg, Tues. Aug. 27, Storer and Bebb.
Toledo, Wed Aug 28, Storer and Bebb.
Port Clinton, Sat Aug 31, Storer and Bebb.
Lower Sandusky, Tues Sept 3, Storer and Bebb.
Sandusky, Thurs Sept 5, Storer and Bebb.
Tiffin, Sat Sept 7, Storer and Bebb.
Bucyrus, Tues Sept 10, Storer and Bebb.
Marysville, Thurs Aug 8, S. Mason and A. Harlan.
Batavia, Tues July 30, Corwin and Chas. Fox.
Georgetown, Wed July 31, Corwin & D. Fisher.
West Union, Thurs Aug 1, Corwin & D. Fisher.
Portsmouth, Sat Aug 3, Corwin & J. C. Wright.
Piketon, Mon Aug 5, Corwin and N. Barrere.
Chillicothe, Tues Aug 6, Corwin and Barrere.
Hillsborough, Thurs Aug 8, Corwin & Barrere.
Washington, Sat Aug 10, Corwin and J. Olds.
Circleville, Mon Aug 12, Corwin & H. Stanberry.
Lancaster, Tues Aug 13, Corwin and J. Mathiot.
Zanesville, Wed Aug 14, Corwin Ewing and Mathiot.
Coshocton, Fri Aug 16, Corwin and C. Delano.
Millersburgh, Sat Aug 17, Corwin and D. Spangler.
Wooster, Mon Aug 19, Corwin and J. Harris.
Medina, Tues Aug 20, Corwin and D. Jarvis.
Akron, Thurs Aug 22, Corwin and Jarvis.
Ravenna, Fri Aug 23, Corwin and H. Griswold.
Warren, Sat Aug 24, Corwin & J. R. Giddings.
Jefferson, Mon Aug 26, Corwin and R. Hitchcock.
Painesville, Wed Aug 28, Corwin and B. F. Wade.
Chardon, Thurs Aug 29, Corwin & D. R. Tilden.
Cleveland, Sat Aug 31, Corwin and S. Ford.
Elyria, Tues Sept 3, Corwin and Root.
Norwalk, Wed Sept 4, Corwin and Bartley.
Mansfield, Fri Sept 6, Corwin & C. Delano.
Marion, Mon Sept 9, Corwin & T. W. Powell.
Delaware, Tues Sept 10, Corwin & A. F. Perry.
Columbus, Thurs Sept 12, Corwin, Ewing, Storer and Bebb.
Springfield, Sat Sept 14, Corwin, Storer & Bebb.
Logan, Tues July 30, Ewing and S. F. Vinton.
Jackson C. H., Thurs Aug 1, Ewing & Vinton.
Burlington, Tues Aug 20, Vinton and S. Nash.
Gallipolis, Sat Aug 3, Ewing and A. Nye.
Pomeroy, Mon Aug 5, Ewing and C. Morris.
Athens, Tues Aug 6, Ewing and J. J. Coombs.
Marietta, Thurs Aug 8, Ewing & C. B. Goddard.
McConnellsville, Sat Aug 10, Ewing & Goddard.
Somerset, Mon Aug 12, Ewing & Alex. Harper.
Cambridge, Thurs Aug 15, Ewing and Harper.
Woodsfield, Aug 17, Ewing and B. S. Cowen.
St. Clairsville, Mon Aug 19, Ewing and Jas. Collier.
Cadiz, Tues Aug 20, Ewing and S. Stokely.
Steubenville, Wed Aug 21, Ewing & D. L. Hanna.
Carrollton, Fri Aug 23, Ewing and Hanna.
New Lisbon, Sat Aug 24, Ewing and D. R. Tilden.
Canton, Tues Aug 27, Ewing & J. A. Bingham.
New Philadelphia, Thurs Aug 29, Ewing and D. Spangler.
Mt. Vernon, Mon Sept 2, Ewing & J. Mathiot.
Newark, Tues Sept 3, Ewing & C. B. Goddard.

J. RIDGWAY,
R. NEIL,
JOHN A. LAZELL,
FRANCIS STEWART,
C. F. SCHENCK,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
JAMES L. BATES,
WM. DENNISON, Jr.,
C. H. WING,
LEWIS HEYL,
State Central Committee.

The following extract from the N. Y. Herald speaks the words of truth and soberness:

"Of the nomination of Mr. Polk we hardly know how to speak seriously. A more ridiculous, contemptible and forlorn candidate, was never put forth by any party. He has neither the vigor, respectability nor the elements of any reputation, even half so much as Captain Tyler and all the family, including the cracked head of Wat Tyler. Mr. Polk is a sort of fourth or rather fortieth rate lawyer and small politician in Tennessee, who by accident, was once Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was rejected even by his own State as Governor—and now he comes forward as a candidate of the great democracy of the United States. Oh! what a ridiculous *finale*. Capt. Tyler, with the patronage of government in his hands, and the "spoils"

"Warm, reeking, rich,"

can get more democratic votes in New York than Mr. Polk can, or ever will do."

Most Shocking Tragedy.

The New orleans Picayune of the 6th inst., contains the particulars of a most shocking tragedy which took place on the New Shell Road, on the day before. A man named Bond, or something like it, from Philadelphia, but more recently a speculator on the Levee at New Orleans, rode out to the Lake in a carriage with a Mrs. Leanon and a Miss Catherine O'Brien, with whom Bond was desperately in love. In returning from the Lake, Bond affected illness, caused, as he said, by riding backwards, and changed his seat to the back one, setting himself between the ladies. Immediately after changing his seat, the driver heard the report of a pistol, when one of the ladies jumped from the carriage. Catherine was shot dead through the breast. The horses took fright, and run, but, when checked, the driver looked into the carriage and saw Bond with the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, as if to blow his head off. Seeing that he was observed, he turned his pistol on the driver, who sprang from the box. The murderer then leaped out and fled to the woods. The driver heard him discharge his pistol twice —it was one of Colt's revolving pistols— but whether to commit suicide or not is not known. Mrs. Leanon was severely bruised.

The unfortunate girl Catherine lived with her mother at the corner of Magazine and Gired Sts. —in the former street Bond lived. The poor girl was 17 years of age, very handsome, and was to have been married that very day. She had frequently repulsed Bond in his desires and offers of marriage—hence his revenge upon her. There was much excitement about the city, and Mrs. Leanon was much blamed for the part she took in the matter.—*Ex. Paper.*

From the Greenville Patriot.

More Renunciations,

Two more freemen have asserted their rights and renounced their allegiance to the Locofoco party. The cry is, still they come. Every day strengthens the opinion that Clay will carry Ohio by a majority equal to that given to Gen. Harrison in 1840. Honest men are becoming convinced of the utter lack of principle of the Locofoco leaders and deserting the standard of "Polk, Dallas and Texas." Roll on the ball:

Greenville township,
July 10, 1844.

Mr. Taylor—I will be under great obligations to you if you will let me say through the columns of your paper that I will no longer act or vote with the so-called Democratic party. I have voted and acted with them heretofore warmly and zealously, as all who know me can testify, but I can do so no longer. At the coming election I intend to vote for Henry Clay and the whole Whig ticket.

Yours, &c.,
HENRY FALL.

Van Buren township,
July 10, 1844.

Mr. Taylor—I will ask leave through the medium of your paper to say to my fellow citizens, that I am now in my sixty-third year, and I have voted the Democratic Republican ticket ever since I have been entitled to a vote. But that I cannot go Polk and Dallas and support the same principles that I did in voting for Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, and I am now of the opinion that I can only assist in sustaining those old Democratic principles by voting for Henry Clay and the whole Whig ticket at the coming election.

Yours,
I. O. VANATTI.

A vote of the passengers and crew of the steamer Little Bee was taken between this and Cincinnati while performing her late trip between the latter place and Pittsburgh, and resulted as follows:

For President	Henry Clay,	86
"	James K. Polk,	21
"	John Tyler,	1

So it is. Go where you will, the vote for Clay is as 4 to 1 over all others. And so it will be at the next Presidential election.

A vote taken on board the steamboat Monongahela, on her last trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, resulted as follows:

For President—	Henry Clay,	82
"	James K. Polk,	22
"	John Tyler,	2
"	Birney,	2

[Gallipolis Jour.

Pass it Round.—The Nashville Union, the organ of Polk and Jackson, holds the following language:

"We wish it borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true democrat and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. THAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE VIEWED WITH ABHORRENCE BY GOV. POLK AND ALL HIS FRIENDS, WE NEED NOT REPEAT."

Arrested.—Col. Samuel W. Oakly, Loco Foco Inspector at the late election, in the 3d Ward, Second Municipality, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Winters in virtue of several warrants, issued upon affidavits of his having maliciously and fraudulently disfranchised a number of legal voters.

He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, to appear before Recorder Baldwin on Friday next.—N. O. Bee, July 4.

Extract of a letter dated Monroe, July 4th.

We learn from a highly respectable Planter, who plants on Red River above the Raft, and whose plantation was inundated in April, and who was obliged to replant, that his prospects are good for a fair crop; but below the Raft, and on the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, the late inundations have covered 150,000 acres of cotton land, which are from two to eight feet under water, and cannot be replanted this season. The estimated loss of cotton is from 150,000 to 200,000 bales.

Interesting from Mexico—Commencement of the War against Texas.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 4th inst. contains news from Vera Cruz to the 20th and from the city of Mexico to the 16th June. The most important item of intelligence from that quarter is the recommencement of the war between Mexico and Texas. The Picayune says:

From our papers and correspondence, it would seem that Santa Anna has sent orders to Gen. Woll to publish a decree at once that the armistice with Texas is at an end, and that hostilities are to be immediately recommenced with vigor. Report has it that Santa Anna has ordered Gen. Woll to advance on Texas. He had called upon Congress to furnish him with 30,000 men and $4,000,000, wherewith to recommence the war against Texas.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Quincy, June 29, 1844.

To the People of Illinois

I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hyrum, have been assassinated in Jail, by whom is not known, but will be ascertained. I pledged myself for their safety, and, upon the assurance of that pledge, they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Captain Singleton, of Brown county, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock that the Mormons were peaceably disposed, and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears, however, that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths was not given upon my own responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by an unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by a portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done what they could to disgrace the state, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had promised to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I, however, discovered, on the evening before, that nothing but the utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that, if we marched into the city, pretexts would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required, or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been as unjust and disgraceful as they would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons, I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company, I marched into Nauvoo to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles, a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage; I hastened on to that place. The guard, it is said, did their duty, but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

Gen. Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced with a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue from the foregoing transactions, or any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no farther difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. I am determined to preserve peace, against all breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think present circumstances warrant the precaution of having a competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest intelligence, and to communicate orders with great celerity.

THOMAS FORD.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Ingenious Evasion of the Law.—There is a corporation law in existence which forbids the erection of a wooden house within the city limits. We are told that a certain functionary, in the employment of the corporation, has cleverly evaded this, by purchasing a ready made wooden building without the limits, and then rolling it within! We have heard that the great incarcerated Daniel O'Connell used to boast of being able to drive a coach through an act of parliament. This city functionary has done more than this; he has driven two houses through a city statute. It is said that one of these cleverly smuggled tenements is in Craig street, and the other in St. Louis street.—*Montreal Courier.*

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Termination of the Riots.—We rejoice that the riots in Philadelphia have terminated, and that tranquility is restored. We trust that we shall have no more such disgraceful scenes to record.

There are some things connected with these riots which we cannot comprehend. We find at one time the leaders of the Native American Party rushing to the protection of the church, & exhorting the people to forbearance, and then we discover that party in conflict with the military, who were placed to guard the church. There appears to have been some playing at cross purposes, which we are at a loss to understand. We presume that these matters will be explained hereafter. In the meantime we hope that those in possession of the church will look well to its safety.

Gov. Porter has issued an energetic proclamation, in which he states that 'orders have been issued to the major generals of the nearest divisions, to have all the volunteer companies, under their command, in readiness to march at a moment's notice;' and he gives the assurance that, if the riots be renewed, the whole military of Philadelphia, and that ordered to be in readiness, shall be employed to restore peace. He correctly observes, that 'if the laws cannot be maintained without force, then force becomes as much an act of patriotism as of duty, and must be applied when the awful necessity arises.'

Drowned,

In the Scioto River, adjoining Columbus, on the evening of the 17th inst., Alexander, son of William Wise, of this City, aged eight years. He and some other boys were bathing.

Louisiana Election.

We have no further reliable news from the Louisiana election. Both parties here claim a victory. There is certainly a great whig gain from one and two years back. The Whigs have gained one, and perhaps, two members of congress.

"Progressive Democracy" still progressing.

We learn that 'a bright particular star' and sage defender of sinking Locofocoism, of the [illegible] of Darke, in a late display of his powers of rhetoric, and political tact, whilst debating with Mr. Dempsey, declared, that he was 'in favor of the annexation of Texas, because he believed it would be the means of *abolishing slavery!*' A general burst of laughter immediately followed, at the expense of the *grandiloquent* declaimer. The sentiment was too absurd even for Locofoco gullibility.

Before and Behind.

The Murfreesburgh (Tenn.) Telegraph gives the following as a specimen of the manner in which the Locofoco nominations are presented by the party in that neighborhood:

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ANDREW JACKSON'S
Friend, Jas. K. Polk, of Tenn.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Of Pennsylvania.

This reminds us of a sort of currency much in vogue here some time ago, which read somewhat as follows:

On demand, the subscriber, whose office is on
THE CANAL BANK,
Promises to pay John Smith One Dollar, &c.
[Cin. Chron.

John L. V. McMahon, Esq., of Baltimore, whom our Locofoco brethren claimed as having gone over to them, has published a card in the Baltimore Argus, contradicting the charge in the most unequivocal terms. "He is now, (he says) as he ever has been, the firm and devoted supporter of Henry Clay and Whig principles."

A Rowland for an Oliver.

We give the following from the N. O. Tropic, as a specimen not only of a fair hit courteously given, but of a spirit of good nature and neighborly kindness, worthy of imitation by all politicians, elsewhere. We wish we could see the feeling far more prevalent than it is.

Skinning vs. Plucking.—We met our good Loco-Polko friend, Col. Campbell, of the Herald, early Monday morning, just before the opening of the polls. Said he, in his bland but very solemn manner, "I have purchased a fine fat coon—we are to skin him to day, and I cordially invite you to the feast this evening." Of course we accepted the invitation—how could we do otherwise?

To day it becomes our duty, in accordance with the dictates of courtesy, to invite the Col. in the most public manner, to join us this evening in a dainty bit of supper. In an excursion on Monday, in company with numerous friends, we killed a "*fly up-the-creek,*" or POKE. We freely confess that there is nothing savory about the bird, but we suppose those who like that sort of food will relish the skeleton and grow fat on the luxury. Worthy brother of the Herald, you missed the coon—suppose you come to our house and take a chance at the POKE.

Another Musical Wonder.

The London Morning Herald of the 14th ult., speaks in high terms of a beautiful girl, named Miss Christiana Weller, who has recently appeared at the Hanover Square Concert Room as a Piano forte player. At one step, she has placed herself "neck and neck," with two great Piano forte players of Europe: Thalberg and Liszt. In addition to her extraordinary capability as a pianist, she is an admirable composer, and such is her power of memory, that she requires to see the most elaborate composition but once, to play it without again referring to the notes; withal, she is highly accomplished, amiable, and of great personal beauty. We may expect her in the United States of course before a year, to astonish the "Natives" with her powers of music and her transcendental charms. As soon as one wonder wears out another is forthcoming.

Yankee Ingenuity.

The Yankees are proverbial for happy expedients in cases of emergency, an instance of which is pleasantly related by Willis in one of his letters. He says:

"I was in a crowded church listening to a Fourth of July oration; what, with one sort of caloric, and what with another, it was very uncomfortable, and a lady very near me became faint. To get her out was impossible; there was neither fan nor *sal volatile* within twenty pews. The bustle after a while drew the attention of an uncombed Yankee, in his shirt sleeves, who had stood in the aisle, with his mouth open, gazing at the stage, in front of the pulpit, and wondering, perhaps, what particular difference between sacred and profane oratory required the particular painstaking exhibition of the speaker's legs. Comprehending the state of the case at a single glance, the backwoodsman whipped together the two ends of his riding switch, pulled his cotton handkerchief tightly over it, and, with this effective fan, soon raised a breeze that restored consciousness to the lady, besides cooling every body in the vicinity. Here is a man, tho' I, brought up to have his wits ready for an emergency. His education has not been neglected.'"

The N. Y. Saturday Emporium,

A new paper lately commenced in N. York city, edited by Edmund D. Green. The Emporium is printed weekly, on a folio sheet of large size, embracing 36 columns of reading matter. The quality of the paper and the typographical execution is of a superior character. Subscription price two dollars per year. in advance.

We shall publish the prospectus in our next number.

The Wheat Harvest.—This has been a busy week with our farmers, who have been actively engaged in taking the ripe and beautiful wheat harvest, which has seldom been more promising in this county. We regret to hear that all the wheat-fields were attacked with a small worm in the head a few days previous to ripening.—Goshen (Orange Co. Clarion.

GOD SEETH.

We went up and stood among the mouldering ruins of St. Augustine's, and, in defiance of the wrath of man, there stood, in clear, uninjured letters, the inscription—'*The Lord Seeth.*'
[Philadelphia paper.

Though blasphemy, with scoffing tongue,
Its curse to Heaven hath widely flung,
Still from the flames the words have wrung,
'God seeth!'

O'er man's disgraceful, damning, deeds,
Whose shameless hearts dishonor leads,
Still shine the words, o'er miscreant heads,
'God seeth!'

Bright and untarnished as the truth,
Resplendent as eternal youth,
Blighting the cursed like serpent's tooth,
'God seeth!'

'Mid the sad signs of passion's work,
'Mid smouldering ruins, black and murk,
Thus in the heart the dread words lurk,
'God seeth!'

Thus, when the frightful tempest speaks,
As threatening flash in thunder breaks,
And fearful wind *His* vengeance wreaks,
'God seeth!'

Then in the glorious age of love
He writes his promise from above;
And to man's heart the blest words prove
'God seeth!'

Though in the wild and dastard fight,
Men may forget his Maker's right,
Still, in his heart, he feels their might;
'God seeth!'

So shines the truth in each man's heart;
Its rays through darkest scenes thus dart,
And heavenly hope and strength impart:
'God seeth!'

COMMUNICATED.

Died, at his residence in Truro township, in this county, on the 8th inst., John Long, Esq., in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Long emigrated to this State with his parents as early as 1796. He was for a number of years a consistent member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and through a long protracted and painful illness, manifested to all around him that calm resignation and consolation which he derived from the Gospel which he professed. His loss is deeply felt by a large circle of friends and relations, by which he was held in high estimation.

Mr. Editor:—Please to insert in your paper for the consideration of the people, the name of SYLVANUS BALDWIN, Esq., of Reynoldsburg, as a candidate for the Legislature.

MANY VOTERS.

July 17, 1844.

COL. P. H. OLMSTED,

The many years which you devoted to the interest of the public, as editor and publisher of a useful paper in our county, as well as your devotion to the interest of your constituents and the public at large, when a representative in the legislative halls, bring the people of this county under many obligations to you, and they feel it their duty to manifest their good feeling by placing you in the councils of the State, the coming winter. Not alone do the people wish to pay you a due respect, but they believe, no one at the present moment, is better calculated to advance the interest of this constituency than yourself. We are actuated by the double motive of performing a duty and asking a favor. Will you, sir, consent to be a candidate to represent the counties of Franklin and Madison in the next general assembly? By your compliance with our request, you will confer a favor on a large number of

VOTERS.

Franklin county, June 8, 1844.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD large Cooking Stove with furniture; one which will take in a good size stick of wood. Enquire at this office. July 17.

PIANO FORTES.

TWO good second hand Piano Fortes for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office. July 13, 1844.

WALTER THRALL,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office—On High street, No. 39.

S. THOMAS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired.
Nov. 4, 1843.

THE GEM OF THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLIES!
THE PICTORIAL
Family Newspaper
AT ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Double the size of any Journal published at the same price, and furnishing every week, more than double the quantity of News and reading matter.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER,

Is universally known in every section of the United States as the original and only successful dollar newspaper established here or elsewhere! It contains all the advantages and objects of a literary, scientific, moral, mercantile and agricultural journal; the publisher deems it unnecessary, to go into a lengthened recital of the numerous peculiar and popular characteristics of the Messenger which have so extensively recommended it to the family circle, in Philadelphia city and county, throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and every other State of the Union. Its course has alwas been neutral in politics, and free from sectarianism in religion, and whether considered in reference to the richly varied and valuable contents of its columns, so expressly adapted to the wants of all classes, or its moral influence in advocating the interests of the rising generation, it will be conceded on all hands that it is the cheapest and best, and most deserving popular encouragement and support of any of its Philadelphia weekly cotemporaries.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Was established seven years ago by its present proprietor, who projected and founded those successful publications: "The Saturday Evening Post," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Graham's Magazine," "The Saturday Courier," and "The Daily Chronicle." None of these, however, ever arrived at so great a popularity and circulation as has attended the Messenger during the whole period of its existence, fully corroborating the often repeated opinions of country editors with whom it has an exchange, that "the Messenger is the Paragon of the Philadelphia press.

ALEXANDER'S, EXPRESS MESSENGER

Furnishes regularly the fullest and earliest digested compend of Domestic and Foreign news. As the British steamers almost invariably arrive at the end or beginning of the week, the Messenger, which goes to press on Wednesday, has the exclusive advantage of the intelligence brought by them.

Reports of all the important proceedings of Congress, and the different State Legislatures, are fully recorded by regular correspondents employed for that purpose.

The Literary contributors to the Messenger, either in poetry or prose, are among the ablest and most talented writers in the country; and it is generally conceded that it fully maintains the enviable reputation of being the cheapest, most useful and interesting family newspaper in the world. The contents of the messenger are so selected and arranged that the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the business man, the man of science, and the moralist, may find in its well stored columns both instruction and entertainment; and as the utmost care is taken to exclude everything which possibly might offend decency and good taste, parents can place this paper in the hands of their daughters without apprehension or hesitation—which, in the present degenerate condition of a portion of the public press, cannot be too highly estimated.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER,

(Although fully as large, and its contents as interesting as any other newspaper,) is furnished to subscribers, when ordered by clubs, for less than

$1 PER ANNUM!

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Have already been expended for suitable engravings to embellish some of the most striking and deserving articles that have appeared in the Messenger, and arrangements have been made with eminent artists to continue a series of subjects of an entirely new and original character, which, as they are published, will add materially to the elegance and attractiveness of this Journal.

NEW PREMIUMS.

For Ten Dollars (forwarded by mail) twelve copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year, to any part of the United States.

For Twenty Dollars, twenty-six copies will be sent—or twenty copies and the Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testament, with Engravings—or the "Biographies of the Signer's of the Declaration of Independence"—or the "One Thousand Nights Entertainments," in five volumes with numerous wood cuts—or choice selections from English Magazines, in one vol.

For Thirty Dollars, forty copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year.

For Fifty Dollars, seventy copies will be forwarded—or one hundred dollars will entitle the person forwarding that sum, to one hundred and fifty copies of the Messenger for the year.

A five dollar note will procure four copies of the paper for one year. The price to single subscribers (not attached to Clubs) is two dollars per annum, or one dollar for six months, which must invariably be paid in advance.

The remittances to be made in current Bank notes of the State where the subscribers are obtained, or negotiable drafts would be preferred. The paper will be sent to any part of the Union separately or together; it is to be desired, however, that each of the different Clubs shall be as much concentrated as possible.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Is published punctually every Wednesday morning, and is printed on beautiful white paper and excellent type; and arrangements have been made for the future to have it forwarded to subscribers, by mail, with the utmost despatch, carefully enveloped in strong wrappers.

All orders, postage paid, must be addressed to
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale 20 Kegs F.F.F.G
Rifle powder,
4 Kegs Canister Blasting, &c. by
GEORGE & BROWN.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE:

NO. 29, STATE STREET,
South side of the Market High Str.

SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner.
F. HALL.
Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

HAMS.

RECEIVED this day, 200 Hams of "B. Thomas' Sugar cured," superior to any in the city. June 18. GEORGE & BROWN.

For the Tribune.

FROM A LADY'S ALBUM.

An Album is what? a casket of thought—
Each page an engraving, with interest fraught,
Each selection a gem, brighter by far
Than the radiant hue of a shining star.
Treasures it can from its bosom unfold,
More precious by far than rubies or gold;
Deposited there in times of the past,
But brighter grow, each hour they last.

The image we trace of a loved early friend,—
Whose hand in it, some sweet verse has penn'd,
Whom death long since has claimed for his own,
And whose happy spirit to Heaven has flown.
A Mother's own words, how fondly we read,
And value each thought as a treasure indeed;
A Father's advice to the child of his love,
That e'en his heart to obedience will move.

Lady, wilt thou, when these pages you turn,
And your eye these simple lines shall discern,
Think of their author, though stranger he be?
Aye, as it were all unknown to thee?
Then shall I feel I am doubly repaid,
Only to be tho't of by thee Adelaide;—
And let it be when the sun sinks to rest,
And pillows his head in the bright golden west.

Columbus, July 1, 1844.

RUMORED DUEL.—John Tyler, Jr., and H Pleasants went on Wednesday last to Margaretteville, in Northampton, N. C., in the neighborhood of which place they were to fight a duel the next day, at 6 o'clock. Pleasants is a brother to the editor of the Richmond Whig. This affair grew out of an article published by the latter about President Tyler.

Jonathan's description of a Steamboat.—"It's got a saw mill on one side, and a grist mill on t'other, and a blacksmith shop in the middle; and down cellar there's a tarnation great pot, boiling all the time."—Morn. Courier.

A colored preacher in a neighboring town, is said to have made the following announcement to his congregation: "My dear bredren, dere will be preachin' in dis church to morrow mornin', God willin', and in de ebenin' wedder or no."

To the Citizens of Columbus.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that unless some speedy arrangement be made either for the purchase or renting of the City Hall, the subscriber will be inevitably compelled to pull it down or so modify the building as to render it unfit for public uses.

The utility and convenience of such a room is denied by none, and its adaptation to the purposes for which it was intended is believed to be generally admitted. If any will entertain doubts as to its adaptation for music and speaking, let them read the following note from the unrivalled singer, Russell.

Columbus, April 29th, 1844.

M. J. Gilbert Esq: Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Hall I used for the purpose of giving my concerts, during my stay in Columbus, is decidedly the best hall for singing or addressing an audience that I have met with during my travels through the United States.

Yours, most Respectfully,
HENRY RUSSELL.

The undersigned is anxious that the original design should be carried out, or if that cannot be done, he is willing to receive a fair yearly rent; but he cannot afford to keep a building 100 feet by 50, for the public use, at his own expense.

There may be some who suppose that the room can be let for enough to compensate for expenses. Such persons are respectfully informed that so long as there is a city tax of $5 a night on concerts and exhibitions, the room will seldom be occupied, and when occupied, a small sum only can be obtained for its use.

M. J. GILBERT.

April 29, 1844. 3ww

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 640 pages

PRICE REDUCED TO TWO DOLLARS,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher in dulges a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and man of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of Two dollars, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, May 28th.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 2d M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean; Oct. 12.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.

Dec. 19 [illegible]

G. GEORGE. J. W. BROWN

GEORGE & BROWN,

WOULD respectfully inform their old friends and customers, and as many new ones as may please to call, that they have just received

A Large and and well assorted
STOCK OF GROCERIES &C.,
—VIZ:—

75 sacks of Rio coffee, prime
20 do Havana do
6 hhds prime N Orleans sugar
30 kegs Casey's No. 1 Ky tobacco
6 boxes Virginia cavendish do
10 do cavendish Kentucky do
30 Missouri cavendish do
4 12 lump Kentucky do
6 bbls Boston refined loaf sugar
3 bbls. crushed sugar
12 boxes Raisins
3 do brown Havana sugar
15 bbls Orleans Molasses
5 do sugar house do
20 bbls Carolina tar
6 boxes starch
1 Cerone Indigo
50 boxes 8 by 10 Va glass
20 do 10 by 12 do
50 kegs white lead
50 dozen curry combs
10 do whitewash brushes
4 boxes superior soap
4 bbls alum
6 do saleratus
2 do Epsom salts
20 boxes matches
10 boxes fancy soap
2 bbls No. 1 salmon
3 do do Shad
6 do do Mackerel
1 hhd madder
2 tierces new Rice
1 box Roanoke tobacco
2 bbls, ground Logwood
25 pigs lead
1000 lbs bar lead
1 bbl Sulphur
1 do Brimstone
100 kegs of Juniatta Nails

And a good stock of every thing in our line of business, all of which we offer for the

Very lowest prices, for Cash or trade.

G. & B.

North-east corner of High and Friend sts.
Columbus, May 10th.

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments. Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30.

SPLENDID GOODS AT BURDELL'S. No. 2, NEIL HOUSE.—The Subscriber has just received, and will be receiving, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, the like of which has never been equalled West of the Mountains either in quality, style or price. His stock consists in part of

French and English black, blue-black, blue and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;
French and English black and fancy CASSIMERES;
Cashmerets, Bombazines, Merino Cassimeres;
Check and Brown Linens, Linen Drillings;
Black and fancy Giraffe Cloths;
A rich assortment of VESTINGS;
Silk and Buckskin Shirts—a new article, very necessary for Travelers or invalids;
Silk and satin Neck scarfs and stocks;
Shirts, Collars, Pocket Handkfs, Suspenders, &c.

The subscriber manufactures Gentlemen's Clothing in a style unequalled in the West, either as to elegance of fit, or the price of Goods and making. Any gentleman can satisfy himself of this fact by calling. No pains are spared to render entire satisfaction.

Particular pains are taken in getting up a cheap and genteel article of Sack Coats.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Columbus, Jan. 1844.

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and [illegible]. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 12, 1842.—n35

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors. Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enamelling and Chrystallizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—89-tf

CHINA, Glass, and Queens Ware. For sale by JAMES BECKWITH

November 18, 1843. 30

Columbus Female Seminary.

MR. AND MRS. SCHENCK,

(The former a graduate of the United States Military Academy, the latter from Mrs. Willard's Troy Female Seminary.)

Principals.

THE Summer term of this institution will commence on Monday the 4th of March next. The school year is divided into two terms, of twenty-two weeks each; half a term, or eleven weeks, constituting a quarter. Pupils will be received at any intermediate period, being charged only for the proportion of the term. In consequence of the embarrassed state of the times, the terms will be reduced, as follows—

For the Introductory Course, the studies to consist of Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history for beginners, per quarter, $4 00

For the second class, the studies of which comprise reading, writing, grammar, English composition, arithmetic, Geography and Geology, per quarter, 6 00

For the highest class, including modern and ancient geography, geography of the Heavens, history of the United States, universal history, logic, geology, physiology, rhetoric, legal classic, chemistry, botany, elements of criticism, Davies' Legendre's geometry, Davies' algebra, and other branches of mathematics, introductory to the study of natural philosophy, Enfield's Institutes of natural philosophy, or Mrs. Phelps' natural philosophy, Stewart's philosophy of the mind, Wayland's elements of moral science, Paley's moral philosophy, natural theology, and evidences of christianity, per quarter, 8 00

Tuition in the Latin and French languages, per quarter, each, 3 00

Tuition in Music, on the Piano, 10 00

Tuition in Music, on the Guitar, per quarter, 10 00

Musical Instruments, books, and stationery, if desired will be furnished at the usual retail prices.

R E F E R E N C E S.

Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio.

Gen. James Tallmadge, President of the American Institute, New York.

Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, United States Senate.

Charles Davies, L. L. D., late Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy, West Point.

Mrs. Emma Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Willard, Principals of the Troy Female Seminary, New York.

Hon. John Phelps.

Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, Principal of the Patapsco Female Institute, Maryland.

J. Watson Webb, Esq. editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Gen. John E. Wool, United States Army.

Gen. Wm. G. McNeil, President Chesapeak and Ohio canal.

William L. Stone, Esq. editor of Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator.

Pupils from a distance, can procure board in the same building adjoining the Institution, and under the immediate charge of the Principals.

For further information, apply at the Buckeye Buildings, corner of Broad and High streets, from 8 to 12 A. M., from 2 to 5 P. M.

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale, cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19—37. GEORGE GERE.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received (from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17—40 tf

☞ Incorruptible Teeth. ☜

H. THOMPSON, Dentist, High street, Columbus, Ohio, has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Ullington and Howe. Dentists can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' wholesale prices.

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel of National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated national. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq., of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the "Minstrel," is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, [illegible] and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States, by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—United States Gazette.

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of [illegible]

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 22, 1844

Only Man---No Pig With
TWO HEADS.

THE undersigned give this motto to solicit the attention of their friends and the public to their shops at the west end of Mound street, where they manufacture WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, &c.

ALSO—Wood wheels, Cut reels made: Flax wheels repaired. Also—EDGE TOOLS, such as chopping, broad, and hand axe's, Cooper and foot addzes; Pump augers and drawing knives; Mattocks, Picks, &c. Common smithing in all its branches.

R. WARFORD.
ISAAC ALTHOUSE & C.

Columbus, April 1st, 1844.

CHURCH MUSIC.

FOR Sale by DERBY & ALLEN, the Carmina Sacra, the Manhattan collection, Handel and Haydon, Mason's harp (round notes) do do (patent notes) the Odeon, Kingsley's Social Choir vol. 1, 2 and 3, the Church Choir, by Munsnler, the Missouri Harmony, Juvenile do.

All of which will be sold by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the lowest prices, at the cheap cash Book Store of DERBY & ALLEN.

Nov. 6, 1843.

GODEY'S

Lady's Book For '44

EDITED [illegible] HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the

DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844,
or, a Gift for EVERY SEASON.

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 15 large engravings, and 96 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum, six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premium be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	20 00

Address L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

I. D. POUNDS
GUNSMITH,

(AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Columbus, April 16th, 1844

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.
Columbus, May 7.—3m

NOTICE. After thirty days from this date there will be a petition presented to the Trustees of Montgomery Township. Franklin county Ohio, to vacate a Township road recently established between half sections No. 30 and 31, Township 5, range 22, Refugee lands running north and south along the line of said half sections from the Jacksonville road, to W. Merrion's place. West of this line is the property of Merrion's heirs, lately divided, and east the property of Ernest Frankenberg and Harmon Ochs. H. C. OCHS.

May 24, 1844. pd

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the hard times he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the Mechanics' Hall.

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the shortest notice. November 4, 1842.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and the collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sight exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

Columbus, Nov. 16, 1842. n30

W. B. Jarvis—Collector,

And Account Settler for Franklin County.

TERMS FOR COLLECTING

All sums of $5 and under, 10 per cent.
Above $5 and up to $9—eight per cent.
$9 to 12—six per cent. $12 to 15—4 do.
$20 and above 3 per cent.

Office on High Street, in Esquire Brick's Office.

N. B. Always on hand on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Feb. 22, 1844.

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

B. F. FISK, Grocer,
High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1842. n31

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Spring field, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travellers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in the west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travellers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 8.

MASON'S IMPERISHABLE BLACK INK

FOR sale at Wholesale or Retail, by JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER, one door North of the Franklin Bank. Columbus, Oct 22—

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE

GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE

It is proposed to publish semi-monthly and monthly, a Magazine of the above title, as soon as patronage will warrant. It shall be printed on fine paper, with good type, be neatly covered, and each semi-monthly number shall contain twenty-four large double column, octavo pages, the monthly forty-eight; making an annual volume of 624 pages.

The character of the proposed publication can be known from the following arrangement, which shall be strictly pursued, to-wit:—

Part I.—Department for History.
Part II.—Department for Literature.
Part III.—Department for Philosophy.
Part IV.—Department for Biography.
Part V.—Department for Education.
Part VI.—Department for Miscellany.

TERMS:—Invariably in Advance.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.50
Twenty copies to one Post Office, each per annum,	1.25
Forty copies to one Postoffice, each per annum,	1.00

MONTHLY.

Single copy, per annum,	$1.25
Twenty to one Post Office, each, per annum,	1.00

It is expected that the unequalled liberality of these terms will induce the formation of clubs in almost every town. This reduced price is offered to clubs who receive the work by mail. A large circulation will be necessary to defray expenses and feed the editor.

As this is the commencement of the work, none are asked to pay money who fear they may lose it. Let such send in their names, free of postage, and pay after they are satisfied they will not be cheated.

N. B. Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for periodicals.

Editors who may be friendly to a western Magazine of this character, are respectfully requested to publish this prospectus. It is with reluctance that so much is asked from the liberality of others. L. A. HINE.

Cincinnati, May 1844.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

Most Magnificent Premiums!

☞ GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS. ☜

On the 16th of March, 1844, commenced the fourteenth volume of the Universal Family Newspaper, THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, the Proprietors of which, confidently relying upon the uprightness, judiciousness, and independence of its course, ever since it came into their possession, as ample guarantee for the future, offer the following unequalled Premiums and Inducements to Clubs.

POST MASTERS, AGENTS AND OTHERS.

P R E M I U M S.

For one hundred new subscribers to the 14th volume with the subscription price, ($2 each,) in advance, we will give as a Premium a complete copy of AUDABON'S GREAT WORK—THE BIRDS OF AMERICA! (Selling price, $100,) [Library or Literary Societies, may easily obtain this great Premium for their institutions.]

For fifteen new names, with $2 each, a copy of HARPER'S MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED PICTORIAL BIBLE, with sixteen hundred engravings!

For ten new names, with $2 each, a copy of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY, an invaluable work of 1300 pages.

For eight new names, and $2 each, a copy of THIERS' GREAT HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, or SCOTT'S NOVELS entire.

For $15, ten copies of the Courier will be sent one year, and a copy of THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 1100 pages of invaluable knowledge for Farmers, innumerable explanatory cuts, &c. &c., or a copy of SPARKS' LIFE OF WASHINGTON, with 14 plates.

☞ All these works are in a form to send by by mail.

Postmasters are allowed by law to frank orders and money for Newspapers

CLUBS AND CLUBBING!

For the purpose of facilitating the formation of clubs, of new or old subscribers, not in arrears, we offer the following

Extraordinary Inducements.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, one year,	10
Twelve, " " "	15
Seventeen, " " "	20
Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's the Ladies' National Magazine, or the Lady's Magazine, (late Miss Leslie's,)	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and two copies of Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, or either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, one of Godey's Lady's Book or Graham's Magazine, and one of either of the other Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞ In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other Family Journal, at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

Dr. Rosnebaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, and professes to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers: all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

March 2,

Ohio Reports, vol. 12.

THE Report of cases argued and determined in the supreme court of the State of Ohio in Bank, by Edwin M. Stanton, Esq. State Reporter, are now ready for sale at 3 dollars,

By I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

June 19.

R Munson

A Munson

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. 1 COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1844. No. [illegible]

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE,
WALTER THRALL, *Editor.*

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The Tribune is also published Semi-Weekly, for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements of twelve lines or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin House.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844.

Kelly's Expose.

Mr. Kelly on Wednesday evening delivered an expose of the finances of Ohio, with some historical reminiscences. He said the Canals were commenced in 1825, and in 1833 they were finished from Cleveland to Portsmouth, and from Dayton to Cincinnati, with navigable feeders. Altogether being over 400 miles. At the time they were finished, the State was less than $5,000,000 in debt. Up to the time these canals were finished, the Legislature had selected men to manage the works, who were recommended by their talents and integrity, without any reference to their political predilections. As locofocoism began to reign, the old and tried servants of the State were turned out of office to give place to political partizans. The consequence has been, that with a comparatively small amount of public works since done, the State debt has arisen from less than $5,000,000 to over $18,000,000.

The Life of Clay.

BY E. SARGENT.

A work that every American should read. A pamphlet of 80 large and closely printed pages well filled with interesting historical matter.—Price 12½ cents.

For sale at Whiting & Huntington's Book Store.

☞ If Ohio had adopted as consistent and statesman like a course in relation to her banks as New York has towards hers, she would now be able to speak out in as strong terms of her prosperity, as does New York in the article [illegible]. Ohio reaps the same advantage from the tariff as does New York. She has a much more productive soil. Yet Ohio is greatly straightened for want of cash. It is one of the many sad consequences of locofocoism.

Gathering Prosperity.—Perhaps there never was a time when the industrial condition of this country, or of any country, afforded more promise than does that of the United States at this time. In the late five years there existed no speculative spirit to draw men from productive employments. That grasping disposition to be rich in haste, to realize wealth by some shorter mode than the sure but slow process of patient industry, which characterised our fore fathers, seems to have disappeared, and the return of the majority of active citizens to productive pursuits has increased the real wealth of the country to a prodigious extent. In all sections of our varied climate, the weather has been singularly propitious to the growing crops, and the probability is, that all descriptions of agricultural produce will be harvested in an abundance beyond even the prolific yield of the last few years. The surplus crops of the last season will glut our Atlantic borders, to the extent indicated in the extreme low prices. The continually increasing tolls of the public works also afford evidence that the quantities still coming to market are in no wise abated. The manufacturing interest was never more flourishing, and the dividends declared by the corporate factories exceed those made by any other description of company. The shipping business is, for the season of the year, also doing well. The internal exchanges, and means of remittance generally were never cheaper or more uniform. The revenues of all the States and of the Federal Government, have increased this year to a very considerable extent. The State of New York has paid a premium for some of its stocks not due, as the best means of disposing of the funds accumulating in the treasury.

The Federal Government has on deposite some $9,000,000, a part of which will soon be applied to the liquidation of twenty five per cent of the national debt. Other states, although far from presenting so favorable state of affairs, approximate it in some degree. Their means and resources are so rapidly improving, that good confidence may be entertained that some of the delinquent states will soon recover themselves. This is more especially the case with Pennsylvania, where the necessary laws and machinery being in active operation, and greatly facilitated by the advance in the prices of her great manufacturing staples, give the means to comply with the requisition of the tax collector.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Locofocos thought that Polk was so little known, and by sticking the name of young hickory to him it would be capital enough to poke him into the Presidency. Like a certain yankee who had a wife not exactly an angel; says he to her one morning, by golly I wish it was fashionable to trade wives. La! la! Bill Haines, what in the name of goodness do you wish that for? Kate, if it was I'd cheat some fellow the darndest afore night!

The quantity of rain which has fallen at the State House in Columbus Ohio, as kept daily by our industrious Librarian, Mr. Kennedy.

Rain fell	July	1843	2 5-8	inches		
"	Aug.	"	2 3 8	"		
"	Sept.	"	7 [illegible]	"		
"	Oct.	"	2 3-8	"		
"	Nov.	"	2 3-8	"		
"	Dec.	"	1 3-4	"	Snow	3 1-4
"	Jan.	1844	1 1-2	"	"	.5
"	Feb.	"	3-4	"	"	6
"	March	"	2 3-4	"	"	1 1-2
"	April	"	3 13 16	"		
"	May	"	6 1-3	"		
"	June	"	5 1-2	"		
"	July	"	[illegible] 7-16	"		

Total amount of rain fallen for one year from 1st August 1843, is 44 1-8 inches. Probably it is not far from an equal quantity of other years, averaging one with another. We had supposed that this had been a very uncommon wet year, but it will be seen that but very little fell in the winter.

Junius Tracts.

Each tract contains 16 pages of well arranged political subjects. No. 1 treats of the tariffs or cards tried by their acts. 2. The Currency.—3. The Tariff. 4. The Life of Clay. 5. Political Abolition. 6. Democracy. 7. Labor and Capital. 8. The public Lands, &c. Price 3 cents each. For sale at Whiting & Huntington's.

State Elections.

The following States hold elections soon.

Kentucky,	1st Monday in	August.
Alabama,	" "	"
Indiana,	" "	"
Illinois,	" "	"
Missouri,	" "	"
North Carolina	" Thursday	"
Rhode Island,	" "	"

For the Tribune.

Ho! For the Zanesville Convention —To the Whigs of Old Franklin.

Some of our active young Whigs of Columbus are fitting up the Brig GEN. HARRISON, in which to take passage to the Zanesville Convention on the 14th inst. Just previous to the memorable 22d February 1840, she sailed from Cleveland to Columbus manned by Clevelands ardent Whigs. After which the owners generously donated the Brig to the Whigs of Franklin, who manned her with brave tars, and made several valuable cruises to the Chillicothe and Lancaster Conventions and other ports. All who saw her and her noble crew, will recollect the enthusiasm and joy which greeted her at those places. She will be well and appropriately fitted up, and will leave this port for the "*Good Gathering*" at Zanesville on the morning of the 13th. Let there be a general turn out to accompany her. Let Old Franklin do her duty for once, and show by her numbers on that day in attendance, that we are up and doing, and working for the promotion of those principles which alone can secure us national prosperity. A WHIG.

"Huzza for Polk and Dallas," cried a son of the Emerald Isle on Saturday night, as he stood opposite the Whig Pavilion. The words were scarcely out of his mouth before a good sized egg, thrown with unerring aim by some mischievous boy, struck him between the eyes. "Och, murther, I'm a dead man! Oh, Jesus, I'm killed," roared Pat, most lustily, as he placed his hand on his head, to check, as he thought, the oozing out of his brains. When we left some persons were endeavoring to convince him that his case was not altogether hopeless, but he wouldn't believe it at all, at all.

[Lou. Courier.

☞ Gov. Ford, of Illinois, has made a requisition on the United States Government for 600 troops to be stationed in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, to prevent hostilities between the Anti-Mormons and Mormons.

A Mormon was shot in the vicinity of Warsaw on the night of the 14th. Three men were discovered by the guard, supposed to be horse thieves. When hailed they made no answer, and were fired upon as they were retreating. One was killed.

From the Dayton Journal.

"Empire Township." ANOTHER GUN!!

It seems as if we were never to have a cessation of that *firing* from the Empire Township, which bores the hulk of locofocoism between wind and water at every shot. We have another gun to-day—and this even is not the last. There is great work going on in the Empire Township. The Independent Democrats in that section are determined to permit their leaders to deceive them no longer.

KEEP THAT BALL IN MOTION.

Messrs. Editors:—I ask a corner of your paper if it be not otherwise employed, to tell my Democratic friends that I cannot go with them, for Polk, Dallas, Texas and the ruin of my country, but feel it my duty, after having carefully examined both sides of the political questions, which at this time agitate the public mind, to say that I shall go for Clay, Frelinghuysen, a U. S. Bank and a Protective Tariff, and the whole Whig ticket this fall.

JACOB EMERICK.

Miamisburg, July 26, 1845.

Polk a "Blackleg," Eh?

It is pretty well understood, from the late movements of the Locofoco leaders, that they have abandoned the contest on the score of *principle*, and rely for success upon abusing and slandering the best and purest patriots in the land.—It is surprising that men, hoping to survive the contest with a particle of character left, should thus invite scrutiny into their own actions. But it seems, that Polk himself is amenable to the charge of keeping bad hours and playing cards. The Hon. Tom Hamer, of Georgetown, said the other day, in a speech at West Union:

"*I am well acquainted with James K. Polk, for I have slept and* PLAYED CARDS *with him.*"

How does this story, by Mr. Polk's right hand hand man in Southern Ohio, agree with the report that he is an exemplary Church member? We ask for information.—Chil. Gaz.

☞ "Out of the abundance of the heart," &c.—A Whig and democrat of this city conversing together a few days since, the Whig remarked, "Well, if you succeed in electing Polk, I hope you will have locofoco principles carried out to your heart's content." To which the democrat very ingenuously replied "That's Whiggery! if you can't elect Clay, you want to ruin the country! Thus allowing it to escape him that the very doctrines he advocated were ruinous and destructive.—Rochester Democrat.

☞ Senator McDuffie will not resign until the 4th March. In the mean time he stumps it for Polk, Free Trade or a Dissolution of the Union.

Disgraceful Riots in Canada.—Although the principal cities and towns of Canada are filled with British troops always on duty, riots and tumultuous mobs frequently occur. The Irish Orangemen in Canada attempted to generally celebrate the 12th of July, by processions, &c., and in almost every instance riots occurred. At Toronto a portion of the rioters were arrested, but at Montreal they kept the city in a tumult most of the day, and several persons were seriously hurt.

Singular and Remarkable Rescue.—We learn from the Exchange Reading Room Books, that the Schooner Herald arrived at this port yesterday from Boston, fell in with, on the 19th inst., in lat. 33 40, long. 72 30, a brigantine capsized and nearly full of water. The schooner of Washington, from North Carolina, was lying near, and the crews of the two vessels cut a hole through the bow of the brig, and to their great surprise found in the forecastle a little boy, twelve years of age, whom they soon released from his dark and solitary confinement. When found, he was sitting on the head of a cask, with his feet in the water, but had plenty of provisions near him. As soon as he saw daylight commenced singing merrily, and was taken on board the Schr. Washington.

The boy stated that he was from Jamaica, but could not tell how long he had been in confinement, and supposed the rest of the crew of the brig had perished. The Captain of the Herald did not learn the name of the brig or that of the Captain; but from the fact that a boat was picked up at sea on the 14th inst., with the Captain and crew of the Brig Sir Lionel Smith, from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, which vessel was capsized on the 10th inst., and they drowned (as was supposed) in the wreck it is reasonable to infer that this is the same vesel If so, the little fellow *must have been in his dreary and lonesome prison nine days*. Such a miraculous escape is scarcely to be found on record.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Nashville Whig of July 18.

The Texas Question in Tennessee.

The Hon. John W. Crockett, writing to the editor of this paper from Paris, West Tennessee, upon business, adds the following postscript, which, though not probably designated for publication, we take the liberty of transferring it to our columns. The apology for this will be found in the heartfelt gratification which the perusal of the noble Whig sentiments of the worthy and distinguished writer has afforded us, and which we are sure will be participated in by our readers generally:

"It gives me great pleasure to assure you without partiality or prejudice, that in politics all is right in this quarter. The spirit of '40 is completely rekindled, and it is obvious to the most superficial observer that 'State Pride' will be the ruin of Polk, so far as the Western District is concerned. The Texas humbug is already exploded. The Locofoco leaders disgusted every body here, and killed themselves off by their hypocrisy in pretending that they did not wish to see the question of annexation have the slightest bearing on the Presidential election They have now thrown off the mask, but not until they could wear it no longer; and I honestly believe it will be so perfectly dead in a month that the most unscrupulous of them will be ashamed to mention it. We are all for the acquisition of Texas upon proper principles and conditions; but not a single Whig, so far as I can learn, has been or can be gulled into the support of Polk on this issue.

"You know I am peculiarly situated. Texas is the grave of my father, and I am warmly and zealously in favor of her annexation as soon as it can be done upon principles consistent with the honor and integrity of my own country; and I am satisfied that Texas has a clear and perfect right to cede territories, and that the acquisition of that country upon proper conditions would prove highly beneficial to every portion of the Union. But still I am among those who regard the peace and harmony, the prosperity and glory of our country as paramount to every other consideration; and I am, therefore, opposed to any attempt to bring in Texas without consulting the nation, and the sanction of a clear majority of the people of this Confederacy. *I am for my country and* Henry Clay first, *and for Texas* next, *and for Polk never under any circumstances.*

"As ever, yours,

JOHN W. CROCKETT."

From the Georgia Chronicle and Sentinel.

"Texas or Disunion."

As an evidence of the spirit which animates a portion of the advocates of Polk and Dallas, we have on several occasions recently spread before our readers their sentiments as contained in the resolutions adopted at various meetings in South Carolina; and, in pursuing our purpose to keep the patriotic of the land advised of these traitorous designs, we invite the reader's attention to the annexed toasts, which were given at celebrations in various parts of the State on the 4th, of July. It is true that the sentiments of a few isolated individuals should not always be regarded as a correct index of public feeling; nevertheless, when those sentiments are responded to with a degree of enthusiasm scarcely evinced in a response to the most patriotic toast, they should be considered and treated as expressing the views of those assembled on the occasion. And it is because these sentiments were thus received that we desire to call the attention of the people of this nation to them. That it is the settled purpose of a portion of the adherents of Polk and Dallas in South Carolina to bring this question to that issue, there cannot be a reasonable doubt on the minds of the unprejudiced of any party; and it therefore behooves the patriotic of all parties to place the seal of their disapprobation upon a purpose so foul, wherever or by whomsoever expressed.

At three mile creek, Barnwell district.

By C. C. Hay: The reannexation of Texas to the United States! We will obtain it "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

By Jos. G. W. W. Duncan: A just reduction of the Tariff; the noise of abolition silenced; Texas or Disunion; and such legislation as will in future secure the homestead of every family—Polk and Dallas our Presidents.

At Piedmont, Sumter district.

By Ezekiel Dixon, President of the day: Texas is rejected; the Tariff is not repealed; Disunion would now be hailed as the happy deliverance from Federal despotism.

By M. E. L. Peebles: The annexation of Texas—a measure beneficial to the whole Union, but essential to the safety of the South—at the next session of Congress, we demand Texas or Disunion.

At Walterborough.

"Annexation:" The great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South; with it we are Unionists; without it we are *Disunionists*, though the fate of traitors be our doom. (Nine times nine cheers.)

"Southern Rights." Our Northern and Eastern brethren—brethren we call them under the Constitution, but in no other relation—we say to them in plain phrase, Texas shall be annexed to the Union; the Tariff shall be reduced to the revenue standard; and they shall cease to annoy us on the subject of *Slavery*, or we will hold them, as we hold the rest of the world, "enemies in war, in peace friends." (Nine times nine cheers.)

By S. Sampson: The spirit of the times admonish us of the South that it may become necessary, ere long, to apply to the abolitionists and fanatics of the North the language of that immortal paper read to you this day—"That whenever any form of government becomes destructive, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and acquiesce in the necessity which compels our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of the world, enemies in war, in peace friends."

Reported Loss of the British Steamer Tay.—Capt. Bonthall, of the brig Midas, at this port yesterday, in the short run of six days from Havana, reports that the U. S. Brig Lawrence arrived at Havana the evening before he sailed, bringing intelligence of the probable loss of the British Royal Mail Steam packet Tay, which vessel went ashore on Colorado reef, on the 5th inst. She was from England with the mail and passengers, bound to the West Indies and Mexico. Immediately upon hearing of the news assistance was despatched by the authorities of Havana. [Balt. Amer.

Lightning.

We had severe storms on Friday. The house of Mr. John C. Macy was struck by lightning. The fluid pervaded the whole building. Mr. Macy gives the following account of the effects of the lightning in evening's Chronicle:

Yesterday, during the thunder storm which passed over our city, the house occupied by Mr. John C. Macy, on Mount Auburn, was struck by lightning; and although his family were all in the rooms through which the electric fluid passed, not one of them was injured. The fluid seems to have entered the chimney at the south end of the house; in the second story it separated, one portion running out upon a Franklin stove, from which it fell upon a large sheet of zinc, it then crossed the room, cutting a deep furrow in the floor and tearing the carpet the whole length, and passed out through the side of the house, shattered a window shutter and sash, entered the room beneath, and finally passed into the ground, tearing the plastering, &c., in its course. Another portion followed the chimney into the room beneath, in which a portion of the family was seated, in its progress shivering a clock upon the mantle and throwing its fragments into every part of the room; it then passed into the dining room immediately beneath; where it demolished another clock, tore out the mantle and passed into the ground at the side of the room. Still another portion seems to have come down the flue of the chimney to the basement, when it passed off into the closet, making a hole about the size of a bullet through a portion of the chimney, which was some 18 or 19 inches thick.

Mr. Macy and his wife were in the dining room at the table, within a few feet of the course of the fluid, and although they were covered with fragments of the mantle and clock, they were entirely uninjured.—Cin. Gaz.

An Irish Editor.

An Irish editor in Ballyshannon, in the northwest part of Ireland, was one day excessively occupied; in fact, he had worked harder than usual for the mail had failed. At 11 o'clock at night the "devil" came to him and stated that they still wanted "three sticks," to fill up. "Och," said the editor, "I am tired out completely. Tell Mr. McMahon, the clerk, to write an account of the murther of a natural born babe by its unnatural mother, in Ballintra." Away went the "devil," and returned in about twenty minutes, stating that there was still half a stick wanting. "What! again!" said the editor, "may the devil fly away with the paper. Tell the clerk to contradict the report." This was done, and the paper went to press, much to the consolation of the editor.

[Ex paper.

Woman's Charity.

"That was a beautiful idea of the wife of an Irish schoolmaster, who, whilst poor himself, had given gratuitous instructions to the poor scholars, but when increased in worldly goods, began to think that he could not afford to give his services for nothing:

"Oh, James, don't say the like o' that," said the gentle hearted woman—"don't—a poor scholar never came into the house that I didn't feel as if he brought fresh air from Heaven with him—I never miss the bit I give them—my heart warms to the soft, homely sound of their bare feet on the floor, and the door almost opens of itself to let them in."

Sheep Injured by Clover.

Messrs. Editors:—In reading the "Prize Essay on the Preparation and Use of Manures," published in the last September number of your valuable paper, I noticed under the head of green crops, it is recommended as a means of enriching the land, "to let the clover grow until nearly or quite in blossom and then turn sheep upon it."

This method would no doubt answer very well for the land, but I think would not be so beneficial to the sheep;—the reasons for which opinion may be found in the following statement of facts:

On the 9th day of June [illegible] turned [illegible] red ewes with their lambs, in a field of about twelve acres of clover, (common red.) As the season was favorable, the clover was very fine, and was in the state recommended in the Essay, just coming fully into blossom; the sheep remained in the field until the 20th, when 19 of them died, as I believe from the effects of clover pasture. The first symptom of disease shown by them was reeling and staggering backwards for a little while, after which they lay insensibly until they died, which happened with the greater number in an hour or two. There were twenty five taken with the disease, of which number 6 recovered.

I of course removed the sheep from the field, and saw no more of the disorder. I then made strict search through the field to discover anything poisonous, but could find nothing except two very small tufts of elder which should not be there. I found, however, that the grass on the stripes of old-sward along the fences, and also on a small corner of the field that had not been disturbed by the plough, was gnawed down to the ground.

The sheep also showed their dislike to the clover by twice breaking out of the field over a good fence, which was a very unusual thing for them to do.

I made a *post mortem* examination of two of the carcasses, and found no unusual appearance, except that the paunch seemed very red and inflamed. There was no distention as in bloat.

PIERRE V. C. MILLER.

WHIGS OF OHIO!!

We are on the eve of another great and important political conflict. In a few weeks you will be called upon to cast your votes for Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Is it not time, then, that there was a gathering of the Clans preparatory to meeting in Council! Is it not time for every friend of Republican Liberty to arouse himself and ardently engage in the good cause! Believing this, in common with all our neighbors, we therefore invite you (and particularly those residing between the Ohio and Scioto rivers,) to a great mass meeting to be held in Zanesville, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The warm hearted and welcome hospitality of 1840 will be extended to all who may visit us on the above day—the old Tippecanoe latch string will be hung out to the thousands who may meet with us. Our citizens can and *will* accommodate

30,000 WHIGS!

Come on, then, friends of Clay and Protection—rally in defence of Whig principles and Whig measures. Let this be a successful struggle to establish a good currency and good prices, and an honest administration of the affairs of the General Government.

☞ Mordecai Bartley, Gov. Corwin, B. Stoner, Robert Schenck, Thomas Ewing, Gov. Metcalf, Gen. Combs, J. J. Crittenden of Ky., T. M. T. McKennan of Pa., and other distinguished speakers have been invited. Timely notice of their acceptance of the invitations will be published.

J. T. Fracker,	A. R. Jackson,
J. C. Potwin,	Thos. Davidson,
J. H. Moorehead,	David Munch,
Lambert Thomas,	A. Van Horne,
M. F. Brister,	David Harris,

Whig Central Com. Muskingum co.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY AUGUST 8, 1844.

"OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR COUNTRY'S FRIENDS."

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland.

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren.
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga.

District.	*Congressional Electors.*
1st	BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton;
2nd	WILLIAM BEBB of Butler;
3rd	AARON HARLAN of Greene,
4th	SAMSON MASON of Clark;
5th	DAVID J. CORRY of Henry;
6th	JOSIAH SCOTT of Crawford;
7th	READER W. CLARKE of Clermont;
8th	DAVID ADAMS of Ross;
9th	JOSEPH OLDS of Pickaway;
10th	DANIEL S. NORTON of Knox;
11th	WASHINGTON W. CONCKLIN, Marion;
12th	SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB of Gallia;
13th	HARLOW CHAPIN of Washington;
14th	JOHN CROOKS of Guernsey.
15th	SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK of Harrison;
16th	WILLIAM R. SAPP of Holmes;
17th	JOHN W. GILL of Jefferson;
18th	CYRUS SPINK of Wayne;
19th	JACOB H. BALDWIN of Trumbull
20th	WILLIAM L. PERKINS of Lake
21st	JOHN FULLER of Erie.

Extract from Mr Polk's reply to the Memphis Inquirer, May 15, 1843.

"I am opposed to the Tariff Act of the late Congress. I am in favor of repealing that act and restoring the Compromise Act of 1833. That incidental protection afforded by the twenty per cent duty, when paid in cash, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers and all that they ought to desire or to which they are entitled.

"I had steadily, during the period I was a Representative in Congress, been opposed to a PROTECTIVE POLICY, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress, I have held the same opinions.—(Letter of Mr. Polk to the people of Ten. while a candidate for Governor.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1832."—Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn., April 3d, 1843.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTEC- [illegible] *CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES: I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."*—Same speech published by himself.

Again:

1. *The action of the Baltimore Loco Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas.*

"THE INTRIGUE WHICH HAS NULLIFIED THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE. AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE. AND THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT."—[Benton's Letter to Gen. Van Antwerp, June 3.

2. *The Texas movement.*

"A SCHEME ON THE PART OF SOME OF ITS MOVERS, TO DISSOLVE THE UNION—ON THE PART OF SOME OTHERS, AS AN INTRIGUE FOR THE PRESIDENCY—AND ON THE PART OF OTHERS (I only speak of prime movers, not the millions who follow) AS A LAND SPECULATION AND JOB IN SCRIP."—[Benton's Card in answer to A. V. Brown, June 13.

MR. POLK, AS HE UNIFORMLY DID, VOTED AGAINST AN APPROPRIATION TO CONTINUE CUMBERLAND ROAD.—Jour. 1 Ses. 2 Cong. 487.

THE PET BANK DEPOSIT SYSTEM WAS INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, BY MR. POLK, AND ADVOCATED BY TWO SPEECHES, FEBRUARY, 10 *AND* 19, 1835.

ON MARCH 3, 1831, MR. POLK VOTED AGAINST A RESOLUTION FOR THE EFFECTUAL ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, DECLARING IT PIRACY.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF JAMES MONROE BEING UNDER CONSIDERATION MR. POLK VOTED AGAINST IT.—Con. Deb. V. 2. part 2. p. [illegible]

City Affairs.

With pleasure we can say to our citizens that an arrangement is now being made between the City Council and Mr. Richard Page, late of Cincinnati, to have said Page light the city with gas. We understand the terms are favorable to the city and satisfactory to Mr. P. And that the work will be immediately put in progress so that by the first of December next the city will be [illegible] lighted. It will be an important improvement.

Elections.

Between the 1st and 8th of this month, State elections will be held in Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Rhode Island, North Carolina and Kentucky. The four first Loco, the three last Whig States. The Whigs expect to reduce the Loco majority so as to gain one if not two of the Loco States at the Presidential election.

In a few days we shall begin to hear how they have gone—where both parties exert themselves powerfully, there we confidently expect the Whig gain—such has been the strife in Kentucky Indiana and Missouri.

The truth upon the Tariff is mighty and will prevail.

A short time since nearly all the Loco party, from Van Buren down to Polk—and all the papers from the Globe and Statesman down, were against a Protective Tariff, but the question has been so much mooted and argued of late that the people are saying we are for a Protective Tariff. The Locos hear it, and have become alarmed at the result to which the sober second thought of the people has brought them. And now we find the same loco party and presses pretending to be in favor of a Protective Tariff, and saying that "there is no difference of opinion between Clay and Polk on the subject of the Tariff."—With such flimsy assertions do the Locos attempt again to gull the people for one election more.—The congressional vote of the two candidates show who is for and who against it. Clay is emphatically called the father of the system he has always voted for, and ably advocated it; Polk on the contrary, has uniformly spoken and voted against it. And now who should the people who are in favor of protection vote for?

A large majority of voters are becoming sound in principal on the subject of Banks. They are seeing and feeling the necessity of a State and national currency. And it will not be long before the locos begin to say, "why there is no difference of opinion between the parties on the banking question—all are in favor of Banks."—And in a short time we expect to hear them say they are opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas, and in favor of distribution. The truth is mighty and must prevail.

Elections.

The returns of elections are yet too partial to come to any definite conclusions. North Carolina held her election on the 1st.

The National Intelligencer of the 5th says:

North Carolina Erect.

"The returns of the North Carolina election are as yet very limited, and not worth giving in detail, but they disclose enough to assure us that the good old North State has proved true to herself by the election of a Whig Governor, and the redemption of her Legislature from democratic ascendancy. To morrow or next day we shall be able to give abundant particulars."

Indiana held her election on the 5th. Returns are yet partial and unofficial—enough has been heard from to learn that Floyd, Madison, Jefferson, Decatur and Ohio counties have gone for the Whigs, and Darbon for the locos. The returns are too unofficial to ascertain which party has gained.

Kentucky closed her election Wednesday night, the 7th. All that can be ascertained is, that the Whigs go largely ahead.

Franklinton Whig Pole,

Will be raised on the afternoon of Saturday next. The Brig will sail to that port at the time laden with Whigs and Whig songs. A very clever time is expected. All parties are invited to attend.

The Texas Debt.

In the Texas Treaty, about which Democrats have run mad, it is provided that the United States shall *pay all her debts*, estimated at ten millions of dollars. Take notice, it is not provided that the United States shall pay no more than $10,000,000; it is that the United States shall *pay all the debts*, and if the estimate of $10,000,000 should be a little wrong say by fifty or a hundred millions, why it is a small matter—the high contracting parties were only a little mistaken in their figures, which do sometimes lie when great men are interested.

The Florida war, with only a few Seminoles, unfed, unclothed, without any friendly power to aid them, held out some seven years and cost us upwards of $40,000,00. Texas has been at war eight years with Mexico, and a good part of the time with the Camanches and other Indian tribes—do you suppose it has not cost her five or ten times as much money as the Seminoles have cost us? Her debt may exceed $10,000,000, but if we scale it down, as we did our Continental and Free money—$900 for $1—then, perhaps, her debt at that rate will not exceed $10,000,000 as estimated. But this would be repudiation, and must not be thought of. But why take this debt on estimation? The Texian Government sent a Special Minister here to make this Treaty, or rather to conclude it, for it had been under consideration for months before. Their books show, or ought to show, to a dollar what they owe. Why did that Minister come here without bringing the precise amount? Because it was more convenient to estimate.—Suppose we are cheated in this matter, to whom and of whom shall we complain? They will then be a part of our own family, and we can have no redress.

They estimate the Public Lands at many millions of acres, but to swell that estimate, according to Mr Benton, and he is good authority with the Democracy, they put it in a tract 1,000 miles long and 100 wide now an integral part of Mexico, making two hundred thousand square miles, or 124 millions of acres, to which they have no more pretence of title than to the island of Great Britain.

Yet, with all this fraud as to the Public Lands, and all this danger and uncertainty as to the true amount of the Texian debt, aside from any other objections, we find Polk and Hoke and every piddling Democratic politician in the country run mad after Texas.

Friends of the Union! Let us show these run-mad annexationists that we greatly prefer "the Union without Texas," to "Texas without the Union."—Raleigh Register."

Mr. Clay's Opinion of Naturalized Citizens.

The following remarks of Mr Clay on the characteristics of naturalized citizens from foreign countries, were made in a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States, February 3, 1832. In them, the German, the Frenchman, and the Irishman will see the genuine warmth of feeling which has ever emanated from Mr. Clay's warm and generous heart. No living man, of this or any other land, has done as much for the cause of the oppressed of other countries as Mr. Clay. His elegant speeches in the cause of South American Independence, against the despotism of Spain, were read at the head of the patriot armies of Bolivar and infused the spirit of freedom and liberty in every bosom.—His efforts in favor of Greece in her struggle against the despotic Turk, animated her sons with new life. His voice at all times, whether at home or abroad, has been more terrific to tyrants than the roar of cannon, and it was as potential as an army with a hundred thousand swords and bayonets. His speech on the New Army Bill during the late War with Great Britain was worth as much to the country as any battle ever fought for it.

And this is the man, whose earliest and latest efforts have been made in behalf of freedom and liberty and independence, whom the Locos charge with the hostility to the oppressed that seek shelter on our hospitable shores from the despotism of the old world. Shame on any American, guilty of the base slander. He is unworthy of the liberty he is born to enjoy.—The attempt to mislead those lately arrived in this country and who do not know Mr. Clay's history, is a base deed, an unpardonable abuse of the foreigners and a despicable act in the eyes of all honorable and intelligent men.—But see how Mr. Clay's language rebukes these libellers. He then said:

"The honest, patient, and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself on our fat lands, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his country or its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism.

The gay, the versatile, the philosophic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society.

But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the native of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that by some extraordinary convulsions of Nature, it was torn from America, and, drifting

From the Commonwealth.

ATTENTION THE WORLD AND ALL CREATION!!!

The large and splendid steamship *Locofocoism*, now riding at anchor in the mouth of 'Salt River,' will positively be ready to sail up stream on the first Monday in August, in the finest condition—her hull and machinery having been remodelled in the 'progressive style,' will guarantee great speed against all currents. Her main stem of Sub-Treasury oak, has been newly painted; her helm is made of free trade timber, and her ropes of duty-free Russian hemp, so constructed as to wheel the vessel to any point, as by magical influence, in a moment of time. Her boilers are compounded of anti-tariff materials, forged by the hammer of British interests, and strongly riveted with 'Texas annexation' spikes.—The motion of her wheels is regulated by the pinion of 'antibank currency.' Her fires are kindled by fulsome stump oratory, and kept burning with billingsgate buffoonry. The shores will be strongly guarded with Secretary Poinsett's 200,000 men, mostly foreign substitutes, 'armed and equipped as the law directs,' ever ready to do the bidding of the commander.—The pilot, 'Anti-Distribution,' is an experienced navigator, who always sees best of dark nights. The state rooms are elegantly lined with sheets from the Washington Globe, Albany Argus, Baltimore Republican, Richmond Enquirer, Charleston Mercury, Cincinnati Enquirer, Lexington Gazette, Frankfort Yeoman and Rally, with many others too tedious to mention, where gentlemen of modern taste, lovers of Locofoco truths and gasconade, may feed the mental appetite to their heart's content. As a further inducement and to secure a large number of passengers to the head of navigation, the following gentlemen are announced as having already taken state rooms: Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee; Hon. G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, and Gen. Pilcher, of Louisville. Who can with such pleasurable prospects, refuse to secure a passage? Come one, come all! The Captain, who can look one way and row another, pledges his life, his fortune and sacred honor, to land them safely in the harbor of disappointment, the highest port on "Salt River."

AMOS KENDALL, *Capt.*

N. B. Should any losses be apprehended, either personal or pecuniary, the Whig Insurance offices offer policies at so low a premium that they amount to less than nothing.

A. K. Capt.

U. S. SENATE.—The terms of the following Senators expire on the 4th of March next:—Whigs—Phelps, Vermont; Choate, Massachusetts; Sprague, Rhode Island; Huntington, Connecticut; Tallmadge, New York; Dayton, New Jersey; Bayard, Delaware; Merrick, Maryland; Henderson, Mississippi; White, Indiana; Porter, Michigan; Foster, Tennessee; Rives, Virginia.—13. Democrats—Fairfield, Maine; Sturgeon, Pennsylvania; Tappan, Ohio; Benton, Missouri—4. The present Senate is politically divided thus: 29 Whigs and 23 Democrats. The vacancies will reduce the respective parties thus: 16 Whigs 19 Democrats. The Whigs must elect 11 to give them a majority.

Letter from William Slade.

The following letter from Hon. WM. SLADE, Whig Candidate for Governor in Vermont, was addressed to the Mass Convention at Sheldon.—It is a commanding expression of lofty sentiments and important truths:

MIDDLEBURY, July 10, 1844.

Geo. Fred. Houghton, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your letter in behalf of the Whig Committee of Franklin county, inviting me to attend a Mass Convention at Sheldon on the 13th inst has been received. I have delayed an answer, from my strong desire to make it affirmative, if I could find it possible to dispense with other engagements long enough to allow me the pleasure of meeting my friends at the contemplated gathering. But I find myself compelled to decline your invitation, the duties of my office being, at present, too urgent to admit of any relaxation.

I shall long remember the pleasure I enjoyed in my visit to Sheldon in 1840, and should be exceedingly happy again to mingle with my fellow-citizens of Franklin county, and commune with them concerning the great matters of national interest which now occupy the public attention.—The contest of this year, I need not say, exceeds in importance, the contest of 1840, for there are superadded to the questions of that year others of great and absorbing interest. The question of Protection to our Industry, then little discussed, has come to assume an importance which makes the Protective policy the leading theme in all our public discussions. At the termination of a contest more severe, protracted and hazardous than any Tariff contest, perhaps, which the country ever witnessed, the Whigs of the XXVIIth Congress succeeded in establishing a Tariff, whose adequacy for Protection, and whose beneficial influence upon the exhausted Treasury and the deranged exchanges of the country, the lapse of less than two years has abundantly tested. That Tariff, I need not say, is in danger of destruction—at least, in so much danger as there is danger that our opponents shall triumph in the pending contest. The undeniable hostility of their Presidential candidate to the Tariff of 1842, brings the question of its destruction to an issue which cannot be avoided. Shall that Tariff stand, with no changes but such as its most cautious friends may find, on experience, the equalization of Protection to all interests demanded or shall it be swept from the statute book, as was attempted at the late session of Congress? are questions which are suspended upon the discussions and decisions of this very year. I know there are not wanting efforts to make it appear otherwise to the people of Vermont—efforts, in fact, to show that the very father of the Protective policy has become indifferent to its support, while his rival for the Presidency, whose whole public career has been marked with undisguised hostility to it, has become its friend. The discussions of this year will dispel this delusion, and while they demonstrate, if demonstration can now be needed, the adequacy of the existing Tariff, will show who are, and who are not, the true and reliable friends of this great interest.

I am glad to see the people awake to this subject, and rejoice to witness their disposition to gather in mass meetings to discuss it. When they come thoroughly to understand this great question, they will decide it right; and they will determine that it is safer to commit this interest to its old and tried friends, than to trust to the professions made for a special occasion.

But there is a new and fearfully important question which has been suddenly thrown before the country, to be decided in the present contest. I mean the question of annexing a foreign nation to our confederacy—a question involving, as it seems to me, nothing less than the very existence of this Union. The consummation of this project, which awaits the triumph of our opponents in this year's contest, will be tantamount to an act declaring the Union dissolved; and if actual dissolution does not follow, it will not be owing to any cohesive power in the Constitution, after the confederacy shall have lost its identity, in the new and monstrous connexion with a foreign state.

There is no aspect in which this question can be viewed, in which it does not portend evils and yet there are thousands who are suddenly going for it, with as much confidence as though they had made this great question—the greatest, in fact, that ever agitated this nation—the study of their whole lives. In the facility of change thus exhibited, upon a question of the greatest conceivable moment to the country, there is ground of alarm, extending far beyond the limits of the question itself. What may not the power of party accomplish, if it can work the wonder of suddenly raising up, as by magic, friends to such a measure as this! What is to become of our country, if its highest interests are thus to be made the sport of party! if men are to be thus moved in masses, and wheeled into line, at the bidding of party leaders? I do not ask this question in the spirit of party. No!—no! This is a matter which rises far above all party considerations, and appeals to a higher sentiment than ever found place in the bosom of a mere partisan. Opposition to this gigantic scheme is not among the things which may be given up for the sake of securing some good which a party may aim to accomplish, and which can only be accomplished by party union. To hold on to a party union, with such a sacrifice, would not be "union for the sake of the Union," but union with the certainty of its destruction.

I need not say that the success of our opponents in this Presidential election would be the success of this measure. Their candidate has been selected for the very purpose of carrying it. He is committed to it irrevocably. And where is HENRY CLAY?—opposed to it; and opposed for reasons of perpetual force. The act of taking a stand in opposition to this measure, has given him a new claim to the confidence of the nation. He has in effect said—let us strengthen and consolidate our present Union, rather, than hazard its existence in an attempt to extend and perpetuate the institution of Slavery. Mr. Clay does not wish to perpetuate Slavery. He has no sympathy with the absurd and monstrous sentiment, that its perpetuity is essential to the perpetuity of republican institutions; and whatever may be his views in regard to immediate emancipation, he stands, in reference to the great issue on which the question of slavery is now turning, on the side of freedom and of his country.

The Whig party occupy, at this moment, a position of unparalleled interest. Beside their advocacy of the measures to which they have long been committed, they constitute to all present, practical purposes, the true "Liberty party," because, with their great leader, they are coming to the rescue of the Union by resisting the consummation of a scheme, whose avowed object is to augment the power of Slavery, and fasten its rule irrevocably on the country. I respect the motives, and concur in the main with the ultimate aim of my friends of the "Liberty party," however I may deem their organization inadequate, and inappropriate, to the end proposed; but I should do violence to my own feelings, and disregard the dictates of my most deliberate judgment, if I were to withhold my support from the Whig party—since it is not only pledged to the policy of protection—to the beneficent measures connected with the disposition of the Public Domain, and to the effecting of reforms loudly demanded by a suffering and misgoverned country, but stands at this moment as the only effectual barrier against the speedy consummation of the dangerous and suicidal scheme of Annexation for the purpose of perpetuating Slavery.

I tender my salutations to my fellow citizens who may be assembled at your meeting, while I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SLADE.

A Banter.

I will give $50 reward for the discovery of any two leading locofocos, who will agree essentially, as to the principles upon which they contest the Presidential election. Also, $50 to Daniel Gotshall, if he will, in a conspicuous editorial, which shall stand three weeks in his paper, either admit or deny that the locofoco party are in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. Also, $10 if he will in like manner, either admit or deny, that the nomination of Martin Van Buren at the Baltimore Convention was defeated by slaveholding influence. And $10 more, if he will in like manner, either admit or deny, that the leading men of his party in South Carolina have boasted that James K. Polk was with them, or Southern to the back bone. And $30 to David Starkweather, if he will publish in the Democrat his views in relation to the present Tariff—the annexation of Texas—the real issue he makes in the present contest, and promise upon the honor of a gentleman, to stick to them till after the election. Also, $5 to the Hickory Club of Canton, for an official certificate that Gen. Samuel Lahm is in good standing in the party, and his opinions and declarations to be relied on. All of which bounties will be promptly paid as soon as the above requisitions are complied with.

PETER CRUSTY.

Circular to the Mechanics of the State.

For a number of years a large portion of the Mechanics of the State of Ohio, have felt themselves injured by the operations of the law regulating convict labor in the Penitentiary.

By the provisions of that law the Directors and Warden are authorized to employ the convicts in the manner most profitable to the State. In the performance of their duty they have contracted the men to individuals at from twenty five to forty cents per day, to be employed at the different branches of mechanism now carried on in the State. It does not require much reasoning to show, that the Mechanics, in the vicinity of the institution, and along the water navigation, cannot compete with those who hold contracts for convict labor.

We are thus deprived measurably of gaining a livelihood. Now we would ask, is this right? We have believed it to be wrong, and have endeavored to remedy the evil.

A Convention was held on the fourth day of July last, in Newark, Licking county, for the purpose of concentrating our efforts to procure a change in the law of which we complain.—That Convention was numerously attended, and the spirit manifested on that occasion, gives us hope that "we WILL succeed," in our efforts, if we will be true to the cause in which we are engaged.

The Convention there assembled, appointed the undersigned, Committee for the State, with instructions to call upon the Mechanics throughout the State, to co-operate with us.

In obedience to our instructions we call upon you to come forward and assist in erasing that foul blot from the Statute books.

The Convention, also, unanimously passed a resolution, pledging each member of that Convention to support no man for a legislative office, unless he pledge himself, to use his influence to procure a change in that law, of which we complain.

We would suggest, that by adhering to the above resolution, it will not necessarily bring us in collision with party politics, for when the law, and its operations are fairly understood, we believe there will not, to any extent, be two opinions on the subject.

We would then call upon our fellow mechanics, of each political party to select such of their political friends, as will fairly represent their views on this great question.

Previous to the next meeting of the General Assembly, it will be necessary to circulate petitions, setting forth in a brief, but forcible manner, objections to the law, praying the legislature to make such alterations in it, as will remedy the evil, these petitions should be sent to our respective Representatives, as early as the second week of the Session, in order that there may be sufficient time for deliberation. Will you come forward and help? there is nothing to discourage but every thing to encourage us in the present aspect of affairs, let us then make a vigorous and determined rally, and we will assuredly succeed. Very respectfully your ob't. serv't.

THOS. F. SHIELDS,
REUBEN CHASE,
CHAS. BREYFOGLE,
JOHN FUNSTON,
JOHN WALTON.

Columbus, Aug. 1, 1844.

N. B. We are sorry to see such apathy, as a part of the great majority of the Editors, and publishers of newspapers, in the State, very few of them have noticed, and fewer still have published our proceedings. Now, why is this? A very large portion of the people of the State are Mechanics, they can command as much influence, as any other of equal number, most of them subscribe and pay for a newspaper, their interests are as dear to them, and they have as much at stake as any other class.

We would then most earnestly, though respectfully call upon editors, and publishers of newspapers, in the State, to publish this Circular.

Magistrates Blanks for sale at this Office.

A Numero

From the N. Y. Sun.

Foreign News.

IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The writs of Error in which Mr. O'Connell and his six fellow prisoners are plaintiffs, came on before the House of Lords on the 4th ult.—Sir Thomas Wilde opened the case for the plaintiffs, in a speech four hours in length.—He was followed by Mr. Peacock also for O'Connell, and by Mr. Kelley. He enlarged on the demonstration of physical force on the part of the crown, and the fraudulent tampering with the jury. The argument on both sides was very technical. O'Connell's Counsel contended that the witnesses were improperly sworn, &c. The Attorney General replied. A number of questions are submitted to the law lords for decision.

The questions propounded to the judges are eleven in number, the attention of their lordships being called, in connexion with these questions, to the record and proceedings. The first question is as to the counts in the indictment, and the second asks if there be any defect in finding of the jury. The remaining points for consideration are, if there be any sufficient grounds for reversing the indictment or judgment on the several objections alleged by the counsel for the traversers.

Meanwhile the judges had gone on their respective circuits, with the exception of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, who remained in town on Thursday, to prepare draught answers to the queries, which were to be forwarded to his brethren.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the weekly meeting of this association on the 8th inst., Mr. E. Roche, M. P. for Cork, presided. Mr. O'Connell handed in £ 10 from Jersey city, United States. Mr. Daniel O'Connell jun., in making his weekly report, said he had again to inform the association that his father and the other prisoners were in the best health and spirits.

He read an address which his father had received from the priests of the College of Bitche, in Moselle, from which the following is an extract:—'Courage, Great O'Connell, we all envy you in your prison. *Beati qui persecutionem patiuntur propter justitiam!* With the faith that characterises you, and which is the pride and joy of your friends, you will hurl the mountains into the sea. A cause so holy can never perish, and engages the sympathies not only of all Catholics, but of all the honest men in the world."

FRANCE, MOROCCO AND ALGIERS

The Prince de Joinville has arrived with his squadron at the Coast of Morocco, and has taken possession of the town of Ouchda. The object of the expedition is, to strike terror into the ranks of the Emperor of Morocco, and compel him to maintain peaceable relations with France.

France, Morocco and Algiers.—We stated in our last that the Prince de Joinville had sailed from Toulon, at the head of a squadron of three sail of the line, a frigate and four steamers. The Prince has arrived at Oran with his fleet, and immediately despatched a captain of engineers to explore the coast between Tangier and Magador. The *Moniteur* has published two despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, one dated June 19th, the other June 23th. We give the most important:

"On the 11th, I informed the Morocco chief that I was about to march on Ouchda, but that I still offered the conditions proposed by me before the battle of the 15th; he replied pacifically without coming to any conclusion. On the 19th I entered Ouchda without firing a shot. The Morocco troops had retired about two days before in the greatest disorder. Discord reigns among the chiefs, and indiscipline among the soldiers. This small army appears to be dissolved. Ouchda will be respected. I shall leave on the 21st, taking with me about 1,500 persons of the population of Tlemcen and the remnant of the Deyas, who were retained by force, and are desirous of following us."

Ouchda is a small place containing about 1000 inhabitants, sixteen leagues from Tlemcen.

The following "good un" is from the Cincinnati Herald:

The news of the nomination by the Baltimore Democratic Convention was taken to Frankfort, Ky, by one of the Wickliffes. He met an old acquaintance from a neighboring county, Major Williams, an active and enthusiastic member of the Democratic party.—"Well Major have you heard who is nominated?" "No," said the Major, "who is it?"—'I'll bet you a bottle of wine you can't tell in ten guesses.' 'Done,' replied the Major. He then began, 'Van Buren?', 'No.' 'Calhoun?' 'No.' 'Cass?' 'No.' 'Dick Johnson?' 'No.'—'Buchanan?' 'No.' 'Stewart?' 'No.' 'Well, I'm beat out; is it Benton, or Silas Wright, or Woodbury, or McDuffie?' 'None of all these.' 'Well the wine is yours, but who have they nominated?' 'James K. Polk.' 'James K Polk!' snapping his fingers, "*the very man I expected would get it!*"

Among the curious things produced by the revolutions of trade and commercial enterprise, is to see the inhabitants of one continent, at latitude forty-two, supplying the inhabitants of another continent, in latitude fifty four, with ice. A letter from Liverpool, to the Boston Atlas, dated the 14th ult., says: "The latest enterprise from New England is a regular agency here and in London for the sale of ice. The ship Dorchester, the first regular packet of "Train's new line" from Boston to this port, recently arrived in the Mersey, loaded with ice. She has not been able, hitherto, to discharge her cargo, as no suitable place could be obtained for it. Mr Delano, a gentleman from Boston, has been here and in London negotiating with large houses to supply them regularly with Yankee ice, and thus far he has had very good success. He informed me that the British and North American Royal Mail Steam packet Company have contracted for a constant supply for their steamers—and the principal hotels here and in London, and packet ships to New York, have done the same. Mr. Delano is quite encouraged to go largely into this new trade, and no doubt it will prove a profitable speculation. A portion of the Dorchester's cargo passed through the streets this morning, for the ice-house, and attracted much attention."

Mr. James K. Polk, as a member of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill for the establishment of the '*Pet Bank System.*' Mr. George M. Dallas, as U. S Senator from Pennsylvania, framed and reported the bill to re-charter the Bank of the U. S. These two gentlemen have been selected by the 'No Bank Party' as their candidate for President and Vice President. A consistent nomination truly.

We copy the following from the Castoe Repository:

☞ The following pretty lines were sent to us by a young Lady of Columbus. We like the encouragement of the ladies.

Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Freemen! on to the combat, your watchword is
Clay,
Arouse! from your slumber, strike your foes with
dismay,
See yonder your leader, proudly flashes his eye,
And the spirit that dwells there is fearless and
high.

And hark! to his eloquence, how noble and free
Are the sentiments of him who's destined to be
The chief of the nation, its hope and mainstay.
No Polk never can equal our beloved Henry Clay.

They say he is ambitious, but look at that brow
And see the pure spirit that dwells on it now.
It's bright; and the traitors who would tarnish
his fame,
For fair, bright and spotless is Henry's great
name.

And our brave Frelinghuysen, the noble and true,
We will give him the praise which to virtue is
due;
He will never prove a traitor to the course he upholds,
Nor give up his principles for self interest or gold.

See the democrats come out in battle array;
They talk Polk and Dallas will carry the day;
But they'll find they are mistaken; we'll soon
make them rue
The day Dallas battled with our Jersey blue.

The Whig girls of the land will encourage you
on,
Though their arms are but weak, yet their influence strong;
They're brothers and lovers, o'er whose hearts
they hold sway;
Their influence is for Frelinghuysen and Clay.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

JAMES R. STANSBERY, of Licking,
for 29th Congress,

COLUMBUS DELANO, of Knox,
for 29th Congress.

FOR SENATOR,

ALFRED KELLY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOSEPH RIDGWAY, JR.
DR. M'CLOUD.

For Prosecuting Attorney.

LEWIS HEYL.

Commissioner.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

Director of Poor House.

A. S. DECKER.

GREAT MASS

CONVENTION!!

30,000 *Whigs in Council!!!*

A mass meeting of the *WHIGS OF CENTRAL OHIO* will be holden in

Mt. Vernon, on Saturday, the 17th of August, inst.

We cordially invite our Whig friends of the adjoining counties to meet with us on that occasion, and we pledge to them the hospitalities of our town, and assure them that our latch strings will be out

The present crisis demands the immediate and energetic action of every American who has at heart the welfare of the Republic and the existence of her free institutions. We have within our borders a party, which, acting under the sacred and time honored name of *Democracy* would compromise our national honor, tarnish the fair fame which belongs to us by virtue of the heroic deeds of our fathers, and bring down upon us the merited execration of the just and good of all countries—a party which seeks to increase the burthens of the people by adding to our national debt an additional sum of SIXTEEN MILLIONS in the assumption of a FOREIGN DEBT—a party which seeks to prostrate the energies and paralyze the arm of the laboring man—which denies to the toiling millions the reward of their honest industry—which would foster and encourage British capitalists and European manufacturers at the expense and utter prostration of our own enterprising people. In short, a party which are at war with the best interests of the country, and which threaten the dissolution of the Union if necessary to the accomplishment of their nefarious purposes.

In view of these facts, are we not called upon in the name of the martyred spirits of the revolution, as we love our country and cherish her institutions, to come to the rescue and avert the threatened blow?

Gov. Metcalf, and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Thomas M. T. McKennon, of *Pennsylvania*, Mordecai Bartley, and other distinguished speakers of Ohio, have been invited. Timely notice of their acceptance will be given hereafter.

SEWALL GRAY,
A. B. SMITH,
WM. P. FARQUHAR,
WM. V. RICHARDSON,
COLUMBUS C. CURTIS,
JOSEPH W. VANCE,
A. BANNING NORTON.
Whig Central Committee of Knox County.
Mt. Vernon, July 12, 1844.

Major Jones' Courtship

DETAILED with other scenes incidents and adventures in a series of Letters by himself with twelve illustrations 1 vol. 50 cents.

Yankee Stories, By Judge Haliburton in one vol. with illustrations, for 75 cents.

Just received by
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

From Two to Eight Times Cheaper Than Before,

OR NOTHING IF THE USER IS NOT DELIGHTED WITH IT.

An article that every family must consider indispensable when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that ALL BURNS AND SCALDS, EVERY EXTERNAL SORE, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Inquire for "Connel's Pain Extract or Salve," at Comstock & Co's., 21, Cortland Street, New York. Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents and near ten times as much for a Dollar.

We assure you, on the responsibility of our characters, that sympathy for human suffering induces, at least in part, our earnest solicitation that a simple trial should be made in any affection named below. We think it not imprudent or too much to say, that *nothing like it or in any degree as effectual*, has ever been discovered in Medicine.

You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints" but only intended for *External* application and will cure the following: Burns, scalds, frosted parts, chilblains, chafe or galls, chaps, tetter, pimples, blotch, felon, ulcer, sprains, erysipelas, stabs, cuts, bruises, strain, ear and tooth ache, mumps, sore throat, rounds, whitlows, piles, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, carbuncle, eruption, sore eyes and lids, weak sight, sore lips, punctures, biles and warts, fever pains, pain in back and side, tender feet, inflammatory, rheumatism, tic doloreux, ague in face and breast, fever sore, old burn scars, prickly heat, inflamed skin, broken breast, sore nipples, rough hands, blistered surfaces, dressing for blisters, white swellings, cold in wounds, sore cords, general sores, smallpox marks.

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that the article called CONNEL's is the only one we can recommend: but most caution against some imitations that we have reason to believe are of no use but injurious. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it, and whom you may send for it. Remember it is CONNEL'S Magical Pain Extracter.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Call on all the Agents for a pamphlet gratis to all, and very interesting; also the names of all the Clergymen in New York.

CAUTION.—Be sure and get Connel's, as counterfeits and worthless appear under other names. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co, or never touch it. [illegible] 30—3m 34

FAMILY FLOUR,

OF the best brands, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
C. C. DESHLER & CO.,
August 6, 1844. Broad street.

HIT HIM ANOTER KICK!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is manufacturing all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for men, women and children—the best that can be got up in the city. All work warranted to do justice to the purchaser. Measures taken at the shop or residence. Shop on State street, one door north of the Statesman office, sign of a THOUSAND SHOES.

July 19, 1844. A. V. LANG.

GEORGE & BROWN,

have received this day from NEW-YORK,

2 tierces Cod Fish,
25 boxes scalded Herring,
10 boxes Raisins,
8 " Lemons.

and from CINCINNATI,

2 tierces Rice,
3 hhds. N. O. sugar, prime,
2000 lbs. bar lead,
1000 " pig lead.
3 bbls. new shad,
8 " Potomac herring.
15 bags green rio coffee,

and on hand.

5000 lbs. May and June packed firkin butter, sweet and good,

15 bbls. Black & Sons superior saleratus. All of which are offered at the lowest prices for cash or produce. G. & B.

July 27, 1844.

CASH STORE!!

NEW GOODS

I HAVE just received a new stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Boots and Shoes, which will be sold low. Call and see for yourselves, on High street, between Town and Rich, and next door to Dr. Sisson and Doyle & Son.

July 23, 1844. SAM'L CROSBY.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—n48tf] WM. BARKER.

BOTANIC MEDICINE.

Kept constantly on hand, a good assortment of Botanic Medicines. A fresh article of Blackberry Syrup, for Summer Complaint, or Diarea. Howard's Books at Reduced prices, and Dr. R. H. Ayers Asthmatical Medicine.

R. HOWARD.
Corner of High and Friend St., Columbus.

☞ CITY AUCTION ROOM! ☜

THE subscribers continue the Auction business at the Store Room on High Street, one door south of the City House, and are prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of Merchandise, Real Estate, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Furniture, &c. Country Sales also attended to. For consignments on the most reasonable terms.

Goods, &c., sold at private sale at Auction prices.
KENT, MANN & Co.
Columbus, April, 1843.—tf.

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale 25 Kegs F.F.F.G

Rifle powder,

4 Kegs Cannon or Blasting, &c. by
GEORGE & BROWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS

INSERTED in the *TRIBUNE*, on reasonable terms. Give us a call.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.

A Camp Meeting will be holden on the old camp ground, owned by Mr. Samuel M. White, on Big Run, for Franklin circuit. The services of this meeting will commence at 3 o'clock, Friday, the 16th of August. Boarding tents peddling wagons, &c., will not be allowed on the encampment, nor within the distance prescribed by law, namely, two miles. Lay and ministerial brethren from the adjoining Stations and Circuits, are affectionately invited to attend.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
JOSEPH W. SMITH,
Circuit Preachers.

July 18th, 1844.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—Corner of High and Friend streets, Columbus, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

DRY GOODS

AT FIVE PER CENT.

WILLIAM A. BEECHER,

32 BEAVER (near William St.) NEW YORK,

Is Daily receiving from Auction,

ALL SORTS OF DRY GOODS,

which he will sell from the bills, at

FIVE PER CENT, FOR CASH.

The actual cost is always marked in figures on each article.

☞ *Also Goods suitable for Milliners, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Shoe and Stock, Manufacturers.*

July 15, 1844. 43—3m$3.
Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser.

War with Mexico!—New Orleans INVADED!!!

KENT, MANN, & COMPANY, have received, and are constantly receiving, all kinds of

DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, JEWELRY, HATS, CAPS,

Ready made clothing, Clocks, Watches, Furniture, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Which they will sell a little CHEAPER than such articles can be bought at any other establishment in this city.

If a Gent wants a fine suit of Broad cloth, to go a courting in, and if he wants to buy that suit for half the usual price, let him call at Kent, Mann & Co.'s City Auction Room, and we will fix him out to perfect satisfaction.

If a young, middle aged, or old LADY wishes a fine substantial, and truly beautiful dress pattern, let her call and see our assortment of

Balzarines painted Lawns, French Chintz, and Calicos, which we have just received;

and we know we can suit their fancy, and that too, at lower prices than any one else in the city of Columbus or within 50 miles around. We sell at

Wholesale and Retail, Auction and Private Sale: any way

to suit our friends and customers. And be it understood that when we warrant an article to be good, and it does not prove to be as good as we represent it, all you have to do is to return it (within a reasonable time,) and your money will be refunded. So,

Come on, ye Lads and Lasses, Oh!
(If you'd have a pretty attire, Oh!)
Come ye pretty little Misses, Oh!
Come buy of Kent, Mann & Co!

PEDLARS SUPPLIED

with Goods, Notions, &c., on the best possible terms.

AUCTION DAYS.

We have auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday EVENING, and Regularly every

Market Morning, and no mistake!

Don't forget to call at the City Auction Room, next door to the City House, (near the S. E. corner of Town and High sts, on High).

Kent, Mann, & Co.,
Columbus, Ohio. [City Auctioneers.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co., have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required; and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sight exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

Pocket Book Lost.

On the evening of the 15th inst. between Rich street and M'Gowan's run, a small pocket book containing two notes of hand, some small change, &c. the finder is requested to leave it at this office, where a liberal reward will be given.

April 16, 1844.

CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public, that in consequence of the *hard times* he has put down the price of chairs, and is now prepared to sell all kinds of work usually made in establishments of the kind very low for CASH. Shop on High street a few doors south of the *Mechanics' Hall*.

JOHN WALTON.

N. B.—Old chairs repaired and painted on the cheapest terms.
November 4, 1843.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 34 M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean

Oct. 18.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel of National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated national. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq., of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States," by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—United States Gazette.

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
January, 23, 1844

Godey's Lady's Book For 1844.

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the

DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, or, a Gift for *EVERY SEASON*

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 16 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	[illegible]

Address L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the trustees of Truro township, after the expiration of thirty days from this date, praying for the location of a Township road, commencing at the Hebron road on the west Bank of Black Lick creek, thence, along or near to the present travelled road, until it intersects the lancaster road, between the lands of Daniel Taft and James O'Kane.

June 3d, 1844. ne 29

AGENCY NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Publishers of Newspapers and Magazines, that he has this day transferred all his interest in the PERIODICAL AGENCY line, to Messrs. ATKINSON & BEAR, Publishers and Proprietors of the "*Budget of Fun and Weekly Gatherer*," who will act as Agents in this city and the surrounding country for all those who may entrust them with their business. Those Publishers for whom I have heretofore acted will please send their commands to them, as I shall act no more for them, from and after this date. JOHN M. KINNEY.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15th, 1844.

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
March, 30.

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 12, 1843.—n35

NOTICE. After thirty days from this date there will be a petition presented to the Trustees of Montgomery Township Franklin county Ohio, to vacate a Township road recently established between half sections No. 30 and 31, Township 5, range 22, Refugee lands running north and south along the line of said half sections from the Jacksonville road, to W. Merrion's place. West of this line is the property of Morrison's heirs, lately divided, and east the property of Ernest Frankenberg and Harmon Ochs. H. C. OCHS.

May 3d, 1844. pd

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer.

AT the White Wash House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Tune—Boatman dance.

The great campaign is drawing nigh,
Oh don't you hear the Locos sigh,
And croaking—Polk—they still complain,
The Whigs are singing coons again;
Huzza for Harry Clay! huzza for Harry Clay!
We'll sing by night with all our might,
And early in the morning.
Hi, ho! for Clay we'll go
The Buckeye boys of Ohio.

We've opened the ball of forty four,
The word has come from Baltimore,
From north to south the peoples' ris'en,
Then shout for Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Huzza, &c.

We'll show their Dallas—Ted & Polk,
The beauties of a good Whig joke,
Their Texas debt, their golden spoons,
And worse than all, those same old Coons.
Huzza, &c.

Though once you rode old Hickory,
When strong and sound to victory,
The hero now their weight can't carry,
Against a horse strong as old Harry.
Huzza, &c.

The Locos' lately proved it well,
"Hard money" was too strong a pil';
And then they tricked poor Martin Van,
And Shannon turned a Tyler man.
Huzza, &c.

With Bartley and with Henry Clay,
We cannot fail to win the day,
For yankee Ted, and Texas Pike,
Has been to them a solemn stroke.
Huzza, &c.

The Buckeye boys—and no mistake,
For forty four are wide awake:
That banner, boys, in spite of fate,
Must come to the bonnie Buckeye State.
Huzza, &c.

THE VALLEY OF HUMILIATION

On very many accounts, this going down into the Valley of Humiliation is extremely difficult; and few indeed there be, who do not, like Christian, get some slips by the way.—Satan here also hath an advantage in representing that in going down so low, we are going out of the way of influence and usefulness. He tells us that great designs for God cannot be accomplished in the Valley, and he makes it appear as if we were going into darkness or out of the world. He tells us that such light as ours ought to be set on a very tall candlestick; and he sets that bold fellow Shame to work upon us, as upon Faithful, and sometimes to go with us quite through the Valley. And if he succeeds in creating an inward discontent and repining in Christian, then, a little further on, he is very likely to bestride the path as *Apollyon*, brandishing his flaming darts. So, in going down into this valley, a man must say within himself, What have I to do with dictating? It is God who knows what is best for me, and what is most for his own glory. If I be submissive to him, he will make what use of me he can; and tho' I may miss my purpose, he will be sure not to miss his, and what more can I ask or wish for? My business now is SUBMISSION.—*Cheever on Pilgrim's Progress.*

More Discoveries.

Torpor of the Human System—A Sleep of Ages.

An American traveller in Europe, writes the following communication to the Baton Rouge Gazette. We give it as we find it, for the lovers of the wonderful:—

Professor Van Grusselbach, Stockholm, has very lately brought to a state of perfection the art of producing a torpor in the whole system, by the application of intense degrees of cold, proceeding from a lesser to a greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid, without permanent injury to any organ or tissue of the frame. In this they may remain one hundred or a thousand years, and again, after a sleep of ages, be awakened to existence, as fresh and blooming as they were when they first sunk into this frigorific slumber.

The attention of the learned Professor was first led to this subject by finding a toad enclosed in a solid fragment of calcareous rock, ten feet in diameter, which when taken out showed unequivocal signs of life—but it is supposed that the concussion caused by blasting the rock occasioned its death in a few hours after. The opinion of Baron Grinthisen who is at present Geologist to the King of Sweden, was as it must have been in that situation for at least seven thousand years—and his calculations were drawn from the different layers of strata by which it was surrounded. From this hint the Professor proceeded to make experiments, and after a painful and laborious course of experiments for the last twenty-nine years of his life, he has at last succeeded in perfecting the great discovery.

Not less than sixty thousand reptiles, shell fish, &c., were experimented on before he tried the human subject. The process is not laid entirely before the public as yet, but I had the honor, in company with a friend, of visiting the professor.

I give a slight description of one of the outer rooms containing some of his preparations.—Previous to entering we were furnished with an Indian rubber bag to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the temperature of the room from being raised the slightest degree by our breathing. It was a circular room lighted from the top by the sun's rays from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through glass, and covered by the oxide of copper, a late discovery and very valuable to the Professor. The room is shelved all around, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals.

One was a Swedish girl, aged from appearance about 19 years—she was consigned to the Professor by order of the government to experiment upon, having been guilty of murdering her child. With the exception of slight paleness, she appears as if asleep, though she has been in a state of complete torpor for two years.—He intends to resuscitate her in five more years, and convince the world of the soundness of his wonderful discovery.

The Professor, to gratify us, took a small snake out of his cabinet into a small room, and although it appeared to us to be perfectly dead and rigid as marble, by the application of a mixture of cayenne pepper and brandy it showed immediate signs of life, and was apparently as active as ever it was in a minute, although the Professor assured us that it had been in a state of torpor for six years.

The First Oath.

"My lads," said a Captain when reading his orders to his crew on the quarter deck to take the command of a ship, "there is one law I am determined to make, and I shall insist upon its being kept; indeed it is a favor which I ask of you, and which, as a British Officer, I expect will be granted by a crew of British Seamen.—What say you, my lads, are you willing to grant your captain one favor?" "Aye, ay," cried all hands. "Let's know what it is sir."—"Well, my lads," said the captain, "it is this, that you must allow me to swear the first oath in the ship. No man on board must swear an oath before I do; I am determined to have the privilege of swearing first on board. What say you my lads, will you grant me this favor?" The men started and stood for a moment quite at a loss what to say. "They were taken says one, *all a back.*" "They were brought up," says another, "*all standing.*" The captain reiterated, "Now, my fine fellows, what do you say, am I to have the privilege of swearing the first oath on board?" The appeal seemed so reasonable, and the manner of the Captain so kind and prepossessing, that a general burst of the ship's company announced, "Aye, ay, Sir!" with their accustomed three cheers. The effect was good. Swearing was wholly abolished in the ship."

No government can flourish where the morals and manners of the people are corrupted; for as Fully observes, take away but the awe of religion, and all that fidelity and justice, so necessary for the keeping up of human society, must perish with it.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House.
C W KENT.
Dec. 13 6—tf—

WM. M. DINGMAN
TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.
N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. May. 4

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street opposite the* CITY HOUSE.—RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinson's in the Eight Buildings.*
Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843.

Columbus Female Seminary.

MR. AND MRS. SCHENCK,
(The former a graduate of the United States Military Academy, the latter from Mrs. Willard's Troy Female Seminary.)
Principals.

THE Summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 4th of March next. The school year is divided into two terms, of twenty-two weeks each; half a term, or eleven weeks, constituting a quarter. Pupils will be received at any intermediate period, being charged only for the proportion of the term. In consequence of the embarrassed state of the times, the terms will be reduced, as follows—

For the Introductory Course, the studies to consist of Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history for beginners, per quarter,	$4 00
For the second class, the studies of which comprise reading, writing, grammar, English composition, arithmetic, Geography and Geology, per quarter,	6 00
For the highest class, including modern and ancient geography, geography of the Heavens, history of the United States, universal history, logic, geology, physiology, rhetoric, legal classic, chemistry, botany, elements of criticism, Davies' Legendre's geometry, Davies' algebra, and other branches of mathematics, introductory to the study of natural philosophy, Enfield's Institutes of natural philosophy, or Mrs. Phelps' natural philosophy, Stewart's philosophy of the mind, Wayland's elements of moral science, Paley's moral philosophy, natural theology, and evidences of christianity, per quarter,	8 00
Tuition in the Latin and French languages, per quarter, each,	5 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Guitar, per quarter,	10 00

Musical Instruments, books, and stationery, if desired will be furnished at the usual retail prices.

REFERENCES.

Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio
Gen. James Tallmadge, President of the American Institute, New York.
Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, United States Senate.
Charles Davies, L. L. D., late Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy, West Point.
Mrs. Emma Willard.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Willard, Principals of the Troy Female Seminary, New York.
Hon. John Phelps.
Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, Principal of the Patapsco Female Institute, Maryland.
J. Watson Webb, Esq. editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.
Gen. John E. Wool, United States Army.
Gen. Wm. G. McNeill, President Chesapeake and Ohio canal.
William L. Stone, Esq. editor of Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator.

Pupils from a distance, can procure board in the same building adjoining the Institution, and under the immediate charge of the Principals.

For further information, apply at the Buckeye Buildings, corner of Broad and High streets, from 8 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 P. M.

AGENCY NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Publishers of Newspapers and Magazines, that he has this day transferred all his interest in the PERIODICAL AGENCY line, to Messrs. ATKINSON & BEAN, Publishers and Proprietors of the "*Budget of Fun and Weekly Gatherer*," who will act as Agents in this city and the surrounding country for all those who may entrust them with their business. Those Publishers for whom I have heretofore acted will please send their commands to them, as I shall act no more for them, from and after this date. JOHN M. KINNEY.
Columbus, Ohio, July 16th, 1844.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the trustees of Truro township, after the expiration of thirty days from this date, praying for the location of a Township road, commencing at the Hebron road on the west Bank of Black Lick creek, thence, along as near to the present travelled road, until it intersects the lancaster road, between the lands of Daniel Taft and James O'Kane.
June 3d, 1844. no 36

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—at Samuel B Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.
Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by
Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 8.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Colvin, deceased, of Clinton Township, Franklin county Ohio, are hereby required to make immediate settlement with the Adm'rs. All persons having claims against the said estate are required to present them legally (authenticated within in one year from this date.
TRUMAN SKEELS, } *Administrators.*
DAVID COLVIN, }
May 29, 1844.

New Establishment.
FOREMAN & SELLS,

TAILORS, two doors north of the City House in the shop formerly occupied by J. B. McCormick, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest and and most fashionable style. Persons buying cloths of the Merchants will find it to their advantage to have them selected by the undersigned, by so doing, they will get those which will be durable, and, at the same time will get a garment as cheap as can be purchased at any establishment in the city the State establishment not excepted. From their experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Cutting done at the shortest notice and warranted to fit. Feb. 20, 1844

N B. Messrs. Foreman and Sells have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions direct from New York.
Saturday March 23.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber living in Brown Township Franklin County on the 3d day of June inst. a small bay horse, with a star in the forehead, a white spot on his nose, both hind feet white, with collar marks, with a lump on his back caused by a saddle. Any person taking up said horse, and giving information by letter to me through the Post Office of the city of Columbus, will be liberally rewarded.
June 18, 1844. ISAAC W. DANISON

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Captains of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 640 pages

Price REDUCED to TWO DOLLARS,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher in order a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and man of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
Columbus, May 29th.

H. THOMPSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an Arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for Cash.
Office [illegible]

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention to the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plate, are greater strength and freedom from metallic taste.
Columbus, Ohio. Nov, 18, 1843.

BUCKEYE HOUSE, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.
H. HURD.
Columbus, Dec. 18, 1843.—n35

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed at the Tribune Office

DURAND & WISWALL
SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lettering, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalling.

Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinto, and Fancy Drawings.
ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.
Columbus. Jan. 1844—30-tf

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 8, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.
Dec. 19—37. GEORGE GERE.

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travellers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.
T. F. CLARK.
Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.
December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

BOTANIC MEDICINES,
good for all diseases. But more especially one article of
Blackberry Syrup, for Summer complaint, or Diarea;
which was never known to fail in the most obstinate cases.
B. HOWARD,
care the Neat of High and Friend sts.
Columbus, Ohio. July 5th—n8

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

BY Derby & Allen, vol. 31 M'Lean's Reports of cases argued and decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the seventh Circuit, by John M'Lean
Oct. 12.

Spruce Beer of the best Quality!!

THE undersigned has commenced making Small BEER, &c., for the season, at his old stand, on the wharf, at the foot of State street, North of Gills & McCune's Foundary, where he keeps an assortment of

Cakes, Candies, Good, Porter and Ale,

in bottles; kept cool in spring water
DAVID S. DOHERTY.
June 7, 1844

Dr. Rosnebaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.
March 8,

BOARDING HOUSE

MRS. VAIL, No. 23 Cortland Street in the City of New York, keeps an excellent House for transient boarders who wish a comfortable residence either by the day or week. It is situated on the street at the foot of which passengers land from the Philadelphia cars, & from the Boston and Albany Boats, being in the immediate vicinity of business. Her charges are moderate, and we have reason to know that she keeps a good house

REMOVAL,
H. H. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith-shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes, &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.
Shop, 2 doors east of the Mechanics' Hall, Rich st.
Columbus, May 7 —2m

NOTICE. After thirty days from this date there will be a petition presented to the Trustees of Montgomery Township Franklin county Ohio, to vacate a Township road recently established between half sections No. 30 and 31, Township 5, range 22, Refugee lands, running north and south along the line of said half sections from the Jacksonville road, to W. Merrion's place. West of the line is the property of Merrion's heirs, lately divided, and east the property of Ernest Frankenberg and Harmon Ochs. H. C. OCHS.
May 3d, 1844. pd

S. THOMAS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.,
March, 30.

THE GEM OF THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLIES!
THE PICTORIAL
Family Newspaper
AT ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!
ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Double the size of any Journal published at the same price, and furnishing every week, more than double the quantity of News and reading matter.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Is universally known in every section of the United States as the original and only successful dollar newspaper established here or elsewhere It contains all the advantages and objects of a literary, scientific, moral, mercantile and agricultural journal; the publisher deems it unnecessary, to go into a lengthened recital of the numerous peculiar and popular characteristics of the Messenger which have so extensively recommended it to the family circle, in Philadelphia city and county, throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and every other State of the Union. Its course has always been neutral in politics, and free from sectarianism in religion; and whether considered in reference to the richly varied and valuable contents of its columns, so expressly adapted to the wants of all classes, or its moral influence in advocating the interests of the rising generation, it will be conceded on all hands that it is the cheapest and best, and most deserving popular encouragement and support of any of its Philadelphia weekly cotemporaries.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Was established seven years ago by its present proprietor, who projected and founded those successful publications: "The Saturday Evening Post," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Graham's Magazine," "The Saturday Courier," and "The Daily Chronicle." None of these, however, ever arrived at so great a popularity and circulation as has attended the Messenger during the whole period of its existence, fully corroborating the often repeated opinions of country editors with whom it has an exchange, that "the Messenger is the Paragon of the Philadelphia press."

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Furnishes regularly the fullest and earliest digested compend of Domestic and Foreign news. As the British steamers almost invariably arrive at the end or beginning of the week, the Messenger, which goes to press on Wednesday, has the exclusive advantage of the intelligence brought by them.

Reports of all the important proceedings of Congress, and the different State Legislatures, are fully recorded by regular correspondents employed for that purpose.

The Literary contributors to the Messenger, either in poetry or prose, are among the ablest and most talented writers in the country; and it is generally conceded that it fully maintains the enviable reputation of being the cheapest, most useful and interesting family newspaper in the world. The contents of the messenger are so selected and arranged that the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the business man, the man of science, and the moralist, may find in its well stored columns both instruction and entertainment; and as the utmost care is taken to exclude everything which possibly might offend decency and good taste, parents can place this paper in the hands of their daughters without apprehension or hesitation—which, in the present degenerate condition of a portion of the public press, cannot be too highly estimated.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER,
(Although fully as large, and its contents as interesting as any other newspaper,) is furnished to subscribers, when ordered by clubs, for less than

$1 PER ANNUM!
SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Have already been expended for suitable engravings to embellish some of the most striking and deserving articles that have appeared in the Messenger, and arrangements have been made with eminent artists to continue a series of subjects of an entirely new and original character, which, as they are published, will add materially to the elegance and attractiveness of this Journal.

NEW PREMIUMS.

For Ten Dollars (forwarded by mail) twelve copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year, to any part of the United States.

For Twenty Dollars, twenty-six copies will be sent—or twenty copies and the Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testament, with Engravings—or the "Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence"—or the "One Thousand Nights Entertainments," in five volumes with numerous wood cuts—or choice selections from English Magazines, in one vol.

For Thirty Dollars, forty copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year.

For Fifty Dollars, seventy copies will be forwarded—or one hundred dollars will entitle the person forwarding that sum, to one hundred and fifty copies of the Messenger for the year.

A five dollar note will procure four copies of the paper for one year. The price to single subscribers (not attached to Clubs) is two dollars per annum, or one dollar for six months; which must invariably be paid in advance.

The remittances to be made in current Bank notes of the State where the subscribers are obtained, or negotiable drafts would be preferred. The paper will be sent to any part of the Union separately or together; it is to be desired, however, that each of the different Clubs shall be as much concentrated as possible.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Is published punctually every Wednesday morning, and is printed on beautiful white paper and excellent type; and arrangements have been made for the future to have it forwarded to subscribers, by mail, with the utmost despatch, carefully enveloped in strong wrappers.

All orders, postage paid, must be addressed to
CHARLES ALEXANDER.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ohio Reports, vol. 12.

THE Reports of cases argued and determined in the supreme court of the State of Ohio in Bank, by Edwin M. Stanton, Esq. State Reporter are now ready for sale at 3 dollars.
by I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
June 18

Major Jones' Courtship

DETAILED with other scenes incidents and adventures in a series of Letters by himself with twelve illustrations 1 vol. 50 cents.
Yankee Stories, By Judge Haliburton in one vol. with illustrations, for 75 cents.
Just received by
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Magistrates Blanks for sale at this Office.

A Mumma

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. 1 COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1844. No. 32.

WALTER THRALL, *Editor.*

Will be published every Friday, for TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance.

The TRIBUNE is also published SEMI-WEEKLY for THREE DOLLARS per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS of twelve lines or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE of the TRIBUNE on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin house.

From the Daily Straightout.

Respectfully dedicated to the Clay Glee Clubs of the Union, and that of Cincinnati in particular.

AIR—"Old Rosin the Bow."

Arouse you, arouse you, my hearty,
Your country she bids you be true,
And firmly to stand by her Harry,
The friend of Old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

That gallant and noble old soldier,
By death has been laid very low;
His voice—no more it shall cheer us,
The voice of old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

Beneath the green sod he is sleeping,
Yet dying his heart it was true,
Amidst the hard fight it should cheer us
The spirit of Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

In sorrow we now well remember,
How basely they slandered him too,
His country sustained her defender,
And vouched for old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

Awake from your slumbers, nor tarry,
Ye whigs and ye Jackson men too,
We ask you to vote for our Harry,
The friend of old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

Disunion has reared her black banner,
And boldly presents it to view,
But we will defy them with Harry,
The friend of Old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

Our watch word is "Union forever,"
Every man his duty to do;
And conquer we must with our Harry,
The friend of old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

Our fathers did shed their blood freely,
Their sons nothing less will they do;
This spirit now animates Harry,
The friend of old Tippecanoe
Chorus.

The Locos are sadly distracted;
Oh! what a disconsolate crew;
There's glory and fame with our Harry,
The friend of old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

With heart and with hand both united,
To our country we're honest and true;
We'll stand by our flag and our Harry,
The friend of old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

The ides of November are coming,
And then will come victory too;
The ladies are all for our Harry,
The friend of old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

Our country thus saved from disunion,
Dissension no more shall ensue;
For *President* then will be HARRY.
The friend of old Tippecanoe.
Chorus.

Cincinnati, Aug. 23, 1844.

Exciting Hunt.

Desperate struggle with a panther.—On the 24th ult, three gentlemen residing in Opelousas, on the Bayou Wazie, went out to hunt, and in less than one day, the result of their excursion was six panthers killed, of which one was a grown female, the other five about half grown. Mr. John Rider, one of the party killed four for his part of the sport. Of course the hunt was a very exciting one. This panther hunting is sometimes a very dangerous business. We remember to have seen, in our childhood, an old hunter who once lived on the Canada line, between that Province and Vermont, who delighted in his youth in hunting these ferocious animals. One day he visited his trap which had been set some ten miles into the forest from any settlement and when within a few rods of it observed a large panther fast in its jaws, which he lost no time in shooting dead. Immediately after the report of the gun and before the smoke had blown fairly from his face, he observed another large panther approaching him with jaws extended, fully intent upon taking hold of him, in a slow and measured manner. Nothing daunted he drew his knife with his right hand, and ran his left down the panthers throat, taking firm hold of the roots of his tongue. He knew it was a life and death struggle, and desperation lent him strength to hold the animal partly at bay while he worked to his death with his knife. The animal reared and jumped forward, the hunter followed the motion but at every spring aimed a deadly blow at his heart, his throat, or any other place most convenient. During this terrific struggle, the fore paws of the enraged panther were making sad havoc with the flesh upon the hunters legs and abdomen. Throw after throw, surge after surge succeeded, until exhausted and lacerated nature seemed ready to give over. The blood flew from the extended and wounded arteries of both man and beast, covering the faces and forms of each as it spun forth warm from its hitherto confined recesses, adding fury to fury, and desperation to desperation. The hunter at last received an awful wound in the abdomen which caused his entrails to fall out, but luckily in the preceding moment his fatal knife had touched the panthers heart, and they both fell at the same instant at full length upon the ground! In a few minutes the hunter revived a little at the hearing of the creak of a rifle near by, and had strength to make a faint noise, which brought a straggling hunter to his relief: his bowels were replaced with care his legs bound up, the blood having been staunched by the use of barks and bandages formed by the bark of the "whitehopple," he was soon in a plight to take a little rest. A neat hut was arranged for him, a small fire kindled, a bed and cover were prepared of the skins of the two panthers, together with hemlock boughs; every comfort was provided for him that could be, and in two weeks he was so much recovered as to be borne home on a litter, where he finally recovered, his wounds having been only in the flesh and although a cripple in part, when we saw him he followed farming with good success. The story as often related by the old man was never disputed by any body; and for ourself we always believed it literally true. We think decidedly in advance of the late panther hunt noticed in Louisiana.—Cin. Com.

Tornado,

A heavy blow passed through the whole length of High st. Columbus on the 27th inst. It proceeded from the mouths of all the Locofocos, & was caused by an extra Statesman, issued on purpose to raise a breeze and blow Clay and the Whig party and Whig principles sky high.

This windy extra contained Mr. Clay's letter of July 27, to Messrs. Jackson and Peters of Alabama, upon the subject of annexation. And what are the extraordinary sentiments that have created so much wind. One is, that if all the objections to annexation were removed, then he would have no objection. The other is that slavery will be temporary, will not continue long whether Texas be annexed or not. The following part of the letter the Statesman had in capitals as containing materials for all that wind:

"I have, however, no hesitation in saying that far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it, without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms. I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not think it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct at some distant day, in my opinion, by the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution."

Now let us see whether there is so much more matter for the loco's in this letter, than there was in Mr. Clay's letter on the same subject, dated Raleigh, April 17. Mr. Clay says in that "*If without the loss of National character—without the hazard of foreign war—with the general consent of the nation—without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving any unreasonable price for Texas,* the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which I apprehend it is now to be regarded." * * * * * *

"When the treaty (of 1819) was laid before the house of Representatives, being a member of that body, I expressed the opinion which I then entertained, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida, * * * * *

During the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Poinsett minister of the U. S. at Mexico was instructed by me with the Presidents authority, to propose to repurchase Texas. * * *

"If Mexico yields her consent that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question. * * I do not think Texas ought to be received into the Union as an intregal part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable portion of the confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present confederacy as it now exists * * * "The territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five states of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions (slavery) to which I have referred. * "If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct, it might diminish the zeal of those who oppose, and those who are urging annexation. * *

"If any European power entertain any ambitious designs upon Texas, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States, to oppose to such designs by the most firm and determined resistance; to the extent, if necessary of appealing to arms.

We would ask if any person ever dreamed from Mr. Clay's letter of April 17, that he was in favor of the annexation of Texas. No surely not one.

We would ask what sentiment there is in his last letter in favor of annexation, that was not expressed more fully in his first? not one.

We would ask what party having sound doctrine and weight of argument on which to rely, would ever resort to such straws for the purpose of raising wind? not one.

What party with sensible leader, and good principles would ever blow for such small game? not one.

And what party blowing from such small straws ever can, or ever ought to be successful? not one.

It shows the strugglings of a drowning party. Mr. Clay in both letters says just what every sensible man would say, that all the objection to annexation being removed, then we are willing to extend our wings of protection over Texas.

MASS MEETINGS are pointed to be held in

Dublin,	Sept.	2d.
Shattuckburgh,	"	3d.
Worthington,	"	4th
Blendon four corners,	"	5th
Clinton S. Klanear Esq.	"	6th
Mifflin Brick S. House,	"	7th
New Albany,	"	9th
Jefferson Brick church,	"	10th
Reynoldsburgh,	"	11th
Columbus,	"	12th

Nominations.

Every county in the state of Ohio, ought to nominate a full whig ticket. Never neglect to nominate because the Loco's have a supposed majority. Many a time, the whigs may carry a part, if they have a full ticket before the people, one helps another.

It is thought by many that if Knox Co. had had a full Whig ticket in 1843 that the Whigs could have saved the Congressional district but as there was no Whig ticket in that Co. that year, many Whigs took no interest in the election, and were beaten by default, while in Licking Co., with about the same prospects, had a full ticket, the candidates and their friends were up and doing, the Whigs were provoked to good works, meetings were held, speeches made, arguments used, the result was, the Whigs carried for the first time nearly their whole ticket, although the county had usually been from 6 to 900 against them. And for the first time for years they had able and efficient Representatives in the Legislature.

The Clay men don't care about betting on North Carolina. [Boston Post.

Just try us. Offer us one to two on North Carolina, and see if your money and mfool are not soon pared. [Louisville Journal.

For the Ohio State Tribune.

MR. EDITOR.—Having had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the prospects of the truly promising young Teritory of Iowa, and knowing that any correct information, on the subject will be gladly received, by many of your numerous readers. I propose writing one or two articles, devoted to the description of places, soil, timber, water, people, religion, schools, customs, manners, &c. of this country

Iowa is that part of former Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi, and which was constituted a separate teritory, by an act of Congress, June 12th, 1838. Entitled, an act to divide the teritory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Teritorial government of Iowa. It is bounded on the East, by the Mississippi river, on the north, by the United States boundry line, on the west, by the Sac and Fox Indians and on the south, by the state of Missouri. Its extreme southern boundry, is in latitude 39, its length is about 400 miles, and its width about 200 miles. The principal rivers, are the Desmoines, and Iowa rivers, which are navigable, entirely beyound the western boundary line. The Desmoine river, traverses the southern part, of the teritory, and is certainly the most handsome stream I ever saw in any country, its width is 47 rods, from which it scarcely varies at any point but preserves a uniform width, to the distance of about 350 miles, from its confluence with the Mississippi, and overflows at no season of the year. The Iowa river, is not so large as the Desmoines, its mouth is 30 miles above Burlington, and it is said, is navigable to a distance from its mouth as yet unexplored. Sixty miles above its confluence, with the Mississippi, Iowa City, is situated; which is the present seat government. There are several smaller rivers of considerable note, interspersing the country, every possible direction, all skirting the country, with beautiful groves of timber, and forming mill sites, which from their position, in the heart of the most lovely sections of the country, and the never failing supplies of water, and other facilities, must render them in a short time highly valuable.

The prairies are from two to six miles in width, stretching up and down the streams, and presenting to the eye of the traveler, the most grand and imposing scenes, which can possibly be imagined. The general face of the country, is level. Timber of the best quality, is found in vast abundance, on or near the streams in fact, there appears to be no inconvenience, arising from a want of timber. Water is found any where, either in the prairies, or timbers in sufficient quantities, and of the best quality, by digging from 12 to 45 feet.

The soil is of the best possible kind—much like that of Illinois, and is the most productive, I have ever seen, and in a word, every vegetable common in the western States, are raised here, with ordinary industry to the greatest perfection.

The population of Iowa, now numerating upwards of 92 thousand, is principally made up of emigrants, from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, but there are many very many, from the far eastern New England states, who have brought with them their peculiar yankee notions, and truly honest and industrious habits. The population is intelligent, enterprising high minded and respectable. Some five or six, high schools or academies, are already in successful operation, and common schools, are found in every part of the country.

This is the Black Hawk country, or a part of that country, for which that celebrated chieftain, and his truly Spartan band, fought in the 1832 with so much bravery, and so little success.

After living to see the annual return of seventy summers—after having hunted the proud Buffalo, and the beautiful painting red deer, over the rolling plains of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa—after having seen his once powerful, vanquished, and nearly erased tribe from the faint pages of traditional history—after all these, a few years ago he closed his eyes in the long and dreamless sleep of death, and was buried according to the indian mode, on the bank of the Desmoine river, 65 miles from its mouth.

Twelve years ago, and Iowa was a howling waste, the foot of civilized man, had, never pressed its lovely soil, no sound was heard but the startling savage yell—or the long and lonesome prowl, of the famished wolf—or the hooting of the wild owl, as she sat, complaining to the cold pale moon of night. But now the scene is changed, the smoke of battle no longer tosses up its sulphorious incense. Agriculture sits smiling upon our chequered corn fields. Science flaps her golden wings. The savage yell has been exchanged, for the sound of the gospel, and the deep toned note of morning music.

C. W. STARR.

Communicated for the Tribune.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Kept by By C. A. RICHARDS.

COLUMBUS, AUGUST, 1844.

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.			
18 Sund	29 14	29 10	29 12	79	88	71
19 Mon	29 19	29 17	29 22	82	91	92
20 Tue	29 24	29 20	29 24	80	78	70
21 Wed	29 24	29 17	29 15	71	77	76
22 Thr	29 01	28 89	28 87	77	84	74
23 Frid	28 84	28 84	28 88	73	76	32
24 Satu	28 89	28 74	28 79	62	72	74
	Mean 29 40.			Mean, 75.		

	WEATHER.			WIND.		
18 Sund	cloudy 2	drizzle	cloudy 3	w s	w	n w
19 Mon	cloudy 1	cloudy 2	cloudy 1	w s	w	w
20 Tues	clear	Rain	cloudy 4	w	w	
21 Wed	cloudy 4	drizzle	cloudy 4	n e	n e	s w
22 Thr	ditto 3	cloudy 3	m Rain	s w	n w	n w
23 Frid	ditto 4	ditto 1	clear	s w	w	w
24 Satu	drizzle	Rain 2	ditto	s w	w	n w

☞ We hear it frequently asked, why the New York Plebian is the most bitter, unscrupulous, and lying, of all Mr. Polk's organs in the union. This is easily accounted for. The grandfather of Levi D. Slamm, its editor, was a *companion in arms of Zeke Polk's,* during the revolution. He (old Slamm) fought valiantly at the battle of Trenton, for King George the Third, and of course against Gen. Washington, and the American army. Capt. Frelinghuysen, father of the whig candidate for vice president, distinguished himself in the cause of whiggery at that battle, and it is said, killed the Hessian captain of the company to which old Slamm belonged.

We think this bit of history, gives a key to Slamm's enthusiastic support of the descendant of his grandfather's old 'compatriot,' and his malignant abuse of Mr. Frelinghuysen. "A fellow feeling," &c.—*Cin. Daily Straighout.*

☞ Major Jones, of Pineville, in Georgia, in describing a whig convention in that state, throws out these hints about the state of affairs on the night preceding the meeting.—*Daily Straght.*

'There wasn't much sleepin done that night, and I recken if Amos Kendall's babies had been in ten miles of Madison, a bucket full of paragoric would'nt saved 'em from gwine into mortal convulsions at the whig speeches, and coon songs that went up from every hill-top and sounded through every holler. But that would'nt be no great pity, if they take after their ungrateful viper of a daddy.

☞ The St. Louis Republican says: "We learn that a great deal of sickness, generally of a billious character, prevails among the inhabitants of the shores of the Missouri River. Those who got wet or were otherwise exposed, during the time of the flood, are said to be more subject to it, and that more fatality attends such cases.

☞ We clip the following article, from the N. Y. Tribune, of the 26 inst:

The Whigs of this city were entertained and instructed with a masterly Address from SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Esq. of Ohio, at National Hall on Saturday evening. There has been no better speech made here this year, nor one which gave greater satisfaction. We hear that Mr. Galloway is on his way homeward through Pennsylvania, and we hope he will be induced to speak at the principal points on his route. Texas and one-sided Free Trade stand a poor chance when he gets hold of them.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—Of Kentucky as announced in the Frankfort Commonwealth, is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Owsley,	59,680.	Butler,	55,056.

Owsley's majority, 4,624.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR.

Dixon,	60,070.	Pilcher,	48,989.

Dixon's majority, 11,081.

The Senate stands 26 Whigs to 12 Democrats. The House consists of 64 Whigs, 35 Democrats, and 1 neutral.

Important.

The Madisonian announces formally, and with all becoming gravity, its determination to support Polk and Dallas. The Aurora of this city also gives in its adhesion. So the farce of Tylerism is over, the curtain dropped, and the lights put out.—N. Y. Tribune.

Letter from Mr. Clay on Duelling.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The following is the reply of Mr. Clay to a letter recently addressed to him by a number of the citizens of Fayette and Westmoreland counties Pa. A similar letter has been received in answer to one from this city, in which Mr. C. repeats his denial of the vile slander concerning the Cilly Duel:

ASHLAND, AUGUST 1, 1844.

Gentlemen: I duly received your letter of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of dueling, and appreciate fully the friendly, pious and patriotic motives which prompted you to address me. Pernicious as the practice undoubtedly is, I hope you will excuse me when I say that there are other questions, in our public affairs, of much higher and of more general importance. The victims, or votaries, of that practice are but few in number, and bear no comparision with the immense number of sufferers from the rejection of wise measures of National policy or the adoption of those of an opposite character. I expressed, in strong terms of condemnation, my opinion against dueling in a letter which I addressed to my constituents in March, 1821 which is to be found in the published collection of my speeches. Again, within a few years past, I gave evidence of my strong disapprobation of it by voting, in the Senate of the United States for the bill for suppressing dueling in the District of Columbia.

With these proofs of my sentiments, I think, gentlemen, you ought to be satisfied. But you ask me whether, if I were challenged to fight a duel, I would reject the invitation? Considering my age, which is now past 67, I feel that I should expose myself to ridicule if I were to proclaim whether I would or would not fight a duel. It is certainly one of the most unlikely events that can possibly be imagined, and I cannot conceive a case in which I should be provoked or tempted to go to the field of combat. But, as I cannot foresee all the contingencies which may possibly arise, in the short remnant of my life, and for the reason which I have already stated, of avoiding any exposure of myself to ridicule, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of propriety to make a declaration one way or the other.

You have, gentlemen, done me some, but not full justice, in respect to the affair of the lamented Cilley. When I first obtained any knowledge of his difficulty with Mr. Graves, I did not think that there was the smallest occasion for a combat between them. I believed, from the first that the matter would be amicably accomodated; to that end all my exertions were directed. I did not know that it was not accommodated until the day when, and after the parties went on to fight. On that day I was confined to my room, by illness, and it was altogether accidental that I obtained information as to the plan, or the hour of their meeting. Contrary to the impression which you entertain, I did advise the employment of police to arrest the parties and to prevent the duel. They accordingly went out in search of them, but like myself, being ignorant of the time and place of their meeting, they mistook the route, and failed in the accomplishment of the object. If you would read attentively the whole of my correspondence with Mr. Wise, to which you have refered, you will find that it sustains the preceding statement.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect
Your friend and obd't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Alex. Plumer. William Campbell. &c.

From Ellsworth Report.

Butter.

Much is said to depend on the proper beating or working of butter, by which it may be deprived of its buttermilk; rubbing with the ladle is not sufficient. In an English publication of high authority, it is said "the great point in making good butter, and that which will keep, is the freeing it from butter milk; and if every thing else is well done, if this point is overlooked, good butter is impossible for any length of time." The mixture of the milk in any degree with the butter is sure to produce frowyness, or some unpleasant taste to the butter; and the entire freedom from this constitutes the grand secret of making good butter. There are many who think washing the butter with water incompatible with retaining the rich flavor; but if the water is cold and pure, it is scarcely possible that any thing should be washed away, the buttermilk (which destroys the flavor of all butter,) excepted.—Besides the best butter in the world, and that which in all markets commands the best price, viz: Dutch butter, is invariably made in this way; and where the example has been followed by others, it has rarely failed of success. Perfectly free from the substance that causes it to assume the putrid frowy taste of bad butter, it may be kept with almost as much ease as tallow; solidity in packing, clean sweet vessels, and a low temperature, will ensure its keeping for any reasonable time. Let no one expect good butter however, so long as coarse, impure salt is used, or a particle of buttermilk remaining in it.

The First Methodist Church in the United States was built in the city of New York in the year 1769. Mr Embury preached the first sermon in it on the 30th of October in the same year.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE

FRIDAY AUGUST 9, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland.

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,

District. *Congressional Electors.*
1st BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton;
2nd WILLIAM BEBB of Butler;
3rd AARON HARLAN of Greene,
4th SAMSON MASON of Clark;
5th DAVID J. COREY of Henry;
6th JOSIAH SCOTT of Crawford;
7th READER W. CLARKE of Clermont;
8th DAVID ADAMS of Ross;
9th JOSEPH OLDS of Pickaway;
10th DANIEL S. NORTON of Knox;
11th WASHINGTON W. CONCKLIN, Marion;
12th SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB of Gallia;
13th HARLOW CHAPIN of Washington;
14th JOHN CROOKS of Guernsey,
15th SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK of Harrison;
16th WILLIAM R. SAPP of Holmes;
17th JOHN W. GILL of Jefferson;
18th CYRUS SPINK of Wayne;
19th JACOB H. BALDWIN of Trumbull
20th WILLIAM L. PERKINS of Lake
21st JOHN FULLER of Erie.

A sketch of the rise, progress and principles of the political parties of the U. S., from 1775, to 1844.

At the commencement of the Revolution, two parties were immediately arrayed against each other. One called themselves Whigs, by their opponents they were called rebels.—The other party called themselves Loyalists, and by the Whigs they were called tories.

These names came from two parties in England. The Whigs of England advocated popular rights. The tories supported the Kings in all their claims. The whigs advocated and accomplished the revolution of the U. S. The tories opposed the revolution, and aided George the III. Thus the parties stood until the formation of the Constitution. Then arose two parties called the federalists, and the anti-federalists. The Federalists favored the adoption of the Constitution. The anti Federalists opposed it.

After the adoption of the Constitution, there immediately arose a difference of opinion in construing it.

The federalists were for giving it a liberal construction, the republicans were for a more strict one. New parties arose, and new names were given about 1795. Those favoring John Adams were the Federalists. Those wh were seeking a change, and opposed Adams, called themselves Republicans. They were called by their opponents, by way of derision, Democrats, and compared them to the Jacobins of France. They did not for many years call themselves democrats.

The Federal party held the political power from the organization of the Government in 1789 to 1801. When Thomas Jefferson was elected President, and Aaron Burr Vice President, Washington, Franklin, Jay, Adams, Marshall, Hamilton, and others, were the leaders of the Federal party.

Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Geo. Clinton, Livingston, Gallatin and others, were the leaders of the Republican party. The alien and sedition laws passed during the administration of John Adams, became so unpopular as to change the power from the Federalists to the Republicans.

The Republican party advocated the declaration of the last War. The Federalists opposed it,

The Republican party held the power from 1801 when Jefferson and Burr were elected until after the War. The Federal party down to 1814 were powerful as to numbers and talents but their opposition to the War, and a party of them in New England holding a convention at Hartford Connecticut, during the war, called the Hartford convention, the object of which was to devise measures to put an end to the War. But the war closed before any of their measures could be brought to bear upon the country, but those measures rendered that party very unpopular.

The Federalists made a show of opposition at Mr. Monroes first election in 1817. Rufus King was the Federal candidate, and received 34 votes, being the votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware. Mr. Monroe received 183 votes.

This was the last time that the Federal party, as an organized party ever presented a candidate for the Presidency. In 1821 Mr. Monroe was unanimously elected.

While Mr. Monroe was President, General Jackson wrote to him, recommending Colonel Drayton as a suitable person for Secretary of War. Stating that although Col. D. was a Federalist, yet he had done the country essential service during the War. And he said now was the time for Mr. Monroe to destroy that monster, party. He also recommended Mr. Monroe to appoint men to office without regard to party. In 1823, when Gen. Jackson stood a fair chance to be elected President of the U. S. this letter had the effect of calling to his standard large numbers of the leading Federalists of that day who had been without political distinction or power for many years, and who stood no chance of ever regaining it under the name of Federalist. But by the entire dissolution of the party and joining the Jackson party, many of them were again clothed with authority. In 1825 there were four prominent candidates for the Presidential office. All of the Republican party, viz: Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay.—The parties called themselves, and were called by their opponents, the Jackson, Adams, Clay, and Crawford parties.

From 1818 to 1831, there were no distinct party measures, the politicians were followers of men.

Party lines were dissolved. Every man who wished, came forward for the Legislature or County offices, simply by announcing his name as such. During this time, all, with very few exceptions in Ohio were in favor of a protective Tariff, of Banking institutions, both State and National, of Internal Improvements &c. Jackson's veto of the Bill to recharter the U. S. Bank in 1832, was the introduction of that question to a party measure.

At the Presidential canvass in 1824 the parties were called Adams men, Jackson men, Clay men, &c., Crawford had no party in Ohio — the Ohio vote was given to Claly by the people, and in Congress 10 were given to Adams, 9 to Jackson and 2 to Crawford. In 1828 the Candidates for President were Jackson and Adams. And the parties were called Jackson men, and Adams men, and were also called administration and anti administration men.

In 1832 Jackson and Clay were the Presidential candidates, and the Parties were called Jackson men and Clay men. The battle of New Orleans had given Gen. Jackson a popularity which nothing could withstand. During his administration he introduced some new items in political creeds, which found among his followers ready supporters.

The first was a deadly opposition to the U S. Bank, and in favor of enlarging State banks Next an opposition to all Banks. Next his opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, which had previously been a favorite measure with all parties. Confining all his appointments to partisan friends, turning out faithful officers for opinions sake, his frequent use of the veto power, and the bold exercise of his coordinate branch of the Government, and many other innovations he introduced.

And although he said at the close of his Presidential term, that "he left the people prosperous and happy," because the public coffers were at that time full. Yet the seeds of disorder, distress, and revulsion were sown broad cast over the political horizon in his time, which sprang up and bore fruits in superabundance, during the next administration of Mr. Van Buren.

When Mr. Van Buren was first a candidate for President, his party, it is said by his direction, assumed the name of democrats. Many of his opponents also called themselves democrats.

Mr. Webb of New York, gave the name of Whig to those who were not in favor of the measures of Jackson, and Van Buren, and to those who went the full length of Mr. Van Buren's measures sub-Treasury and all, were called Loco Focos. Of late the party lines are distinctly drawn. Those who go the Loco foco doctrines are for Polk and Texas, for a revenue tariff only, against a National Bank, and in Ohio have gone against all Banks.

The Whigs, (and many of whom yet call themselves democratic Whigs) are in favor of Clay, of a protective Tariff, a sound State and National currency—of a distribution of the proceeds of the land funds—and opposed to the annexation of Texas, unless it comes in on the same as one of our territories. Our limits have not permitted us to go far into detail of each particular variation of party politics, but the history shows that neither party has any special claim to the name of Democrat or republican, or federalist.

THE TYLER PARTY.—The corporals guard, is disbanded. Each private is left to choose his own company. But not so with the corporals, these non commissioned officers, must still follow the orders of the Captain, who it seems has a sure assurance of a foreign mission, (We hope it will be to Texas,) provided he lends his aid to Polk. So the Capt. makes a formal avowal of his determination not to be a candidate for president, when in fact it is believed that he had scarcely friends enough, to form an electoral ticket. And he gives the cue to his corporals, and they with one accord hoist the Polk and Texas flag.

It must be cheering, to the Captain to see with what pliancy, they follow his dictates, but how humiliating, to a noble mind, to see what supple tools, are the editors of these who were Tyler papers. Instead of maintaining a dignified neutral station, as they should. The President gives the nod, and each satelite at once labours for Polk.

But we are far from thinking, that it will have any other effect, than to stir the people to greater diligence to elect Clay.

Arthur's Magazine. The September number has been sent to us—it is an excellent periodical published in Philadelphia. All who are acquainted with the writings of its editor will need no further recommend. The engravings for this number are "Citidel of Kingston" from the St. Lawrence; "Phoca a Phoca," near Killarney; and a wood cut of "Stormy Petrels."

The Columbian Ladies' and Gentlemen's Magazine.—The September number is already before us—it is an improved number over the former ones. It is edited by John Inman, and published by Israel Post, No. 3, Astor House.

The embellishments for this number are, "Ways of Pleasantness." Gen. Scott, and John Brant," and "Master Harmen Tallman."

It is decidedly, a cheap periodical for $3, in advance.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—The New Orleans Republican says;—"We learn verbally that 4000 troops stationed at the city of Mexico have received marching orders to form part of the army for the Texas invasion, as well as 3000 from Jalapa, and the various contingents from the departments are rapidly arriving. We are also authentically informed that a merchant of Vera Cruz has contracted with the Mexican Government to build eight gun boats, of 80 tons each, to be employed in transporting troops and operating against Galveston and other portions of the sea board of Texas."

DISUNION.—The Richmond Enquirer having affected to treat lightly the recent disunion movements in South Carolina, the Charleston Courier says in reply:

"We tell the Enquirer that the spirit and cry of disunion here are no 'bubble,' or 'bugaboo' either; but that Mr. Rhett and his Bluffton boys and other constituents are openly seeking to dissolve the Union, unless their mad pretensions are yielded to by the cowed spirit of the rest of the Union."

The Mobile Board of Health reported another case of yellow fever on the 21st inst.

☞The whole number of votes cast for and against the New Constitution in New Jersey at the late election is 26,232. Those were divied—'Constitution, 22,976, 'No Constitution' 3,256—majority in favor of the Constitution 19,720. There 69 rejected votes. The vote of New-Jersey at the Presidential Election in 1840 was 64,385 So it appears that less than one-half the voters went to the Polls at the election of the Constitution. The new Constitution goes into effect on Monday next.

A personage in New Orleans, who styles himself "King of the French," and maintains the dignity of his pretensions by a magnificent beard and a haughty demeanor, is on trial in that city for killing the secretary of the Spanish Consul. The fictitious king was known in France as Luc Thenevin.

From the Roch. Democrat.

Cilley Duel—Mr. King's Remarks.

The following will explain itself. We wrote out Mr. K's remarks from memory alone—hence the mistake referred to:

Buffalo, Wednesday night, 12 P. M.

DEAR SIR; On reaching this city about an hour ago, after a day's hard journeying on foot and in stages through parts of Allegheny and Wyoming, I received your paper of this morning, in which you refer to some remarks made by me at a Whig meeting in Rochester on Monday evening. Substantially, the report of what I said is correct, except in the one particular noticed in the extract annexed:

Between six and seven o'clock, however, next morning, Mr. King was called and informed that Graves and Cilley with their friends had gone out. Mr. K. immediately proceeded to Mr. Clay's lodgings, called him up, and, after a few moments' consultation, Mr. Clay "wrote notes to two of the District justices, informing them of what was going on, and requesting their immediate interposition." These notes were carried by Mr. King and Mr. R. Johnson of Baltimore."

The passages in quotation is a simple misapprehension of my words; which were to this effect, that Mr. Clay suggested the names of two gentlemen who would aid us efficiently in arresting the duel, namely, Gen. Fenton Mercer, then a member from Virginia, and Mr Key, who was the District Attorney—that Mr. Johnson and myself proceeded in all haste to Gen. Chas Fenton Mercer's and found him earnestly disposed to interfere. He said if he could trace the route of the parties, he would himself go before the magistrate—either in Virginia or Maryland as the case might be, supposing the parties would not fight in the District of Columbia—make oath of the facts, obtain a warrant, and proceed with it and the proper officer to the field.

No notes were written by Mr. Clay; of course none were conveyed by Mr. Johnson and myself; but the surprise and grief evinced by Mr. Clay, when aroused from his sleep, and apprised by us (for Mr. Johnson and myself went together) that the parties had gone out to fight—his solicitude that no time should be lost by us in seeking out Messrs. Mercer and Key—and the steps he immediately took to aid us in discovering the route of the combatants—all bespoke the most anxious desire on his part to prevent the fatal meeting. Partisan malignity has never been exhibited in a fouler and falser way than in the attempt to make Mr. Clay responsible for the blood of Cilley.

There are other minor misapprehensions, chiefly by the inversion of the order of occurrences; but these, as only touching myself, I pass over—thinking it needful to correct merely what relates to Mr. Clay's having written these notes.

I hope this hasty written scrawl may reach you in time for Friday's paper, to the end that as soon as possible the misapprehension may be explained.

For the kind manner in which you mention the numerous and most intelligent meeting at Rochester received my address, I am abundantly grateful. Whatever merit it may have possessed, however, is to be ascribed in no equal degree to the gratifying and patient attention which such audience lent to my feeble but sincere words.

I am, dear, yours, very truly,
CHAS. KING.

The Coolest Thing Yet.

The Rochester *Daily* thinks that the Whig Editors would become Locos if they only would read the works of Jefferson and Madison! When the world knows that Madison recommended and signed the charter of the U. S. Bank in 1816, and was to the day of his death the able and ardent champion both of a Bank and a Protective Tariff, it is hard to imagine what a man means by such silly effrontery.—N. Y. Tribune.

FROM NAUVOO.—The poor deluded Mormons are now more sadly duped than ever. The mother of Joe Smith, a very aged woman, says that he has risen and talked to her. She has great influence with the Saint, and they believe her. A lad of fourteen years, the oldest son of the murdered Prophet, declares that his father's ghost has visited him at night, and appointed him his successor. Whereupon he declares all other pretended prophets impostors. Emma, the wife of the fallen prophet, says her people will, as soon as arrangements can be made, emigrate to Oregon, but wish to be protected in the rights of their property, and the murderers of the prophet given up to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to law.

Later accounts state that Daniel Spencer has been elected Mayor of Nauvoo *pro tem.* George Miller and Whitney have been elected Trustees of the Church property and under their management the Temple is progressing rapidly. Sam. H. Smith, the brother of the prophet, died at Nauvoo about two weeks since William is now the only surviving brother.

Sidney Rigdon, who claimed the leadership of the church on the ground of his being the only survivor of the first Presidency, and also on the ground of his having been named by Joe at one time as his successor, has had his claims rejected by the twelve, who have decided not to have one man for leader, but that the church shall be governed by them collectively.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE PEROTE PRISONERS.—A gentleman from Mexico, who saw the Texans in the castle of Perote on the 18th ult, informs us that there are now 111 of them in that place, and that only 8—portion of the 16 who escaped from the castle some months since—were in chains. They were generally in good health.
[N. O. Pic. Aug. 21.

AWFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

We have received the following account of shipwreck and suffering from Capt. Berry, of the Vicksburgh, arrived at New York on Thursday, from New Orleans, being extracted from the log book, August 6th, lat. 26 27, lon. 87 46 W., an object having the appearance of of a boat, was discovered on the weather beam the ship's course was immediately towards it, and on reaching it, was hove to, and the boat taken alongside, and seven persons received on board, who proved to be the Captain and crew, late of the Br. Schr. Orange, lost on the voyage from Jamaica for Mantanzas, viz: Alexander McDonald, master, Wm. Young mate, Edward Cook, Richard Evans, John Brown, Wm Roscoe, seamen, and Robert Wilkinson, cook, having been thirteen days in the boat, which was only fourteen feet long. They were all, as might be expected, in a critical state, and three of them had to be lifted on board. The youngest of them. Wm. Roscoe, was much emaciated and totally insensible, and although every means were made use of to restore him, he only survived about three hours, and at sunset his body was deposited in the *sailors grave*, with the solemn and impressive burial of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the night, the mate was delirious, but has since, with the rest, almost regained his health.—Their thirst was most tormenting, and much caution was at first used in administering water to them, and it was not until the third day that their thirst was satiated, at which time each person had used about three gallons of water.

Captain McDonald stated that on the 24th July, at 2 P. M., when about the latitude 22 45, longitude 85 4 West, the Schr. was capsized in a sudden squall from the eastward, the lanyards in the weather rigging were immediately cut away, but the ballast having shifted, and the sails and masts being in the water, all hope of righting her again was at once lost.—Fortunately at the same time that the vessel capsized, the jolly boat, being stowed bottom upon the long boat, turned over in the water, and all hands succeeded in getting in, and got clear of the vessel, which had almost at the same moment disappeared. They were left to the mercy of the winds and the waves, without provisions and water, or even an oar to guide the boat. Part of one of the masts was broken up and made use of to steer with, and the boat was kept before the sea until day-light. During the day, the linings and foot boards were taken off and converted into a mast, on which was spread the captain's shirt for a sail, and the boat was steerd in a Southward direction, in hopes of falling in with land. In the afternoon a bark was seen to the westward steering towards them, and when about two miles off hove to for a short time, and hauled southerly for about half an hour, and before sunset she was again steering westward. On the 25th, there being no appearance of land, the boats course was now altered to the westward, before the sea, with the hope of falling in with some vessel. From this time to the 28th, the wind continued from the eastward, and the boat was steered westerly. On this day for the first time, it rained about two hours and by using two pair of shoes, which was all they had among them, and by wringing their clothes, they succeeded in getting about half a pint of water each. From this day to the 31st, they continued without seeing any vessel and without water. On this day, and the day following, it rained three or four hours, and sufficient water was obtained to quench their thirst for the time; from this time to the 6th of August, the wind was from the south east, and the boats course was to the north west, and no water was obtained, during which time their suffering was very great; on one of these days a piece of bamboo was picked up, and found to contain four small fishes about two inches long which were divided, and this was the only article of food they had while in the boat. On the morning of the 6th, three ships passed them but it was supposed that the boat was not seen from them. They were, however soon afterwards gratified with the sight of the ship which afforded them relief, on board of which they received all care and attention.—N. Y. Cour.

For the Tribune

Pursuant to the call of the President, the Franklin Society met Aug 1st., 1844. for the purpose of taking some immediate action relative to the death of one of its members, Wesley Sanford Jones, who died on Wednesday last, in the 20th year of his age. The Society being called to order by the President, C. P. Landon was appointed Secretary. An eulogy was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. G. W. H. Landon, President of Society, upon the deceased.

On motion,

A committee of three were appointed, consisting of G. W. H. Landon, W. Bishop, and B. F. Wells, to draft a preamble and resolutions, to be presented at an adjourned meeting.

Friday, Aug. 2d, 1844.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Society met in order to take further action relative to the decease of our esteemed friend and brother W. S. Jones. The Society being called to order, the Secretary read the proceedings of the previous meeting: after which the Rev. Dr. Landon, in behalf of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in the mysterious dispensation of His Providence, to suddenly sever the ties of fraternal affection, and endeared relation that united us, and to create a painful void in our own midst, by the removal of our dear brother, Wesley Sanford Jones. Therefore, in view of this melancholy event.

Resolved. By the Members of the Franklin Society of Blendon, in order assembled: That we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, in the loss of a son, a brother, and a valued friend; cut down in the dawn of life, before the clustering promise of usefulness and respectability, his moral worth, and budding talents gave earnest of, had ripened into the ripe fruits of manhood and age.

Resolved, That as a student of medicine, and of the Blendon Young Men's Seminary, he was ardent and persevering, in the acquisition of science; rendering himself to some extent, a martyr to his unremitting application; and had his life been spared, it promised to the world extended usefulness, and a name written among the great and good of the profession of his choice

Resolved, That as a member of the M. E. Church, he was firm, consistent, and uniform; yet retiring, humble and teachable; evincing more by his daily walk and conversation, the devotedness of his heart than by extraneous professions.

Resolved That as members of the Franklin Society, we recognise in the death of our brother, the loss a dear friend, a worthy member, and a beloved *Covenant Companion*, who having endeared himself so much to us, that although away from the paternal roof, yet he died not unattended, unhonored, or unwept; and a cherished rememberance of his worth, will long linger with us, individually and socially.

Resolved, That the members of this Society, wear a badge of mourning, on the left arm, during the space of thirty days, in token of the esteem in which he was held, as a most valued and worthy member, and esteemed brother.

Resolved, That a funeral sermon be preached, on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock; and that the members of the Society, together with the students of the Blendon Young Men's Seminary, attend as mourners.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of the Society, with the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be forwarded to the parents of the departed; also, for publication in the Western Christian Advocate and the Ohio State Tribune, and also for record upon the Journal of the order.

G. W. H. LANDON, *Pres.*
C. P. LANDON, *Sec'ry.*

If according to the Ohio Statesman, Mr. Van Burens letter against Texas annexation would win him *five thousand* votes in Ohio, how many votes, by the same rule, will Mr Polk lose by being in its favor.

☞The Ohio Statesman was so well pleased with Mr. Van Buren's letter against the "immediate annexation" of Texas, that the editor, in extacies, exclaimed that

"This great far seeing Statesman, has won golden opinions by his Texas letter. Every body is admiring and eulogizing it. Even his enemies knock under. IT WILL WIN HIM FIVE THOUSAND VOTES IN OHIO."

A Truism.

The best men, says a profound writer are those who preserve the boy in them as long as they live. Age should not destroy the child. The child is the original, and man is merely a superstructure upon the boy. It is an unfortunate sign for mans happiness, when he has forgotten his boyish happiness.

There are 510 persons now confined in the Philadelphia County Prison, a greater number than any former period for some years.

Reformers.

For a long time, reformers were only known as politicians who were in favor of tinkering the Constitution, amending the laws and changing the economy of Government. These however have been succeeded by new and valuable classes: reformed drunkards, reformed gamblers; yet there are still other reforms in extravagance, in manners, in temper &c., which we are most anxious to witness. The reformers on these important subjects so intimately connected with the good of society, are a most valuable class of people. They are above the sneers of the world, they boldly and fearlessly detail the events of a vicious life in their own person, and admonish their hearers to avoid the rocks on which they had been wrecked.—Not long since, we saw a genteely dressed man of middle age, on the quarter deck of a sloop at one of our wharves addressing a mixed multitude on the evils of intemperance, and we were struck as well as gratified with the respectable attention they paid to all he said. He drew a vivid picture of his own life and misfortunes, said he had been twenty years a drunkard, had spent a large fortune, and was an example of rags and wretchedness; contrasted his former forlorn and wretched condition with his present improved appearance and healthy aspect, and admonished his hearers to shun liquor as the bane of their life, and the sure precursor of their ruin. This man was rendering a practical benefit to society, and if he only sent away one of his hearers determined to shun liquor hereafter and become a sober man, he rescued one fellow creature from ruin. When we take into consideration how many men are thus honorably and usefully employed how many societies are organised to advance the cause of temperance, we can imagine how such an army marching forth in the good cause can overcome the fell destroyer. The closing of distilleries—the reduced cargoes of West India rum, and the diminution of grog shops, prove that the reform goes bravely on.—And many a dear wife, has a calm contented happy home, where heretofore she was beaten, starved and maltreated by a drunken husband.

Again we have another reform slowly but successfully making its way among its victims—the mean gamblers. And on this point the lectures of Mr. Green, the reformed gambler, have been productive of good results in St. Louis Louisville, Baltimore, Washington, &c. It has been said that when a gambler looses his money he becomes reformed; but the evil cures itself. Not so, the very loss of his money inflames him with a desire to recover it, and he begs borrows or steals, to furnish himself the means to endeavor to retrieve his losses, and although he knows he is to be robbed, that the cards are marked, and that keepers of gambling houses are expert, still he rushes on madly to his ruin.

There is another and most ruinous class of gambling extensively carried on in this city.—We allude to Lottery Policies. It is impossible to conceive the extent to which this species of gambling is carried. There is but few of those small places under the name of exchange offices, which do not carry on a smash ing business in this illegal insurance of numbers in lotteries, and employ numerous black and white agents who keep the books, receive the premium which the keeper takes, and pays what is called the hits. The colored people in particular are serious victims to this practice of insuring, which they do for six cents and upwards. They freely pledge their clothing to raise money for insurance of lottery numbers. The chances generally are greatly in favor of the insurer, who like the keeper of a gambling table, understands the extent of his risk. If they are lucky, they receive five six, ten dollars for a shilling premium, and if they once make a hit, they never give up insuring. Recently a colored person "stuck" the keeper of an Exchange office, (such being the phrase) for $1000, in insuring the first three numbers which actually came up. This set the whole race nearly crazy, and they all exhausted their last penny to make a hit. The colored people are all great dreamers of numbers, and actually are employed for that purpose. They are also skillful expounders of dreams in applying them to special numbers in lotteries. Two blacks were conversing on this subject yesterday in Fulton Market "Last night said one, I dream dat I was board de steamboat going to Albany to land de mass meeting, when I loss my boots and gib my cordion to one of de nigger waiters to find him." "Look here Cuff—now tend to what I say," said the other, "dat Steamboat is 44—de boots am 77, and the cordion, which is musical instrument is 32—now go insure dem numbers for 100 dollars and I say you make a hit."—Lotteries continue to be drawn in Rhode Island Delaware and other places in the South, the tickets are purchased here confidentially, but there is less reserve in issuing policies for first drawn numbers, and it is the continued source of poverty to the speculating colored persons in or about our city. The law is decidedly against the practice, yet it prevails extensively.—N. Y. Sun.

Battles on the Sabbath.

The battle of Waterloo, was fought on the Sabbath, and Napoleon who began it was defeated. The battle of New Orleans was fought on the Sabbath, and the British army who began the battle, were defeated with a terrible slaughter. The naval battle fought by Commodore McDonough with the British fleet on Lake Champlain took place on the Sabbath. The British began the attack and were defeated, although their force was so great that it is a matter of wonder that a small American force should have been able to capture a force so greatly superior. Here then, are three battles, not to name more, which were fought on the Sabbath, and in each case the force which began the attack was defeated. The coincidence is striking, however it be accounted for.—Com.

We clip the following from the New Orleans Tropic of the 21st.

At this time of the year, we have never know New Orleans more healthy than it is at present, during a residence of thirteen years. We hear of nothing more than usal doing in private practice; and the following report of the condition of the Charity Hospital "our great health thermometer" is better than anything we can say on the subject:

Yesterday the number of patients in the hospital (main building) was	328
Ditto in the insane department	83
Total	411
On the 19th inst. admitted	15
do do discharged	27
do do died	none
Died from the 1st to 20th inst.	26
do during the same period last year	84

showing a difference of more than one hundred and fifty per cent. in the number of deaths in that institution last year in the same period over this year.

MR. CLAY'S MORAL CHARACTER.

As State after State wheels into the Whig line, and declares its preference for Whig principles, the miserable pimps and scavengers of the locofoco party reiterate with additional venom their abominable falsehoods. The Albany Journal thus notices the attempts of the Locofoco press to defame the private character of Henry Clay:

In nothing does Loco Focoism manifest itself with such impudence and hypocricy, as in canting about Mr. Clay's moral character—a character eminently more unblemished and exalted than is possessed by his ruffianly assailants Kendall, Ritchie, and Croswell, who supported Gen. Jackson, though steeped in the blood of his victims, who lived a life of violence, and who Col. Benton said was surrounded by assassins and cut-throats, affect to be shocked at the idea of electing a duelist to the Presidency. Blacklegs and Blackguards, throughout the Union, have turned moral all at once, and rail at Mr. Clay as a Gambler, though all that is *true* about him in this respect may be said of Mr. Polk, Mr. Dallas, and almost every other man, who has been in public life for the last thirty years. Card-playing, until within a few years, was an almost universal habit. There was scarcely a Statesman, Lawyer, Physician, or Merchant, who did not indulge more or less. But the the public sentiment and the habits of the country have changed. And yet Loco Focoism assails Mr. Clay for doing what Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, George Clinton, Jackson, Van Buren, and nearly every other distinguished man in the Republic has done. There is not only a malignity, but a meanness in this, at which Loco Focoism, if it were either manly, or decent would blush.—Albany Journal.

SUNDAY AT ST. LOUIS

It is probably expecting to much in supposing that the hardy adventurers of the Western cities are inclined to feel more than a decent respect for the Sabbath. But St. Louis is a very old city, as old as Quebec, one of the oldest settlements in this country. Several generations even descended from the Jesuits its original founders, ought at least to have created a respect for the Sabbath. The organ newspaper of that city says. "A row and a fight occurred at the Park on Sunday night last in which a man, whose name we could not ascertain, was so severly beaten as to become deranged, and his life is despaired of. The injured man was brought to town in a carriage in a state of insensibility, frequently laboring under severe—spasms, by a contusion of the brain from the severe blows of a club. Such desecrations of the Sabbath should be stopped, and rowdies engaged in scenes like this should be punished to the extent of the law." This is bad enough in all conscience, but the Transcript goes further and gives a full and graphic account of the doings in that city on the Sabbath. "We have been," says the Editor, "in all the large cities of the United States, from Boston to New Orleans on the Sabbath, but have never met with or heard of such scenes of noise, drinking, cursing and blaspheming as occur every Sabbath at the St. Louis Park. Some hundreds are sitting at tables in the open air drinking, laughing and revelling, fifty more prehaps are at the bowling alley, the noise of which may be heard for half a mile around; a brass band is stationed in the centre of the yard, engaged in playing waltzes and other similar music of the noisest description, and the liquor bars are crowded by boys and young men from the city. Balloons are inflated and sent up to draw crowds to the bar rooms and bowling alleys, and as may be supposed riots and fights occur nearly every Sabbath. We take the following advertisement from the papers indicating the festivities and enjoyments of the day. "On Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., the lovers of a good lunch in the open air, under shady trees, and fresh breezes, will be supplied with the best the market affords, free gratis and for nothing." For the further accommodation of the public, four carriages will run from the undermentioned places, every Sunday from 9 o'clock A. M, until late in the evening, viz: From the Bridge; from Lemp & Co's. Brewery; from the Court House, and from the N. Market. Fare, five cents. An excellent band will perform the most popular airs, marches, waltzes, etc, every Sunday afternoon; and for those who prefer exercise, the Tenpin Alleys will allways be found in good order and at their service. On Sunday next, the 11th instant, a splendid Montgolfier Balloon, 18 feet high, and 25 feet in circumference, illuminated and carrying a brilliant display of Fire Works as freight, will be sent from the Park, at half past 8 o' clock in the evening."

Brig Gen. John J. Hardin has been ordered by the Governor of Illinois to take command of such Militia force as may be necessary to maintain the peace in the Mormon District, Hancock county.

Raising of the Steamer Erie.—The Buffalo Gazette says those engaged in the undertaking, have succeeded in placing a cable under one end of this ill-fated steamer.

For the Tribune.

THAT LOOK AGAIN.

Oh! give to me that look again,
Which I did dream was all for me;
And let me see that face once more,—
My heart shall ever beat for thee:
Though other eyes may be as bright,
And sparkle as the morning's dew,
Yet I will ever think them dull,
While thine beams forth so blue.

Oh! let me see that smile once more,
Which comes so gushing from thy heart,—
And I could think a * "Heav'n within,"
That tells all sorrow to depart;
No, never more to meet again,
For *that* would drive it all away,
And hope and joy and gladness then
Would reign forever night and day.

Yet 'tis not look nor smile nor face,
O that my muse would fain to sing,
Though be it—and it is confess'd—
These, true, would make a pretty thing:
It is something—I know not what—
That captivates as soon as seen:
The soul perhaps,—but need I tell?
When old and young knows what I mean.

My muse now hints that I should stop,
And cease full soon my idle song:
Yet, had he heart and eyes like me,
His strains I'm sure he'd still prolong:
Then give to me that look again,
Which I did dream was all for me—
Oh! let that smile make glad once more,
A heart that throbs for none but thee!

ORION.

COLUMBUS, SEPT. 4th, 1841.

* An expression made use of by that eloquent and somewhat singular lecturer on Shakspeare, Mr. Hudson.

Thirteen days later from
EUROPE
ARRIVAL OF THE
Steamer *GREAT WESTERN*.

By this arrival we have advices from Liverpool and London to the 18th August, Paris 14th, Dublin 15th, Havre 15.

Parliament has repealed the penal laws, which disgraced the statutes, respecting the Roman Catholics. A bill, conceived in a similar spirit, enabling property to be legally transferred to the Church of Rome in Ireland, was introduced and passed.

Parliament stands adjourned to September 5, to enable the House of Lords to give judgement in the case of Mr. O'Connell.

All is darkness respecting the mooted points at issue between England and France. The war party in "La Grande Nation" is doing its best to keep the mania up to fever heat. It seems clear that the energetic proceedings of the French have struck terror into the heart of the Emperor, who is now anxious to pacify and get rid of the formidable foe he has provoked.

One of the most interesting events of recent times is the abdiction of old Mehemet Ali in favor of his son Ibrahim. The old man, full of years and honors, intends it is said, to take a pilgrimage to the city of the prophet.

The accouchment of the Queen, which took place on th 5th instant, is an event for which the Western world will have been prepared. Her Majesty has given birth to a young prince, whose title, as the second male offspring, will be of course, the Duke of York—albeit, rumors prevail that the little stranger, in compliment to the memory of Her Majesty's father, is to rejoice in the soubriquiet of the Duke of Kent. For the rumor there appears to be little foundation

Judgement in the case of the traversers will be given on the 2d proximio, and although it is generally understood that it will confirm the proceedings in the Irish Court, much will depend upon the opinions which the judges may entertain with regard to the proceedings connected with the monster trials, whither any portion of Mr. O'Connell's term of incarceration will be curtailed,

Birth of A French Princess.—We are happy to state that the Princess de Joinville was, at half-past 12 last night, safely delivered of a Princess, at Neuilly. Her Royal Highness, and the infant Princess are both doing favorably. It is a singular coincidence, that this is the anniversary of the Prince de Joinville's birth-day. He enters to day upon his 27th year.

The abolition of Imprisonment for debt.—The above act. which received the Royal assent on the 9th inst. by commission, came into operation the following day.

Murder of an American Captain on the high seas.—The Thomas Bennet, a vessel on her voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, S. C., whence she sailed on the 3rd inst. returned on the 14th in consequence of the murder of the captain by the cook. She had been out five days when the melancholy event occurred, but had only reached the Bay of Biscay, when the chief mate put back, and on arrival; the murderer, a fine looking fellow, named John Kent, was apprehended, and placed in confinement.

Another Tom Thumb.—The Venetian Journals notice the discovery of a native dwarf, of very extraordinary diminutiveness and unusual mental qualifications, almost unprecedented except in the instance of the distinguished visiter, General Tom Thumb.

Queen Isabella.—Letters from Barcelonian say the health of the young Queen is not such as to afford satisfaction for the last five or six days. She can scarcely take exercise, even in her own apartment, as she is quite lame.

EGYPT.

Abdiction of Mehemit Ali.—We have received the following intelligence by express. It reached Paris by Telegraphic despatch on Tuesday:

"Ibrahim is at Alexandria. The city is quiet. The abdiction or death of Mehemit Ali is no longer an event of great European importance. The occurrence of 1840 and 1841 having secured the succession to the Egyptian pachalich to the family of Mahemet Ali, we are fortunately saved from the difficulties which would have arisen had the right to appoint remained with the Porte, while the resources of the country were in the energetic hands of such a chief as Ibrahim."

MORROCO.

Bombardment of Tangiers.—The following very important intelligence has arrived by Express—

Paris, Thursday morning, 7 o'clock.

The Journal des Debats of this morning contains the subjoined announcement of the bombardment of Tangiers:

"We are assured that the Government received last night the following important news from the African Coast.

"The answer of the ultimatum sent to the Emperor of Morocco by the Prince commanding the French Fleet not having been satisfactory, his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville commenced firing against the advanced works which protect the fortress of Tangier.

"These works were altogether destroyed.—The Europian quarter of the town has been spared.

The English Consul General, Mr. Hay took refuge on board the vessel of the French Admiral."

Death of Joseph Bonaparte.—Letters from Florence, of the 30th ult., mention the death of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Naples, and afterwards of Spain. He died on the 28th ult., after a long illness.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Report for the week ending August 16.—We have had a good trade demand for Cotton throughout the week; a fair quantity has also been taken for exportation, but speculators have purchased more cautiously than for some time past. In prices there is no alteration, and the total sales amount to 47,660 bales.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES R. STANSBERY, of Licking,
for 29th Congress,
COLUMBUS DELANO, of Knox,
for 29th Congress.

FOR SENATOR,
ALFRED KELLY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY, JR,
DR. M'CLOUD.

For Prosecuting Attorney.
LEWIS HEYL.

Commissioner.
SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

Director of Poor House.
A. S. DECKER.

Columbus Markets.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat,	52 a 55
Flour, retail,	3 25 a 3 50
Oats, per bushel,	14 a 16
Corn, do	20
Barley,	25 a 30
Flaxseed, per bush.	62½ a 73
Timothy seed do	88 a 100
White Beans,	37½ a 50
Feathers,	25
Lard, per lb.	4 a 4½
Tallow, per lb.	5 a 5½
Bacon,	2½ a 4
Hams,	6
Shoulders,	4
Sides,	4
N. O. Sugar, per bbl.	7 a 7½
Loaf do	11 a 16
Crushed do	12½ a 16½
Molasses,	35
Y. H. Tea,	45 a 65
Imp.	60 a 80
Gunpowder,	60 a 80
Rio Coffee,	8½ a 9
St. Domingo do	7
Java, do.	14
Chocolate,	14
Cav. Tobacco,	20 a 50
Ken. do.	5½ a 6½
Rice,	5
Pepper,	14
Pimento,	17
Ginger,	12½
Madder,	22
Indigo,	1 25 a 1
Alum,	9
Cloves,	37½ a 50
Saleratus,	7
Nutmeg,	1 25
Cassia,	25
Starch,	7
Epsom salts,	8
Copperas,	4
Pearlash,	7
Shot, bag	1 87½
Rifle Powder, keg	6 50
Lead,	4½ a 5
Salt, N. Y.,	1 75
" Hocking.	1 63

AGENCY.

THERE is an Agency established in connection with the Office of the Ohio State Tribune, Columbus, Ohio, for the collection and receiving subscriptions for *Periodicals, Magazines, and Newspapers. Also, for the sale of Books, Paper, and Patent Medicines, on commission. Advertising and collecting accounts, and will extend through the central counties. Terms reasonable.*

All communications, post paid, addressed to the Ohio State Tribune, will receive prompt attention.

August 26 1844

NO CURE NO PAY.

WE invite the attention of those afflicted with that troublesome disease, the *CHILLS AND FEVER.*

To a remedy for sale at S. Thompson's Grocery Store, corner of Friend and High Streets,

has for sale, which he in *all* cases warrants to cure *permanently*, as well as to renovate and strengthen the system.

August 20, 1844.

LARGE GLASS of superior quality for picture frames fitted to any size without extra charge, at the Drug Store, corner of High and Broad streets.

Aug 14. J. B. WHEATON,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS HAVE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF SCARPA'S OIL FOR DEAFNESS.—So frequent and extraordinary have been the cures that have come under their observation that most of them now keep it and prescribe it for their patients as the only medicine that can cure. A physician in extensive practice in Delaware has just sent for a dozen bottles, and says: that his father who has been deaf for a number of years has been cured by using this Oil; and that he, the Dr. shall for the future use it in his practice as he has seen such wonderful benefit [illegible] from its application. For sale at the corner of High and Broad treet by J. B. WHEATON

DRY GOODS AT FIVE PER CENT.

WILLIAM A. BEECHER,
52 BEAVER (near William St.) NEW YORK,
Is Daily receiving from Auction,
ALL SORTS OF DRY GOODS,
which he will sell from the bills, at
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.

The actual cost is alwa s marked in figures on each article.

☞ *Also Goods suitable for Milliners, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Shoe and Stock, Manufacturers.*

July 15, 1844. 42—3m

Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser.

From Two to Eight Times Cheaper Than Before,
OR NOTHING IF THE USER IS NOT DELIGHTED WITH IT.

An article that every family must consider indispensable when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that ALL BURNS AND SCALDS, EVERY EXTERNAL SORE, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Inquire for "Connel's Pain Extractor or Salve," at Comstock & Co's., 21, Cortland Street, New York. Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents and near ten times as much for a Dollar.

We assure you, on the responsibility of our characters, that sympathy for human suffering induces, at least in part, our *earnest solicitation* that a simple trial should be made in any affection named below. We think it not imprudent or too much to say, that *nothing like it or in any degree so effectual*, has ever been discovered in Medicine.

You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints" but only intended for *External* application and will cure the following: Burns, scalds, frosted parts, chilblains, chafe or galls, chaps, tetter, pimple, blotch, felon, ulcer, sprains, erysipelas, stabs, cuts, bruises, strain, ear and tooth ache, mumps, sore throat, runrounds, whitlows, piles, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, carbuncle, eruption, sore eyes and lids, weak sight, sore lips, punctures, biles and warts, fever pains, pain in back and side, tender feet, inflammatory, rheumatism, tic doloreux, ague in face and breast, fever sore, old burn scars, prickly heat, inflamed skin, broken breast, sore nipples, rough hands, blistered surfaces, dressing for blisters, white swellings, cold in wounds, sore corns, general sores, smallpox marks.

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that the article called CONNEL's is the only one we can recommend: but must caution against some imitations that we have reason to believe are of no use but injurious. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it, and whom you may send for it. Remember it is CONNEL'S Magical Pain Extractor.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Call on all the Agents for a pamphlet gratis to all, and very interesting; also the names of all the Clergymen in New York.

CAUTION.—Be sure and get Connel's, as counterfeits and worthless appear under other names. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co., or never touch it. 26—3m 3$

☞ The above Medicine is kept constantly on hand and for sale by S. THOMPSON,
General Agent.
Corner of High and Friend streets,
Columbus Ohio.

EVERY body praises Jayne's Hair Tonics and for the best reason in the world, because it is the only hope that the bald headed can have of once more regaining the full flowing locks of hair with which nature adorned their heads in youth, which it does to the admiration of all who use it as directed. Try it all you who need more of handsomer hair. It is the very thing for you. Prepared and sold at No. 20, South Third st., Philadelphia. For sale low by
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,
Corner of High and Broad streets,
Aug. 13. 1844. Columbus, Ohio.

Cheap Enough.

Cholera Morbus cured for fifty cents. Thousands upon thousand's of cases of Diarrhoea and summer complaint have been cured by a single bottle of Dr. Jayne's Carminative. Indeed it is a rare occurrence that it fails, no matter how long the disease has prevailed, this Carminative gives relief in a few minutes.

A case of Summer Complaint occurred in a family in North Second st., in which three physicians had pronounced the child dying, not that it would die, but that it was then actually dying; yet Jayne's Carminative very soon cured the dying child, and it still lives in spite of the doctors. The above, however, is but one case among the thousands of others, where it has cured after the patient has been pronounced incurable.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20. South Third st., Philadelphia. For sale by
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,
Cor. High and Broad sts. Columbus, O
Aug, 21.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—e43.f] WM. PARKES.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF Summer Goods, for gentlemen's wear from ten cents to two dollars and fifty a yard, for sale by JAMES [illegible]

Columbus, may 6.

5t 1134

175
175
175

A NEW WHIG SONG.

To the old Whig Tune of Yankee Doodle.

Come whigs attend! your voices lend,
As loud as any thunder,
With Yankee tunes, Kentucky coons,
Wi l make the locos wonder.
Yankee doodle, reels and jigs,
Yankee doodle, dandy.
Turn the locos all to whigs,
Yankee doodle, dandy.

Now hear our voice, we'll tell our choice,
For whom the Nation's risin',
With all our breath, we'll go our death
For Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Yankee doodle, where is Dan!
Yankee doodle, dandy,
All creation goes our man,
Yankee doodle, dandy.

For Jimmy Polk, it is no joke,
We'll beat him all to smashes.
As clear as day, with Henry Clay,
The Mill Boy of the Slashes.
Yankee doodle, glorious day,
Yankee doodle, dandy,
All our gals, they go for Clay,
Yankee doodle, dandy.

In spite of fate, our candidate
Will occupy the Palace,
In spite of trick, or e'en old Nick,
Tho' backed by Polk and Dallas.
Yankee doodle, mind the tune,
Yankee doodle dandy,
None can beat that same old coon,
Yankee doodle, dandy.

Boys! don't be blind, nor left behind,
If you intend to marry,
Our gals have said, no man they'll wed,
Unless he votes for Harry.
Yankee doodle, get a wife,
The lasses are so handy!
Then be happy all your life,
Yankee doodle, dandy.

Extract from Mr Polk's reply the to Memphis Inquirer, May 15, 1843.

"I am opposed to the Tariff Act of the late Congress. I am in favor of repealing that act and restoring the Compromise Act of 1833. That incidental protection afforded by the twenty per cent duty, when paid in cash, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers and all that they ought to desire or to which they are entitled.

"I had steadily, during the period I was a Representative in Congress, been opposed to a PROTECTIVE POLICY, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress, I had held the same opinions.—(Letter of Mr. Polk to the people of Ten. while a candidate for Governor.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1832."—Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn., Apr. 3d, 1813.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS, WHILST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEASURES WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES: I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."—Same speech published by himself.

Again:

1. *The action of the Baltimore Loco Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas.*

"THE INTRIGUE WHICH HAS NULLIFIED THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT."—[Benton's Letter to Gen. Van Antwerp, June 3.

2. *The Texas movement.*

"A SCHEME ON THE PART OF SOME OF ITS MOVERS, TO DISSOLVE THE UNION—ON THE PART OF SOME OTHERS, AS AN INTRIGUE FOR THE PRESIDENCY—AND ON THE PART OF OTHERS (I only speak of prime movers, not the millions who follow) AS A LAND SPECULATION AND JOB IN SCRIP."—[Benton's Card in answer to A V Brown, June 13.

MR. POLK, AS HE UNIFORMLY DID, VOTED AGAINST AN APPROPRIATION TO CONTINUE CUMBERLAND ROAD.—Jour. 1. Ses. 2. Cong. 487.

THE PET BANK DEPOSIT SYSTEM WAS INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, BY MR. POLK, AND ADVOCATED BY TWO SPEECHES, FEBRUARY, 10 *AND* 19, 1835.

ON MARCH 3, 1831, *MR. POLK VOTED AGAINST A RESOLUTION FOR THE EFFECTUAL ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, DECLAREING IT PIRACY.*

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF JAMES MONROE BEING UNDER CONSIDERATION MR. POLK VOTED AGAINST IT.—Con. Doh. V. 3. part 2. p. 1333.

'The Jonesboro' Whig gives the following as the 'Five Points' of Locofocoism:

1. "Every thing for ourselves, and nothing for the country."
2. "To the victors belong the spoils."
3. "To our leaders belong the 'Loaves and Fishes.'"
4. "A lie well stuck to, is as good as the truth.
5. "As a party we are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

In Debt.

A Washington Correspondent writes that the Post Office Department is half a million in debt. Keep such men as have charge of the Department there, and here, the debt will run up to a million and a half before the year expires. Nothing but an immediate change of men can revive public confidence in behalf of that branch of the Goverment. N. Y. Sun.

'Mr. Clay Under Bonds.'

There being no end to the falsehoods and slanders with which Mr. Clay is assailed, we do not mean to chase them up any farther, but to offer a refutation whenever it comes in our way.—Here is an extinguisher on the slander that Mr. Clay is under bonds to prevent his seeking a duel with the Hon. Wm. R. King. It is from Hon. S. S. Phelps, U. S. Senator from Vermont, who was a witness to the whole difference between Messrs. Clay and King—a difference, by the way, which has since been entirely effaced from their minds, and they are now cordially friendly. New York Tribune.

Middlebury Vt., July 23 1844.

DEAR SIR:—The circumstances of the affair between Mr. Clay and Mr King, about which so much has been said, are briefly these:

In the course of a debate in the Senate upon some subject—I do not remember what—the discussion assumed a party character. Mr. King of Alabama, rose and proceeded to indulge in some very pointed and harsh remarks in relation to Mr. Clay. The precise tenor of these remarks I cannot attempt to relate, but they struck me at the time not only as a departure from Mr King's usually gentlemanly manner, but as unprovoked and uncalled for. So much so, indeed, as to excite in me a suspicion that Mr. King's equanimity had been disturbed by something of which I was ignorant. I am confident that Mr. Clay had indulged in no previous personality to provoke or justify the remark of Mr. King.

After Mr. King sat down Mr. Clay rose, evidently much excited, and responded. He closed what he had to say with a remark in substance, that the course of Mr. King was ungentlemanly and cowardly.

Upon hearing this expression Mr. King seized his pen and attempted to write something which I supposed must be a challenge. He was however too much excited to write. He threw down the pen, and remarked that he would not reply, but intimated that he should notice the matter in another way.

This collision between these two gentlemen, of course, excited much feeling, more especially as a challenge from Mr. King was expected on all sides. The magistracy of the city, however, took the matter in hand, and with a view to prevent the challenge, Mr. King was put under bonds to keep the peace. And with a view to keep the peace Mr. Clay was put under bonds also. Indeed it would have been invidious to place Mr. K. in that position without putting Mr. C. in it also. No challenge ever passed. Thro' the intervention of friends the difficulty was adjusted—a public explanation took place in the Senate, and there matters ended. Nobody expected that Mr. Clay would give a challenge.—It was expected from Mr. King. Yet the Locofocos have endeavored to throw the whole odium upon Mr. Clay.

Very respectfully yours,
S. S. PHELPS.

E. FAIRBANK, Esq.

LET HIS BE READ.

In a recent speech in Uniontown, Pa., the Hon. Andrew Stewart dwelt on his favorite subject, the tariff. He reviewed the consequences of the doctrines of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk on the tariff, and read the following plain, intelligible comparative table, in which the reader has a clear view of the practical effect of the respective tariff schemes of the two men upon the labor and industry of the country.—Let it be carefully considered:

Protection.	*per cent.*	*per cent.*
Shoemakers,	Clay gives you 60	Polk 20
Hatters,	Clay gives you 55	Polk 20
Sailors,	Clay gives you 50	Polk 20
Blacksmiths,	Clay gives you 45	Polk 20
Tanners,	Clay gives you 43	Polk 20
Tinners,	Clay gives you 43	Polk 20
Ironmasters,	Clay $25 per ton	Polk 30¼
Wool manufac.	Clay gives you 40	Polk 20
Cotton do	Clay gives you 140	Polk 20
Glass do	Clay gives you 120	Polk 20
Paper do	Clay gives you 80	Polk 20
Carpet weavers,	Clay gives you 45	Polk 20
On wool,	Clay gives you 40	Polk 20
On spirits,	Clay gives you 155	Polk 20
On wheat,	Clay gives you 40	Polk 20
On Beef &c.	Clay gives you 120	Polk 20
On cheese,	Clay gives you 70	Polk 20
On coal,	Clay gives you 40	Polk 20

And to all others in the same proportion.—Thus those employed in every branch of industry can now judge for themselves. Clay secures the American Market for the American farmers, manufacturers and mechanics. Polk gives it up to the British or Compells the American to come down and work as cheap as the paupers of Europe, from 12 to 20 cents per day. Clay is for the American system, Polk for the British—this is the true state of the question and it cannot be disguised or evaded. When the British and Americans are contending for the American market, the question is, which side will you take? Such being the true state of the question, which should we prefer for President, James K. Polk, the champion of the "British system," or Henry Clay, the illustrious champion and advocate of the "American system?"

ARKANSAS INSECTS. The Arkansas Traveler tells a good story of a citizen of that state who while on board a steamer on the Mississippi, was asked by a gentleman if the raising of stock was attended by much difficulty or expense?

Oh yes stranger! they suffer much from insects."

"Insects! Why what kind of insects pray?" Why—bars, catamounts, wolves, and sich like insects."

The stranger stopped further inquiry, nor did he deem it necessary to explain to the Arkansian some passages in Goldsmith's Natural History.

ARRIVAL OF THE IOWA INDIANS IN LONDON:—A party of Indians, of the Iowa tribe, whose hunting grounds are some hundreds of miles west of Mississippi, arrived in London Aug. 1st, from Liverpool, where they debarked from the Oxford, New York packet-ship. The party consists of the aristocracy of the tribe, and includes the principal chief of the Iowas, the "great medicine," or "mystery man," who, as his title implies, is the "medical adviser" of the tribe and who is *en all ; gadant* on the party in case sickness or accident a third chief, five "braves" or warriors, four squaws or wives, a little boy or girl, and a papoose. The party have with them an immense quantity of baggage, independent of their camp equipage, wigwams rifles and other arms, bows and arrows, canoes and a splendid wardrobe. John Bull wants to know what next we intend to send to them. *N. Y. Sun*

O. K. OLD KNOX OLL FOR KLAY.

Twenty seven Clay Clubs are organized by our Knox County Whigs. We have but twenty five townships in the county. Well done for old Knox—Licking and Franklin push on the work of organization and this 10th Congressional district will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

Fellow Whigs, your Clay Clubs have for their object the election and honor of Henry Clay. Do not forget that the Presidential election is influenced very much by our state election. Work on, and do your duty by the old and tried friend of our Harry—old Farmer Bartley of Richland.

Are you not all agreed that he shall be our next Governor? You are. Then give him a handsome vote—you can do this.—Freemen of Knox shall this 10th Congressional District be disgraced by M'Nulty the disorganizer and barner burner? It you do your duty it will not be. We have a worthy candidate, your old neighbour Columbus Delano. If elected he will be an honor to our district. Choose ye between honor and disgrace—Columbus Delano James H. Stanbery, or the disorganizer M'Nulty, and Stone, the "ten cent man-Times."

Saturday Visiter.

J. E. SNODGRASS, EDITOR.

Free thoughts, free speech, frank avowals—these are the elements for the Truth to live in. By them she will triumph.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. FIVE, NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Advance Payments.

1 copy, for	1 year in advance,	$1 50
1 "	eight months,	1 00
5 "	one year,	5 00

☞ Any person obtaining ten subscribers, and remitting $10 free of postage, shall receive as a *HANDSOME PREMIUM*, a copy of Graham's Magazine, the Lady's Book, or Ladies' Companion, a *whole year*, beginning with any number he pleases. The price of these elegantly illustrated works, is *THREE DOLLARS*; which makes our offer extremely liberal, and presents a rare chance for postmasters and enterprising young men!

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors. Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daugereotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinto, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND.
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—30-tf

H. THOMPSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

High street, nearly opposite the Franklin House

HAS the pleasure of of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has recently invented an apparatus for setting Incorruptible Teeth on gold plates which, while it very much improves the workmanship, insuring a more perfect adaptation than can be obtained by any other means, so far facilitates the operation that he is able to reduce his charges 25 to 40 per cent, below his former rates.

He has also made an arrangement by which his Teeth are manufactured to order, combining superior beauty of appearance with much greater strength than those formerly used. Teeth Plugged with gold in the most substantial manner—Exposed Nerves destroyed without pain—Diseases of the Teeth and Gums cured.

A general reduction of charges, as above, for CASH.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5.

H. T. Would also respectfully call the attention to the public to a new article of GOLD PLATES, finer than the gold commonly used, which from its great strength and elasticity has received the name of "Damascus Gold;" the advantages gained by this kind of plate, are greater strength and freedom from metalic taste.

Columbus, Ohio. Nov. 18, 1842.

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street opposite the* COURT HOUSE. ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843,

USE SCRAPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL

THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

FOR the cure of deafness, pains, and a discharge of matter from the ears. Also all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c, which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for fifteen and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend its use. For sale at the Drug Store of J. B. WHEATON,

Aug. 14 1843 Corner Broad and High sts.

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article, ALSO—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by
JAMES BECKWITH.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by
JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, may 6.

A TWO HORSE WAGON of a superior quality, also a BUGGY for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus Feb. 20

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by
JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS

INSERTED in the *TRIBUNE*, on reasonable terms. Give us a call.

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 640 pages

Price REDUCED to TWO DOLLARS,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher indulges a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and men of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, May 28th.

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARLTON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons. Carriages Wheel barrows. Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Columbus, May 7th.

Godey's Lady's Book For 1844.

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the

DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, or, a Gift for *EVERY SEASON.*

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 15 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, of such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	[illegible]

Address L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown Illustrated with a likeness of Mr Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated *national* The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq. of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States," by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 22, 1844

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and and Boarders. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

H. HURD.

Columbus, Dec. 12, 1843.—n33

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

good for all diseases. But more especially one article of

Blackberry Syrup, for Summer complaint, or Diarea;

which was never known to fail in the most obstinate cases.

R. HOWARD,
corner of High and Friend sts.

Columbus, Ohio. July 5th—n5

THE GEM OF THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKL[illegible]

THE PICT[illegible]

Family Ne[illegible]

AT ONLY ONE DOLLA[illegible]

ALEXANDER'S EXPR[illegible]

Double the size of any [illegible] the same price, and furnish[illegible] than double the quantity of [illegible] matter.

ALEXANDER'S EXPR[illegible]

Is universally known in [illegible] United States as the original [illegible] dollar newspaper established [illegible] It contains all the advanta[illegible] literary, scientific, moral, [illegible] cultural journal; the publish[illegible] sary, to go into a lengthened [illegible] merous peculiar and popular [illegible] Messenger which have so exte[illegible] ded it in the family circle, [illegible] and county throughout the Sta[illegible] and every other State of the [illegible] has always been neutral in poli[illegible] sectarianism in religion, and [illegible] in reference to the richly varied and valuable contents of its columns, so expressly adapted to the wants of all classes, or its [illegible] advocating the interests of the [illegible] it will be conceded on all hands that it is the cheapest and best, and most deserving popular encouragement and support of any of its Philadelphia weekly cotemporaries.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Was established seven years ago by its present proprietor, who projected and founded those successful publications: "The Saturday Evening Post," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Graham's Magazine," "The Saturday Courier," and "The Daily Chronicle." None of these, however, ever arrived at so great a popularity and circulation as has attended the Messenger during the whole period of its existence, fully corroborating the often repeated opinions of country editors with whom it has an exchange, that "the Messenger is the Paragon of the Philadelphia press.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Furnishes regularly the fullest and earliest digested compend of Domestic and Foreign news. As the British steamers almost invariably arrive at the end or beginning of the week, the Messenger, which goes to press on Wednesday, has the exclusive advantage of the intelligence brought by them.

Reports of all the important proceedings of Congress, and the different State Legislatures, are fully recorded by regular correspondents employed for that purpose.

The Literary contributors to the Messenger, either in poetry or prose, are among the ablest and most talented writers in the country; and it is generally conceded that it fully maintains the enviable reputation of being the cheapest, most useful and interesting family newspaper in the world. The contents of the messenger are so selected and arranged that the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the business man, the man of science, and the moralist, may find in its well stored columns both instruction and entertainment; and as the utmost care is taken to exclude everything which possibly might offend decency and good taste, parents can place this paper in the hands of their daughters without apprehension or hesitation—which, in the present degenerate condition of a portion of the public press, cannot be too highly estimated.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER,

(Although fully as large, and its contents as interesting as any other newspaper,) is furnished to subscribers, when ordered by clubs, for less than

$1 PER ANNUM!

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Have already been expended for suitable engravings to embellish some of the most striking and deserving articles that have appeared in the Messenger, and arrangements have been made with eminent artists to continue a series of subjects of an entirely new and original character, which, as they are published, will add materially to the elegance and attractiveness of this Journal.

NEW PREMIUMS.

For Ten Dollars (forwarded by mail) twelve copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year to any part of the United States.

For Twenty Dollars, twenty-six copies will be sent—or twenty copies and the Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testament, with Engravings—or the "Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence"—or the "One Thousand Nights Entertainments," in five volumes with numerous wood cuts—or choice selections from English Magazines, in one vol.

For Thirty Dollars, forty copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year.

For Fifty Dollars, seventy copies will be forwarded—or one hundred dollars will entitle the person forwarding that sum, to one hundred and fifty copies of the Messenger for the year.

A five dollar note will procure four copies of the paper for one year. The price to single subscribers (not attached to Clubs) is two dollars per annum, or one dollar for six months, which must invariably be paid in advance.

The remittances to be made in current Bank notes of the State where the subscribers are obtained, or negotiable drafts would be preferred. The paper will be sent to any part of the Union separately or together. It is to be desired, however, that each of the different Clubs shall be as much concentrated as possible.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Is published punctually every Wednesday morning, and is printed on beautiful white paper and excellent type; and arrangements have been made for the future to have it forwarded to subscribers, by mail, with the utmost despatch, carefully enveloped in strong wrappers.

All orders, postage paid, must be addressed to

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy and Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.

Nov. 25, 1843. n31

CLARK HOUSE, (*formerly the Buckeye*) Springfield, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travellers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in the west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.

T. F. CLARK.

Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

Magistrates Blanks for sale at this Office.

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. I. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1844. No. 33.

WALTER THRALL, Editor.

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The Tribune is also published Semi-Weekly for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements of twelve lines or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin house.

IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

When the abolitionists proposed the project of 'the immediate emancipation of Slavery,' we thought the project wild, impracticable and inexpedient, we opposed it verbally, with all our might. But in attempting to compare the wildness, the objectionable consequences of the immediate annexation of Texas to that of abolition, the latter sinks to insignificance.

The one is, shall we introduce among us the enslaved free negroes? The other is shall we extend Slave influence, shall we aid by our votes the perpetuation, forever, of Slavery.

In the Convention to form the Constitution of the U. S. 21 of the [illegible] delegates represented slave states, Delaware and New Jersey then were slave states. 13 represented free states, if we consider New York and Rhode Island as a free State, although at that time they were slave states.

This great majority that the slave interest then had over the free interest accounts for the advantage that the slave interest obtained in the Constitution, by counting 5 slaves equal to 3 free men in apportioning the representatives to Congress. The question now is, shall we extend Slave states over Texas and increase and perpetuate forever this evil. Let us all as one, say "NO". And let us all vote the Whig ticket, who are opposing this vile scheme.

Let Us Look At Home.—Upon our great struggle for national principles, we must occasionally look near home, and attend to some very important State affairs. It is time the people of Ohio, purged the legislature from locofoco rule. So that we may have some good sound Banking institutions in Ohio, and be no longer humbugged, so that we can get once more into the paths of prosperity, and not continue to suffer as we now do, and have for years, for the want of a sufficient currency, while we with our eight banks, are toiling and struggling, under great disadvantage, for mere sustenance. New York, with her 100 banks, and other eastern States, with their like proportions, are gliding easily and quietly on the road to prosperity—yet those states, labor under many disadvantages when compared with Ohio. They have a less productive soil—a less congenial climate. They are no more industrious or economical than we are.

Then why is it that we are so oppressed, the answer is easy. We have had locofoco rule a humbug Bank bill, the same bill which Mr. Tod says he is in favor of, and other evil legislation. It ought not to be so. And if the people exercise the right spirit, it will change for the better.

There is but one way to remedy the evil, and that is for every whig to go to the poles and vote a whig ticket, and have all his good neighbors do the same, and our word for it, as soon as time can bring the necessary changes in to operation, the country will, with the smiles of Heaven more rapidly prosper.

☞ The Bangor Daily Mercury, has taken down the names of Polk and Dallas, and run up the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Portland Express, heretofore a neutral paper, has come out boldly and fearlessly for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

A New Recruit.—There was some surprise yesterday, among the good people, at finding our neighbor up street changed from the "Compiler" to the "Times and Compiler," and its neutrality thrown overboard, and the flag of "Clay and Frelinghuysen" hoisted up, for a heavy political fire, from the newly opened battery.—Rich'd. Whig.

THE STRAIGHTOUTS.

The Cincinnati Atlas says.—

"We understand our Straightout Club is animated with a fine spirit, and is progressing admirably. Their meeting on Wednesday night was so large that the spacious rooms of the Clay Club could not accommodate them all. They were addressed by H. E. Gaines, Esq and by Dr. Bohne, formerly editor of the Volks Buhne, a German Democratic paper of this city who has renounced the Texas party and goes for Clay and his country.

Several other converts signed the constitution of the Club Go ahead! Brother Straight Outs! spread the truth, vindicate the old Democracy and repudiate the progressive.

☞ In his recent speech at Springfield Mr. Webster made use of some remarks, which we earnestly adjure our Cayahoga loco-focos not to regard as personal. He said.—Campaigner

"The spectacle exhibited by the Locofoco Convention at Baltimore, was humiliating. Had Mr. Van Buren been nominated, as by all honest principles his friends think he ought to have been, the majority of the party would have been opposed to annexation of Texas. He having been pitched overboard, Mr. Polk was put in his stead, and in a moment, by a sudden transformation, they were all good and substantial annexation men. Stranger things than this have not been heard of in the progress of parties. A party will take Texas, or oppose it, will assume the debt of a foreign State, or reject it, involve the country in a quarrel with Mexico, or preserve peace with that power any thing to preserve the support of South Carolina and her allies—and all this under the mask of *attachment to principles!*"

☞ The Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age says: "A friend inquires why we do not publish Mr. Tyler's letter? The document alluded to, is addressed "to his friends throughout the Union;" and as we know of none of them residing in this quarter, we do not deem the matter worth a transfer to our columns."

The Louisiana Convention, for revising the State Constitution, has adjourned to meet on the second Monday in January. This step has been deemed necessary to ensure calm and prudent action upon the important question before them. The political excitement now raging throughout the South and West is far too intense for judicious action upon serious questions.—N. Y. Sun.

England, Texas, Mexico.—We now learn upon the authority of Captain Elliot himself, that England has advised Mexico *under no circumstances*, to acknowledge the independence of Texas, but to keep up an armistice with her as long as possible; and in case of a successful attempt at annexation between the U. States and Texas took place, then to go to war, and England would back her in the contest."

[Houston Telegraph.]

The number of Methodist preachers in the United States and Texas exceeds that of the standing army of the United States.

☞ A gang of drunken rowdies attacked a Methodist Camp Meeting, near Pittsburg, Pa., on Monday night last, and attempted to murder the Rev. Mr. Blackburn. Three of the men were captured. One of them was rescued by a rowdy mob before reaching the jail. Most providentially the fatal stab at Mr. Blackburn's heart missed its aim, the knife passing through his coat between the arm and side.

Rich.—The "Tyler Committee" have announced the Captain as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

☞ It is stated, that a gentleman on his way from Manchester to Arlington, Vt., met, bound to the Whig Mass Convention at Massachusetts, an enormous wagon drawn by twenty-six oxen, in which were seated on benches raised on a rack one above the other, three hundred beautiful young girls, all clad in white Who says we won't beat now!—Rich'd. Star.

Fire.

A fire broke out last night, about eleven o'clock in the steam flour Mill, in the lower part of the city, which entirely consumed the Mill, together with the Cotton Press and three dwelling houses adjoining.—Vicksburg Whig.

YANKEE ENTERPISE IN MANUFACTURES.

The flourishing village of Sandwich, Massachusetts, located upon a sandy desert which produces little else than coarse grass, rye, and some vegetables, contains the most celebrated glass manufactories in the Union. The food for the inhabitants is brought from a distance of several hundred miles; the sand for the manufacture of glass comes from Morris river, Penn., a distance of 500 miles; the coal to heat the furnace, from Virginia, 700 miles distant; the lead is brought 140 miles, from the Northern part of Massachusetts; the paper for packing the glass is obtained in Boston, and the straw in the state of New York. The men and boys work six hours, and rest six hours, in sets, from Monday morning until Thursday night. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday the fires are blown out. Boys earn three dollars a week, and men from twelve to fifteen dollars, fancy cutters earn more. The glass ware is of excellent quality; equal to the best made in Europe. The work furnishes a livelihood to two thousand persons. One fourth of the hands are Irishmen.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

☞ On last Friday night, at half after nine, a fire originating in one of the central workshops of the Penitentiary, burst out with great fury. The night was calm, no breath of air stirring when the fire commenced. The prisoners were all abed in their cells, a building cut off from the area embracing the workshops by a high and thick stone wall. The workshops run round three sides of the area and one wing ran through the centre, like the tongue of the letter E. The buildings were filled with the most inflammable combustable materials, oils paints, seasoned timber, hemp, &c. &c. In such a place, it was impossible to arrest the flames, though the whole population turned out. Every thing that could be safely attempted was done. The wagons, and a few other manufactures were saved. But every thing else, shops, machinery, tools, unfinished manufactures, were utterly consumed.

The prisoners were alarmed. They were not turned out of the building containing the cells, though the Governor was on the ground, ready to bring them out under a strong guard, had the fire advanced to the cell buildings. But fortunately, this was prevented. Not a being was harmed and not one escaped.

OLD VIRGINIA.

There is no State in the Union which is at this moment a theatre of a more animated and resolute contest, than the "Old Dominion." From the seaboard to the Ohio, from the Potomack to the Roanoke, the State is one vast arena on which the champions of the two parties are daily engaged in discussing the great questions of the day and commending their respective parties to the people. Foremost in upholding the Whig banner, are William C. Rives, who is speaking everywhere; John M. Botts, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Geo. W. Summers, Wm. Ballard Preston Raleigh T. Daniel. But the Whig Electors, Hunter, Irwing, Stephenson, &c., are constantly on the stump, refuting the sophistries of Locofocoism and diffusing light and truth among the People. Our opponents are exceedingly active and determined; but it does seem to us that the whigs are gaining ground, and have fair prospects of a triumph in November.

We would not willingly encourage illusive hopes. We thought the whigs had a fair chance for Virginia in 1840, but they failed by a small majority. Now, however they are at work in the right way—they challenge discussion with their opponents, beat up the strong holds of Locofocoism, and appear to have some ideas of organization, in which they have always been deficient. We may be mistaken now; but it does seem to us that the Whig standard will wave in triumph from the battlements of old Virginia next November. If so, the nation will owe a profound debt of gratitude to Messrs. Rives, Botts, Summers, and the many faithful champions of the good cause in the land of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.—N. Y. Tribune.

From the National Intelligencer.

A LETTER FROM COL. PRESTON.

The following letter from Col. Preston, though not of very recent date, having just now been published, will be read with the interest which its subject and its tone are alike calculated to excite. It was drawn forth from the writer by an invitation to attend a great popular celebration of the late National Anniversary in Buncombe county, North Carolina.

Columbia, (S. C.) June 30, '44.

Dear Sir—I have, until this moment cherished the hope of being able to join the Whigs of North Carolina, at Asheyville on the Fourth of July next; but I find myself unable to travel, my indisposition having increased within the last two days.

Please inform our friends of the sorrow and mortification with which I surrender the hope of being with them, for it would have been a delight to me to have breathed, on the 4th of July, your free mountain and Whig air, while we interchanged assurances of devotion to our country and the "*Union*" and warmed up the sympathies which ought to, (and I trust ever will) bind together the different States of our Confederacy; not that I believe that there is any serious, or present danger that threatens our Union, for I have long since ceased to be alarmed by the insane menaces of weak and noisy men, who, upon the failure of every petty scheme of personal or party ambition, announce the destruction of institutions established by the wisdom and virtue and blood of the noblest generation of men who ever have lived in the tide of time, and which, in despite of such folly, are yet to be the pride and safety of many generations of freemen.

But, while these insane ebullitions of impotent violence may be regarded without any serious apprehensions, they should be marked as one of the traits of temper in that party whose general and most pervading characteristic is *destructiveness*, and whose tendency towards jacobinism & demolition it is the business of the Whigs to arrest. That they will do so all human probabilities assure us. For the last two months, the omens have been unequivocal. Our convention at Baltimore was prompt, dignified, and unanimous to register the edict of the people—theirs was tumultuary, discordant, and determined by a trick, or an accident. Their own majority was defeated in their own Convention, and unable to suggest a man for the presidency, they have taken a sign—with a Moslem devotion they have taken the breeches of their Mahomet for a standard.

The parties are fully represented by their leaders. Illustrious for his public services, eminent for his talents, venerable for his experience, identified with his country's history and glory, we present HENRY CLAY—they offer to us Mr. POLK! Their hopes must rest upon the recurrence of the unnatural prodigy of—

A falcon towering in his pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed.

However the hopes of our adversaries may repose upon such a phenomenon, it cannot excite our fears, and it ought not to lure us to indolence and neglect.

The welfare, honor, peace, and dignity of our country, for which we contend, should excite an ardor and demand a vigilance which the importance of the adversary does not seem to require.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

WM. C. PRESTON.

Dr. Rosmebaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers: all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

September 10.

From the Extra Sun.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Hibernia, at Boston.

The splendid and fast sailing Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, which sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th ult., arrived at East Boston at 1 [illegible] o'clock, Sunday afternoon, having thus made the passage from port to port in 12 days.

Rumored occupation of Tangiers, by the French.

The Patrie, Paris Journal, of Saturday evening, has the following article:—"Rumors of the highest importance were circulated to-day at the Bourse. It was said that the Prince de Joinville had landed and had taken possession of Tangiers, where the tri-coloured flag was waving at this moment."

It was added, that the Eng. Con. Gen. had immediately protested against this measure. The complication of these events, the strange silence on the part of Government—all this has caused a real panic, which has produced a considerable fall in the prices of public securities. The Tree per cents. fell 25 centimes and the Fives 1f. 10c. There were other reports mentioned besides these. It would appear that the King received the important news we have just mentioned, last evening, at the moment he was going to dinner, and the Ministers were instantly sent for to meet in council, over which his majesty presided. After the council, extraordinary couriers were dispatched in all directions.

Finally, persons who pretend to be well informed assert that Tangiers, immediately after the bombardment, had been pillaged, plundered, and laid waste by the Moors themselves.

MR. CLAY AND THE CILLEY DUEL.

The atrocious and oft-repeated yet still reiterated slander upon Mr. Clay in regard to the Cilley duel is thus emphatically and forever disposed of (in the minds of all honorable men) by a letter from Mr. Clay himself to Dr. Goble of Newark, published in the *Tariff Advocate* of yesterday. Will those presses which have defamed Mr. Clay in this matter have the honesty to publish his denial.

ASHLAND, 19th AUGUST, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I recieved your friendly letter, with the enclosed slip, cut from a newspaper, and I appreciate, and am thankfull for the motives which promted you to address me.

I wish you would obtain and peruse the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Wise Graves and me, respecting the lamentable affair between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, published about three years ago. I have not a copy of it; but you can obtain it in New-York

It establishes 1st, That the draft which I suggested of the challenge was made expressly with the view of leading to an adjustment of the dispute amicably and not as alledged in the slip you forwarded, to close the door.

2d. That I never believed that the controversy would occasion a hostile meeting but continually thought that it ought to be, and would be, amicably settled.

3d. That I was ignorant that the parties were to meet in combat, and where, and at what hour they were to meet

And 4th. That when I accidentally heard that they had gone out to fight, although I did not know the hour, the place, I advised the police to be called out, and they were called out; but they missed the parties, in consequence of their having taken an unexpected route.

I was not upon the ground, and had nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the combat. My agency as far as I had any in the whole transaction, was directed to the object of an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

I am respectfully, your friend and ob't servant

H. CLAY.

Dr. J. C. Goble.

INTEREST AND PARTY.

Men of Knox, two persons are before you as candidates to represent your wishes and interests in the 29th Congress. These two persons are Columbus Delano and C. J. Mc Nulty, with both whom most of you are acquainted. Now we appeal to you, not as partizans but as honest men—men of sound *reason*—and ask you to say which of these two men is most worthy to receive your suffrages. When you have an important cause to be advocated in the Court of Common Pleas, or in the Supreme Court of the State, upon the issue of which depends your property, your life, or what is still dearer, your *reputation*, to which of these men do your anxious thoughts first turn? To which of them do you apply as your chosen counsellor and advocate! You all prefer, you all flock to Mr. Delano. And why? Because you know it is your interest to do so. But why is it your interest? Because that such are the known abilities, integrity and faithfulness of Columbus Delano, that you can repose the utmost confidence in him, while in regard to C. J. McNulty it is far otherwise.

When you have an important cause to be tried in the courts of justice, you look at Messrs. Delano and Mc Nulty through the medium of common sense and your own individual interest, and not through the false medium of *party*.

Now when these men as candidates for Congress, are befor you for your suffrages, we ask you to lay aside your party spectacles, and view them as in all other cases you would do, through the medium of interest and common sense. If Mr. Delano is the man whom you would prefer the very man whom you would chose, to attend to your own individual interests, why would you not also prefer and select him as the very man to attend to the great interests of the public in which all of you are deeply concerned? He who is unworthy to be entrusted with the important interests of individuals, is certainly not a very suitable person to attend to the great interests of the public. On the other hand, he who is worthy to be entrusted with the most important interests of individuals, is not likely to be an unsuitable representative of the interests of the public. Men of old Knox, will you not reflect on these suggestions, and make such a choice as common sense, your own interests, and the interest of the public, shall dictate.

Mt. Vernon Times.

Horrors of Hydrophobia.

The Greenville, (S. C.) Mountaineer states that a slave in that vicinity, owned by Mr. Hiram Cooley, was bitten by a mad dog a few days ago. The [illegible] and in two or three days died of the disease. All the dogs of the place were then confined, and continued so until Monday morning week, when one, which on the day previous gave signs of madness, had disappeared. Two of Mr. Cooley's sons took a gun and went out for the purpose of finding and killing him. They had proceeded some distance from the house without finding him, when the younger brother (12 or 13 years of age) started back, leaving the gun with his brother. Before reaching the house, he met the dog, which instantly sprang upon him, and lacerated the back part of his neck in a shocking manner. The dog was killed, but the agony of the youth, both in mind and body, was distressing in the extreme. He begged his father to shoot him, and thereby avoid the horrid death of hydrophobia, which he supposed awaited him.

At Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 15th ult., the Yellow Fever had in some degree subsided. Two French and two Spanish vessels of war were the only public vessels lying at Sacrificios.

Mexico.—Two individuals who arrived yesterday from the interior of Mexico, state with apparent certainty, that from 16,000 to 18,000 Mexican troops had assembled at San Louis de Potosi, some three weeks since, and were on their way to begin the contemplated invasion of Texas. We are informed from the same source, that the army in question was well provided with artillery and cavalry.—N. O. Bee, Aug. 27.

☞ Ransom Sanders, Whig Senator elect from Johnston Co., N. C., died on the 31st ult.

Death of a Senator.—Wm. S. Fulton, a native of Maryland, but U. S. Senator from Arkansas, died at his seat, near Little Rock, 15th ult., after a week's illness.

To Preserve Green Corn.—"Pack the corn down in close tight casks, with a pickle sufficiently strong to preserve cucumbers. It should be put down in the husks, and kept secluded from the air by the brine, so as to prevent fermentation or decomposition." Corn so prepared, it is said, will keep for any length of time, and will be sufficiently fresh for the table when boiled.

Franklin Banner.

Mr. Potter, of Princeton, N. J., has recently built a neat parsonage house, and endowed the Protestant Episcopal Church of that town with $10,000, for the support of the clergyman.

Trial of the Philadelphia Rioters.—Thursday, Sept. 5th.—The jury in the case of Thomas Gansey, a sailor, charged with riot, came into court this morning with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The witnesses in the riot cases were ordered to be in attendance every day until discharged by the court. After the transaction of some ordinary business the Court adjourned.

The Arsenal at Vernon, Ala.

This beautiful building is three miles from Mobile river on its western bank, and thirty miles above Mobile. It is situated on a very high hill, the summit of which is encircled by a wall 16 feet in height and a mile in circumference, and encloses fifteen brick buildings. The chief of them, or the Arsenal, is three stories high, and contains 40,000 stands of muskets, besides a large number of rifles, pistols, sabres and other arms. On each side of a long avenue of magnolia trees, in front of the Arsenal, are ranged the cannon, conspicuous among which are two long brass twenty four pounders captured by Gen. Jackson from Fort Barancas, at Pensacola— The powder magazines are uncommonly large, and one of them contains nearly 3000 barrels of powder, or 90,000 lbs. The superintendent of the Arsenal is, we believe, Capt. Morgan, while the commander of the troops at the station is Lt. Earl Vandorn, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, detached from the company of Capt. Hawkins, now at Pass Christiana.—N. Y. Sun.

A Sample.

One of our citizens informed us that a few days ago he received some sixteen dollars in one dollar bills, and that of that sum there were notes on five different States, and that only one fourth of it was issued by Ohio banks.

Such is the condition to which our currency is reduced by locofoco legislation. It is against the law to pass one dollar notes, issued either by this or any other State, but such is the situation of monetary matters, produced by the laws of the progressives, that the people are not only forced to disregard the law, but also to take the small notes of the banks of other States, over which they have no control, and concerning the value of which they have but a very partial knowledge.

This question then of the currency should not be forgotten, We have to determine between having banks controlled by ourselves and with the condition of which we may be acquainted, or to receive a large amount of our currency from other states, and run the risk of its being entirely valueless.

ARROW ROOT.—50 lbs. Bermuda Arrow Roo (warranted not to be Starch) for sale at the corner of High and Broad, streets. J. R. WHEATON.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland,

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,
District. *Congressional Electors.*
1st BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton;
2nd WILLIAM BEBB of Butler;
3rd AARON HARLAN of Greene,
4th SAMSON MASON of Clark;
5th DAVID J. COREY of Henry;
6th JOSIAH SCOTT of Crawford;
7th READER W. CLARKE of Clermont;
8th DAVID ADAMS of Ross;
9th JOSEPH OLDS of Pickaway;
10th DANIEL S. NORTON of Knox;
11th WASHINGTON W. CONCKLIN, Marion;
12th SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB of Gallia;
13th HARLOW CHAPIN of Washington;
14th JOHN CROOKS of Guernsey,
15th SAMUEL W. BOSTWICK of Harrison;
16th WILLIAM R. SAPP of Holmes;
17th JOHN W. GILL of Jefferson;
18th CYRUS SPINK of Wayne;
19th JACOB H. BALDWIN of Trumbull
20th WILLIAM L. PERKINS of Lake
21st JOHN FULLER of Erie.

The Glorious 12th of September '44.

Being the 30th anniversary of the glorious day in which the British army were driven from Plattsburgh. Locofocoism in Columbus this day [illegible] effectually used up. The multitude early filled the streets and houses. The city in the morning might be called the city of Whig banners; for every whig house had from 1 to 10 banners floating to the breeze, and every carriage and many individuals and even horses waved some neat flags bearing striking mottoes. We will only name one car; 13 young ladies from Sharon in one carriage, each one carrying a white banner on which were the names of the old 13 states. The cause with all their doing through the day seemed to be highly favoured, the day was propitious. The meeting being a mass county meeting was exceedingly large and was addressed by Messrs. Bartley, Bebb, Ewing, Storer, and Corwin. All who heard the arguments, and exercised common reason, were convinced of the justice of the Whig cause; all were elated, edified and rejoiced. As many as could get near enough to the stand to hear, were attentive listeners. And, as one of the speakers said, if from some southern State in the meeting were seen through a telescope, they would say there is a Whig meeting, for see what a multitude of ladies are there. One speaker urged the importance of educating the children of locofocos, that they may learn to avoid the errors of their fathers. The addresses were continued at the Clay Hall in the evening to a crowded audience. The liberal citizens of Franklin county had provided a bountiful dinner, and all in good earnest seemed to know well how to appreciate it.

The day passed in the very best spirit, without any mishaps to mar its festivities. And we rejoice in hoping that it is a presage of the benefits which will flow to our common country from the whig victories which will be gained this fall.

General Gaine's Army.

The whig army under Gen. Gaines is recruiting rapidly. The General is a popular Hero. Within the last year, there has wheeled from locofocoism in the Whig Army six entire states to wit: Georgia, Maryland, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina and Indiana.

Besides these entire states, Gen. Gaines has greatly strengthened his forces in Mass. Vermont Ky. Rhode Island and Missouri. And the General's recruiting officers report very favorably in those provinces where no battle has of late been fought to wit.

N. Y. Pa. Ohio, Me. N. J. Dela. and Michagan so that but little doubt is felt as to the general battle in those fields. The General will do good battle in the remaining fields to wit:

N. Hampshire, S. Carolina, Allabama, Ill. and Arkansas, and if he does not get the command of them he will at least keep them in bay, so that no fears will be felt from them hereafter.

Give us for ever Gen. Gaines as a commander instead of Gen. Loss or Gen. Apathy.

Politics.

Politics is the order of the day. At this time we devote more of our paper to politics than suits ourselves, or perhaps our readers. But politics just before all great elections, are the great subjects upon which all ought to feel a deep interest. For very much may depend upon a single vote, or the exertions of a single person.— Two great political parties, are at strife. One advocating one set of principles, the other advocating another set. One must be better than the other. It matters but little what name is given the the party, it is the measures we should advocate or oppose, as the majority of either party will be small, it is necessary that every [illegible]. If he believes the hard money system will best promote the interests of our country, vote the locofoco ticket, for that is one of the measures they for years have been striving to accomplish. If to make money scarce helps us let us have it so.

If it is for the interest of our country to purchase Texas at an exceedingly dear price for the purposes of making more slave states, then vote the locofoco ticket, for that is one of the great objects of that party. 'Polk, Dallas & Texas,' is a motto with them. If nothing was ever said about dissolving this present union of the States, we might perhaps, with some propriety talk of extending it, but while we can scarcely preserve the present union, had we better endanger it by adding Texas, composed as it is of inhabitants not easily governed.

If it is for our interest to reduce our tariff, and let foreigners flood our country with their goods, and stop our work shops, then vote the locofoco ticket. For the locos are continually in their speeches and papers complaining of our present tariff—and striving to get it repealed.

Voters we have but a few days more before we cast our votes. Make your calculations to attend the elections, and vote for those measures which promote the best interests of our country.

Distribution.

Of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, we have a word to say. A large part of the Public lands were ceded to the U. S. by Virginia, New York, Georgia Conn. and other states. The terms of the cessions generally were, that "these lands shall be a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the U. S. as have become or shall become members of this confederacy, (meaning these states) according to their usual respective proportions," after the debts of the Revolutionary War shall have been paid. Before that debt was fully paid, although a small fraction of it only was unpaid, a law was passed distributing the land fund. It was near the close of the session, and General Jackson never signed the bill nor vetoed it, but kept it.

But at the next session, 1833, the debt being all paid, General Jackson in his message said that as the lands, being now released from the pledge, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them. But as there was a surplus fund of a much larger amount in the U. S. treasury than the land fund, Congress passed a law distributing that fund among the States, in the same way that the fund was to have been distributed, which was to be paid to the States in proportion to their representatives in four instalments. Three of these instalments were paid to the States, the 4th was stopped by Mr. Van Buren's special session in 1837. The land fund amounts to above $2,000,000 per year on an average.

Ohio's annual proportion would be about $200,000.

This sum we claim has been due for years back. And we contend that this sum can be paid to the States without any detriment to the General Government, for if a duty be laid on the importation of Foreign articles, that duty being more than three fourths paid by the foreign manufacturers and importers, the amount paid by our government or people would never be felt or realized. And if the duty be laid on articles which can be easily manufactured, we should not pay one cent of it, and all that we should in that way receive would be a clear gain—but if the duty be laid on tea and Coffee which we cannot raise, we should then probably pay part.

Our present tariff if the times continue as favorably as they now are, will raise a surplus probably of $2,000,000, which if distributed would give to Ohio about $200,000, yearly, and this without any tax, either directly or indirectly upon our people. Why are we not all in favor of the measure. Answer, is it the poison of party spirit of locofocoism that opposes it and nothing else.

Immediate Annexation of Texas.

When the abolitionists proposed the project of the immediate emancipation of Slavery, we thought the project wild, impracticable, and inexpedient; and we opposed it verbally with all our might. But in attempting to compare the wildness, the abominable consequences of the immediate annexation of Texas to that of abolition, the latter sinks to insignificance.

The one is, shall we introduce the untutored free negroes among us. The other is, shall we extend Slave States, shall we extend Slave influence, shall we aid by our votes the perpetuation, for ever, of Slavery.

In the Convention to form the Constitution of the United States, 24 of the delegates represented Slave States, Delaware and New Jersey then were Slave States, and fifteen represented Free States, if we consider New York and Rhode Island as a free State, although at that time they were Slave States. This great majority that the Slave interest then had over the Free interest, accounts for the advantage that the Slave interest obtained in the Constitution, by counting 5 slaves as equal to 3 free men in apportioning the representatives to Congress. The question now is, shall we extend Slave States over Texas, and increase and perpetuate, for ever, this evil. Let us all as one say NO. And let us all vote the Whig ticket, who are opposing this vile scheme.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The New York Tribune of the 7th says: We have returns via Boston Atlas from two thirds of Eastern Vermont, and by letters and slips from a good part of Western. They are all Whig, of [illegible]. Last year, John Mattocks, a very popular Whig, lacked 1304 votes of a majority over the locofoco and Abolition candidates; now Slade, Whig, is chosen by several thousands majority. Here are the results from 6 counties: Whig majority 4,670; last year 1,721; Whig gain 2,949.

Three Whig members of Congress re-elected by largely increased majorities; Dillingham, loco, may be re-elected and may not. The Senate and House are overwhelmingly Whig! WELL DONE, VERMONT!

Four counties are yet to be heard from. And we Whigs must recollect that in places where intelligence disseminates quickly, there Whigs live, and from there we get the first news of election. But in the dark benighted locofoco corners (like the N. E. part of Vt., or the S. W. part of Me.) the returns come in slow, and often very muddy.

Further returns from the Vermont election, gives us more good Whig thunder from the Green Mountains. The last news gives Slade, the Whig candidate for Governor, 5805 majority; being a Whig gain over last year of 3845, and that the probabilities are that the locos have not elected one member of Congress.

Post Office Reform.

The determined spirit which is on fire in the eastern cities to reform the Post Office department, has not yet extended much into the western country; although it is as much needed here as there.

It is simply requiring the law to be so changed that letters may be carried at a reduced price. But Post Master Wickliff has used his influence against said reform; and Congress has neglected to alter the law. Sundry individuals in the eastern cities, have established private express mails for carrying letters from city to city; and the government is prosecuting the carriers, as will be seen by the remarks below, taken from the New York Sun.

Down with Them

The Express between this city and Philadelphia had no less than 310 warrants served upon him for carrying letters between the two cities. The Post Office department is determined to keep up the high rates of postage and put down all who attempt to reduce the taxes upon the people—it is to be a tyranny of high order. Mr. Wickliff will do nothing to aid the people, nor suffer any one else to do it. How stupid it is for a man in office in this country attempting to ride rough shod over the people! Who ever succeeded in doing so! Who ever can succeed? The people will dispose of the P. M. G. in a manner that he never will appear again as a public officer. Late advices from England show that the cheap postage system is doing wonders. Three hundred millions of letters have been written and sent for one penny, when under the extravagant rates about eighty millions was the amount. As it has been declared by the highest judicial authority that the general government has not an exclusive right to carry letters, no jury will return a verdict against the Expresses.

Keep it before the People that Henry Clay in his letter on the annexation of Texas says.

"If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, upon such as that of Colonization, or in any other way subjecting her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States, to oppose such designs by the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of APPEALING TO ARMS."

The Harrisburg [Pa.] Intelligencer says:— "We are in the receipt of letters from every part of the State, all conveying to us the most gratifying assurances of the increasing popularity of General Markle. Depend upon it brother Whigs, if we do our duty he will be elected by a majority of thousands."

☞ Maine held her election on Tuesday, the 9th. The New York Tribune says:

"We learn there are a hundred of her Whig voters in this city, and a thousand all along shore, who say they will be home in November to vote for President, but don't consider it important now. The editor of the Bangor Whig is out of the State, and the paper sound asleep just four days before the election. It needs no ghost from the grave to tell us that the State can't be carried in such a lazy contest—so we shan't hurry about the returns. Yet we know that the changes since 1840 are decidedly in our favor, and that the State might have been won this time with proper exertions. As it is we must be content with what we can pick up.

Some difference.—While Mr. Collins was addressing the Whigs at Elkton, Md., a drunken Locofoco accosted him thus: "Collins, you are a demagogue." The speaker pretended not to hear him. "Collins—I say Collins, you are a demagogue." This was too much; and Collins stopped and looked the person in the face for a moment, and said mildly: "If you had straw wrapped around you, you would be a Demijohn." The fellow staggered off.— Cecil Whig.

LIFE OF THE REV. SAMUEL HAYNES.

Who was for more than Half a century a clergyman of Rutland Vt., and Granville N. Y.— Who was distinguished for his piety and eminent [illegible]. And was peculiarly apt in adapting his discourses to the occasion. And who arose to eminence in his profession from the very humblest walks of life, by his own application, unaided by wealth or friends, and was subject to a disability, which was unknown to white men. His life will be read with pleasure and profit.

12 mo. 340 pages. Price 75 cts. For sale at C. Matoon's Book Store.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

To bet on election is contrary to the laws of Maryland, and is a practice that should be abandoned. It has a corrupting effect by making politicians more anxious to win money than to carry out principles; for those who bet large sums on the success of candidates, will practice bribery to gain votes. It is as immoral in its tendency, as to bet on cards, dice, &c., and the legislature passed a law strictly prohibiting it. We really wish greater respect could be observed for the laws of the land; and that political papers would forbear to encourage this betting on elections, and exclude proffered bets from their columns. We know that many bets are offered in the spirit of boasting, and are not designed to be made, but even this kind of folly should be discountenanced, particularly by the public press. —Balt. Clip.

☞ The Woodstock [Vermont] Age, a violent Locofoco paper, comes to us with a long list of Members of the Legislature chosen, with the guide-board at the bottom, ☞ "Democrats in Italics." ☜ On looking through the list, we find one name in ITALICS, and he is a man whose election is disputed. The Whigs claim that a Whig is chosen.—N. Y. Tribune.

An Able-Bodied Seaman.

A good story is told by Pratt, of the Baltimore Republican, about a stout, athletic lump of a chap, who during the last war, enlisted on board one of our men of war, as an able-bodied seaman. The fellow was from the country, and knew just about as much of the duties of a sailor, either on deck or aloft, as he did of astronomy or metaphysics; but he was a fearless fellow, and ignorant that the term able-bodied meant other than a stout man who could whip his weight in wild cats, or bears, at once answered the question in the affirmative when asked whether he was an able-bodied seaman or not.

The fellow was duly entered on the ship's book and was soon at sea. The first rough weather that came he was ordered aloft, with the usual accompaniment of "hurry;" but he didn't happen to be in a particular hurry at that particular time. He looked aloft, shrugged his shoulders, and coolly answered the order of the officer by saying, "mister, I shan't go up thar!" "Not go up, you rascal!" "No sir; I'm d——d if I'm going up thar to have my head broke with them ar' confutements that's knockin' and swingin' about, at least until every thing is quiet." "Why, you lubberly scoundrel didn't you enlist for an able-bodied seaman?" "Yes, I did, and am an able bodied seaman!" "You are, are you—tell me what you mean by saying you are an able bodied seaman!" said the officer in a rage. "Why, I mean," says Bob, "I can whip any man on board!" This was too much for the officer, and too good to keep. He related it to the Captain, and the way the recruiting officer was quizzed during the cruise, was fun all round. Bob, however, became an able-bodied seaman, in fact; and proved it by whipping the whole ship's crew at Martinique.

Pitts. Chron.

The gin drank in England and Wales annually amounts to nearly 20,000,000 pounds sterling.

In Season—Peach Pickles.

As this is the season when peaches are both abundant and cheap, the following recipe for making delicious pickles from ripe clingstones, may prove acceptable: Take 1 gallon of good cider vinegar, and add to it four pounds of brown sugar; boil this for a few minutes, and skim off any scum that may rise. Then take clingstone peaches that are fully ripe, rub them with a flannel cloth to remove the down upon them, and stick three or four cloves in each, put them into glass or earthern vessels, and pour the liquor upon them boiling hot. Cover them up and let them stand in a cool place for a week or ten days then pour off the liquor and boil it as before after which return it boiling hot to the peaches, which should be carefully covered up and stored away for future use.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—We take pleasure in assuring the public, especially those of our citizens who are absent, that our city is perfectly healthy. Not only is there no yellow fever here but the city was never more free from disease of every kind than at present. The weather is decidedly favorable to a continuance of health.—Mobile Advertiser, Aug 27.

Opinions of Dr. White.

Among the accomplishments of youth, there is none preferable to decent and agreeable behaviour among men, a modest freedom of speech, a soft and elegant manner of address, a graceful and lively deportment, a cheerful gravity and good humor, with a mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling accidents of human life. Add to this a pleasing solemnity of reverence when the discourse turns upon any thing sacred and divine; a becoming neglect of injuries, a hatred of calumny and slander, a habit of speaking well of others, a pleasing benevolence, and a readiness to do good to mankind, a special compassion to the miserable, with an air and countenance in a natural and unaffected manner, expressive of all these excellent qualifications.

Sage.

It is said that the Chinese are as fond of Sage as a beverage, as of their Teas, would readily exchange two chests for one. In some parts of our country, sage was formerly used as a substitute for tea. It is doubtless quite as wholesome, though to our taste less agreeable. If an exchange trade could be opened with the Chinese, the cultivation of sage might become a lucrative employment, and obviate the necessity of carrying specie for the purchase of cargoes. We hope some one engaged in the China trade, will try the experiment on a small scale. A few chests of sage would cost but little pecuniary loss. If successful, great advantage might result to this country by adding another article to the exports to China.—Salem Observer.

Communicated for the Tribune,

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Kept by By C. A. RICHARDS.
COLUMBUS, September, 1844.

	Barometer and Weather.			Thor. & Wind.		
	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	9 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.
1 Sund	29 11 rain	29 12 rain	29 13 clear	68 s	74 s e	71 s e
2 Mon	29 11 rain	29 08 cloudy3	29 06 m. rain	76 s	84 s w	69 w
3 Tues	29 15 cloudy 1	29 15 cloudy2	29 15 clear	66 n	75 n w	64 n w
4 Weds	29 23 clear	29 20 cloudy3	29 21 clear	66 n w	77 n e	68 n e
5 Thurs	29 22 cloudy 1	29 18 cloudy 2	29 20 cloudy 1	69 n e	79 s e	70 s e
6 Frida	29 28 cloudy 1	29 26 cloudy 2	29 25 clear	69 s e	79 s e	66 s e
7 Satur	29 24 cloudy 1	29 19 cloudy 2	29 17 clear	68 s e	80 s e	69 s e
	Mean 29 17.			Mean,71.75		

☞ A "Straight-out" was about to make a bet with a Locofoco a few days ago, that Polk will not be elected; when a wag stepped up & whispered to the Locofoco, "You had better not make that bet,—Jim Jones will beat Polk badly."

'What! Jones ain't running against Polk, is he?'

'Why, certainly he is' rejoined the wag.

'Well then' says the loco, 'I won't bet. Jones has beat Polk twice, already, and I am afraid he will do it again."

The whig claims the amount of the wager from the wag, for his interference.

New Manufacturing Establishment.—At Thompsonville, Connecticut, there is a new factory erecting, 120 feet by 48, for the manufacture of Brussels Carpets, and another for the manufacture of shirts, drawers, &c. In the village of Tariffville, a new factory 110 feet by forty; and four stories high, for the manufacture of carpets is going up.

TO PRESERVE GREEN CORN.—"Pack the corn down in close tight casks, with a pickle sufficiently strong to preserve cucumbers. It should be put down in the husks, and kept secluded from the air by the brine, so as to prevent fermentation or decomposition." Corn so prepared, it is said, will keep for any length of time, and will be sufficiently fresh for the table when boiled. —*Franklin Banner.*

At Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 17th ult., the Yellow Fever had in some degree subsided. Two French and two Spanish vessels of war were the only public vessels lying at Sacrificios.

MEXICO.—Two individuals who arrived yesterday from the interior of Mexico, state with apparent certainty, that from 16,000 to 18,000 Mexican troops had assembled at San Louis de Potosi, some three weeks since, and were on their way to begin the contemplated invasion of Texas. We are informed from the same source, that the army in question was well provided with artillery and cavalry.—N. O. Bee, Aug. 27.

☞ Ransom Sanders, Whig Senator elect from Johnston Co., N. C., died on the 31st ult.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—Wm. S. Fulton, a native of Maryland, but U. S. Senator from Arkansas, died at his seat, near Little Rock, 15th ult., after a week's illness.

Mr. Potter, of Princeton, N. J., has recently built a neat parsonage house, and endowed the Protestant Episcopal Church of that town with $10,000, for the support of the clergyman.

TRIAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTERS.— Thursday, Sept. 5th.—The jury in the case of Thomas Gensey, a sailor, charged with riot, came into court this morning with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The witnesses in the riot cases were ordered to be in attendance every day until discharged by the court. After the transaction of some ordinary business the Court adjourned.

A Sample.

One of our citizens informed us that a few days ago he received some sixteen dollars in one dollar bills, and that of that sum there were notes on five different States, and that only one fourth of it was issued by Ohio banks.

Such is the condition to which our currency is reduced by locofoco legislation. It is against the law to pass one dollar notes, issued either by this or any other State, but such is the situation of monetary matters, produced by the laws of the progressives, that the people are not only forced to disregard the law, but also to take the small notes of the banks of other States, over which they have no control, and concerning the value of which they have but a very partial knowledge.

This question then of the currency should not be forgotten. We have to determine between having banks controlled by ourselves and of the condition of which we may be acquainted, or to receive a large amount of our currency from other states, and run the risk of its being entirely valueless.

United States Bank.

That a bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the states, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed.— Gen. Jackson.

PIANO FORTES.

TWO good second hand Piano Fortes for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office.
July 13, 1844.

The Cat out of the Bag.

The Washington correspondent of the Express announces the singular fact, that whenever charges of neglect and inattention to duty and efficiency as an officer were made by the people against the Post Master General, Mr. Wickliffe would cause columns of articles in his defence to appear *editorially* in the Madisonian, and the Editor would charge these articles to the department at the highest rates of advertising, and Mr. Wickliffe would order his auditor to pass them. Was the like ever known! The people accuse him—he defends himself in the Madisonian, and makes the people pay the expense of defending himself—thus reducing the already dilapidated Post office department. Who paid for the last two columns of defence in the Commercial? We know that the Col did not pay for the insertion out of his pocket.—N. Y. Sun.

Duelling.—The Globe editors are abusing Mr Clay because he could not control the Hon. Mr. Graves, and prevent his fighting a duel; yet one of those sanctified editors furnished a rifle to one of the parties to kill Graves. The piety of the devil is not more hypocritical than that of these sanctified moralists.

Are they Democrats?

In Mr Foot's speech at Millstone, N. J. a few days since, he thus laid bare the character of modern democracy, alias locofocoism:

And who are these gentlemen, who in these latter days, call themselves, so loudly, "democrats," "friends of the people?" They are to be known rather by what they do, than by what they say, for "actions speak louder than words."

We find them then—

1. Opposing the people having a safe and convenient currency.

2. Opposing the people in the several States having the proceeds of the public lands to educate their children, and build railroads and canals to carry their produce to market.

3. Opposing the protection and encouragement of American labor, and insisting that articles of necessity, which the people use daily, shall be taxed the same as luxury, if they will produce the same revenue or more.

4. Advocating the annexation of Texas, which will cost the people $15,000,000; and put that amount of money into the pockets of the speculating owners of Texan stock.

At the same time that these gentlemen are opposing the interests of the people and the country, they ask the people to elect and appoint them to office, and give them the whole patronage of the country. With great respect to the self styled special friends of the people, I take the liberty to say that, in my humble opinion, instead of being called "Democrats," "friends of the people" they should be called "Mocrocrats" or "Mormons" friends of themselves.

Comets.

In Dr. Lardner's Lecture on Comets he announced that according to the calculation of Arago, our system is visited regularly by 7,500,000 comets. The French astronomer has by actual observation ascertained that within the orbit of Mercury 30 comets regularly have their perihelion—that is, have their nearest turning point to the sun; and the same is true of any other equal amount of space in any part of the solar system. He estimates too, that he can observe but half the comets, and from measuring the whole space within the limits of Herschell, a calculation brings out the result of 7,500,000.—Comets are a vaporous substance, the extreme tenuity or thinness of which may be illustrated by the fact that stars have been distinctly seen through the head of a comet, which head was 30,000 miles in diameter. A very light fog that! The comet of last year, he thinks must have touched the sun. It is a fact, he affirms, that comets with each revolution approach nearer the sun; and he argues that they probably have, and must again, become merged in that great luminary. This is the effect of the ether or fluid which extends throughout all space. The effect of this ether is the same on the planets, and the result must inevitably be; that they and our earth with them, must at some incalculably distant future, be burned up in the great reservoir of light.

From the Delaware Journal.

Family Scene.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE—*Parents and Children.*

Emily.—Father, are you a locofoco?

Father.—I belong to the party called by the Whigs locofocos, but we call ourselves democrats as it is a more popular name.

Charles.—Father what is the difference between a whig, and a locofoco, or democrat?

Father.—I fear you are too young to understand all the points of difference, but the one which principally concerns us is: That the whigs are all advocates of high prices; whilst the democratic measures tend to reduce the price of articles of consumption and the wages of laborers.

Charles.—Would you have to pay John, the gardner any less, if your man *for* president is elected?

Father.—Yes, I have no doubt I could get many men just as good as John for $5; where I now give him $9.

Emily.—But how would it be if that dreadful man Clay, who is in favor of that horrible Tariff you were telling us about last night was elected?

Father.—Why I really fear I should have to give him $10 or $12 a month, or he would get higher wages elsewhere.

Charles.—What is the reason people would get higher wages under Clay than under Polk?

Father.—Because under Mr. Clay all the working people would be in demand; but Mr. Polk is in favor of free trade and every thing we use would come from Europe, where laborers only get sixpence a day.

Mary.—Oh, I wish Mr. Polk may be elected; for then mother can get her Saxony carpet so cheap.

Mother.—Yes, my dear, this foolish Tariff has raised the price of Wool from 25 cents up to half a dollar a pound.

Emily.—But mother you bought a very good Ingrain carpet the the other day, for less than you ever paid for one before.

Mother.—Ingrain! Bless me child that was American, and you know I dislike anything American.

Charles.—Would we get what we eat for less with Mr. Polk than with Mr. Clay for President?

No doubt we would, and for the reason that the manufacturers would require so much.

Emily.—But would not that be bad for Uncle William who is a farmer.

Father.—Your uncle would not get much money for his grain, but farmers you know live within themselves, and it is unreasonable for them to expect to make money. With me it is different. I have a certain income from other sources whether grain is high or low. If I can buy every thing cheap I can live much better than under the system promised by the whigs.

Charles.—But, would laborers get enough to live upon?

Father.—That is not my business. Mr. Buchanan, (who ought to know) thinks ten cents a day enough for them, and I think so too!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE REVEILLE.

A Prize Song, written for "The Whig Young Men's Clay Club of the City Brooklyn."

AIR—*Marseilles Hymn.*

Whigs of the Union! guard the banner
Which bears your glorious Chieftain's name;
From granite hill to green savannah,
It, trumpet-tongued, shall speak his fame
Unfurl it on the pillared mountain
Where high the eagle builds his nest;
Unfurl it on the blue wave's crest—
By woodland stream and sparkling fountain.
CHORUS—Hark, hark! 'tis the bugle's call!
It sounds to the fray!
On! onward! gather, one and all,
Around the flag of CLAY!

Liveth a prouder name in story,
Than this your flag emblazoned on?
Oh, think ye of the Nation's glory,
When it shall tell of victory won!
Arouse ye with that godlike spirit
Which woke your dauntless sires of yore!
The glorious name of WHIG they bore;
And ye their name and blood inherit.
Hark, hark! &c.

Say, gallant Whigs! when came the foeman
To strike the flag young Freedom bore,
Whose voice, arousing tar and yeoman,
Silenced the British Lion's roar?
Then proudly out his pinions flinging,
Our Eagle soared his conquering way;
While millions blessed the name of CLAY,
And with his praise the land was ringing.
Hark, hark! &c.

Where free Columbia's warm sky blushes,
A nation's heart enshrines his deeds;
The Grecian, where his lov'd stream gushes
Recounts them, as his flock he feeds.
For every clime whose sons have risen
To break the tyrant's iron thrall,
His voice hath plead more dear to all
Than sunlight in the captive's prision.
Hark, hark! &c.

Hark, hark!—the busy loom and spindle
Increase his praises in their theme,
And ever sing, as bright eyes kindle
To the wild music of the stream.
Labor, with brawny arm uplifted,
Him blesses who Protection yields:
And blossom'ty echo rose the fields,
Beneath his magic wand, high-gifted.
Hark, hark! &c.

Arouse ye Whigs!—your flag is streaming!
March to the field at the beat of drum!
The sunlight on its folds is gleaming;
On! on!—to victory ye come!
Throughout the Union nobly bear it!
Your Chieftain treads the path of fame:
The CIVIC CROWN shall gild his name;
And none more worthily can wear it,
Hark, hark! &c.

Whigs of the Union! guard the banner'
Which bears your Chief's undying name!
From hill and plain, and broad savannah,
It, trumpet-tongue, shall speak his fame.
Where sat our WASHINGTON before him,
Shall sit the Nation's favorite Son;
And long, your proudest victory won,
Millions shall bless him and adore him!
Hark, hark! &c.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES R. STANSBERY, of Licking,
for 28th Congress,
COLUMBUS DELANO, of Knox,
for 29th Congress.
FOR SENATOR.
ALFRED KELLY.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY, JR,
DR. M'CLOUD.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
LEWIS HEYL.
Commissioner.
SAMUEL S. DAVIS.
Director of Poor House,
A. S. DECKER.

DRY GOODS
AT FIVE PER CENT.

WILLIAM A. BEECHER,
52 BEAVER (near William St.) NEW YORK,
Is Daily receiving from Auction,
ALL SORTS OF DRY GOODS,
which he will sell from the bills, at
FIVE PER CENT, FOR CASH.

The actual cost is always marked in figures on each article.

☞ *Also Goods suitable for Milliners, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Shot and Stock, Manufacturers.*

July 15, 1844. 40—3m
Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser.

CASH STORE!!
NEW GOODS

I HAVE just received a new stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Boots and Shoes, which will be sold low. Call and see for yourselves, on High street, between Town and Rich, and next door to Dr. Sisson and Denig & Son.

July 29, 1844. SAM'L CROSBY.

ARROW ROOT.—50 lbs. Bermuda Arrow Roo (warranted not to be Search) for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets. J. B. WHEATON.

☞ Blanks of every descriptin forsal sale at this Office.

WALTER THRALL,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE—On High street, No. 30.

HAMS.

RECEIVED this day, 200 Hams of "S. Thomas' Sugar cured," superior to any in the city. June 13. GEORGE & BROWN.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly done at the office of the
OHIO STATE TRIBUNE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

CITY HOUSE.
BY P. H. OLMSTED,
Corner of High and Town streets.
Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1844.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE:
NO. 26, STATE STREET,
South side of the Market. High St.
SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner. F. HALL.
Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

TREMONT HOUSE,
South end of High Street, By
WM. BROWN,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DENIG & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS
AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.
July 8, 1843.

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment! JAMES BECKWITH
Feb. 18, 1844.

A. W. READER.
CABINET MAKER,
High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.
WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.
Columbus, June 17, 1843.

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.
Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.
Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

Major Jones' Courtship
DETAILED with other scenes incidents and adventures in a series of Letters by himself with twelve illustrations. 1 vol. 50 cents.
Yankee Stories, By Judge Haliburton in one vol. with illustrations, for 75 cents.
Just received by
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

DR. S. M. SMITH
(Late Assistant Physician to the Lunatic Asylum.)
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity. Office, opposite the City House.

ADVERTISEMENTS
INSERTED in the *TRIBUNE*, on reasonable terms. Give us a call.

WANTED—Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Timothy and Clover seed, Lard, Butter, Ginseng, Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, Beeswax and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Groceries. GEORGE & BROWN.
Nov. 25, 1843. a31

Magistrates Blanks for sale at this Office.

Godey's Lady's Book
For 1844.

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the *DRAWING-ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844,* or, a Gift for *EVERY SEASON.*

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 16 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is - $3 00
Two copies, 5 00
Five do 10 00
Eight do 15 00
Elev'n do 20 00

Address L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

VILLAGE HOTEL,
BY U. AND J. BRESS,
Worthington, Ohio.

CHROME YELLOW.—100 lbs. Chrome Yellow, (Orange and Lemon colors,) of the best quality, for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets.
Nov. 25. J. B. WHEATON.

GREAT BARGAINS!
At Poon's Tin Store, opposite the City House on High Street.
THE SUBSCRIBER AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to a liberal public, for their kind patronage heretofore. And is desirous of informing them that he has on hand, a large assortment of Tin Ware which he offers "wholesale or retail," for cash. At such prices as cannot fail to secure future favours.
All kinds of Tin and Copper, Stove Furniture, Tin Gutters, Leaders, Roofing, &c. made to order on the shortest notice, and in such a style of workmanship, that will insure satisfaction.
The highest price given for old Copper, Pewter, &c. in exchange for ware.
N. B. Particular attention paid to jobbing &c.

HIT HIM ANOTER KICK!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is manufacturing all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for men, women and children—the best that can be got up in the city. All work warranted to do justice to the purchaser. Measures taken at the shop or residence. Shop on State street, one door north of the Statesman office, sign of a THOUSAND SHOES.
July 19, 1844. A. V. LANG.

GEORGE & BROWN,
have received this day from NEW-YORK,
2 tierces Cod Fish,
25 boxes scalded Herring,
10 boxes Raisins,
2 " Lemons.
from CINCINNATI,
2 tierces Rice,
3 hhds. N. O. sugar, prime,
3000 lbs. bar lead,
1000 " pig lead,
3 bbls. new shad,
3 " Potomac herring,
10 bags green rio coffee,
and on hand.
5000 lbs. May and June packed firkin butter sweet and good,
15 bbls. Black & Sons superior saleratus. All of which are offered at the lowest prices for cash or produce. G. & B.
July 27, 1844.

FAMILY FLOUR,
OF the best brands, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by
C. G. DESHLER & CO.,
August 6, 1844. Broad street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership heretofore existing, between the subscribers, in carrying on the Blacksmithing business in Columbus, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
Mr. Samuel Thompson, grocer, on Friend street, is authorised to settle the accounts.
All indebted to said Company, if they wish to save costs, are requested to call and settle with said Thompson immediately, and either pay or give a note.
S. BRADFORD.
Aug. 23, 1844. THOS. CALDWELL

NEW CHEAP STORE.
AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in
The Mechanics' Hall.
THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 60 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Muslins, Muslin de Laine, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.
Columbus, Feb. 20, 1844. JAS BECKWITH.

USE SCRAPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL
THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS.
FOR the cure of deafness, pains, and a discharge of matter from the ears. Also all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for fifteen and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend its use. For sale at the Drug Store of J. B. WHEATON,
Aug. 14 1844 Corner Broad and High sts.

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street opposite the* CITY HOUSE, ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*
Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843.

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article, ALSO—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

LADIES BONNETS.
A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

A TWO HORSE WAGON of a superior quality, also a BUGGY for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, Feb. 20

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!
FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

CLARK HOUSE, (formerly the Buckeye) Spring field, Ohio.—The subscriber having taken the above well known stand, situated on Main st. in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, is now prepared to entertain travellers boarders, and others in a style equal to any house in the west. The house is admirably suited for a hotel, and every attention will be paid to render guests comfortable. The charges will be in accordance with the times. Travelers are invited to call.
T. F. CLARK.
Springfield, Ohio, July 25, 1843—tf

POTTERY.
THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he carries on the above business at his old stand on High Street, immediately south of Peter's Tan-Yard, where he offers for sale every article in his line, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. The attention of Gardeners and others, is particularly invited to his style of Flower Pots, of different sizes, which are constructed on a new plan which renders them superior in elegance and in strength of material to any heretofore manufactured. LAWRENCE DIPPEL.
Columbus, August 16, 1844.

War with Mexico!—New Orleans, INVADED!!!
KENT, MANN, & COMPANY, have received, and are constantly receiving, all kinds of
DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, JEWELRY, HATS, CAPS,
Ready made clothing, Clocks, Watches, Furniture, &c., &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Which they will sell a little CHEAPER than such articles can be bought at any other establishment in the city.
If a Gent wants a fine suit of Broad cloth, to go a courting in, and if he wants to buy that suit for half the usual price, let him call at Kent, Mann & Co.'s City Auction Room, and we will fit him out to perfect satisfaction.
If a young, middle aged, or old LADY wishes a fine, substantial, and truly beautiful dress pattern, let her call and see our assortment of
Balzarines painted Lawns, French Chintz, and Calicos, which we have just received;
and we know we can suit their fancy, and that too, at lower prices than any one else in the city of Columbus, or within 50 miles around. We sell at
Wholesale and Retail, Auction and Private Sale: any way
to suit our friends and customers. And be it understood that when we warrant an article to be good, and it does not prove to be as good as we represent it, all you have to do is to return it (within a reasonable time,) and your money will be refunded. So,
Come on, ye Lads and Lasses, O!
(If you'd have a pretty attire, Oh!)
Come ye pretty little Misses, Oh!
Come buy of KENT, MANN & Co!
PEDLARS SUPPLIED
with Goods, Notions, &c., on the best possible terms.
AUCTION DAYS.
We have auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday EVENING, and Regularly every
Market Morning, and no mistake!
Don't forget to call at the City Auction Room, next door to the City House, (near the S. E. corner of Town and High sts, on High).
Kent, Mann, & Co.,
Columbus, Ohio. [City Auctioneers.

Columbus Academical and Collegiate Institute.
This institution will commence its fourth year on Monday the first of September next. The Trustees have recently adopted a systematic and somewhat extensive course of studies in the Female Department, and will present a Diploma to each young lady who shall reputably complete this course. A Diploma will also be given to each young gentleman who creditably pursues and finishes the course prescribed for the Male Department. Those wishing to know what studies are embraced in these respective courses, are respectfully referred to the catalogue just published. The institution is situated in a healthy and retired part of the city, and is supplied with competent and experienced instructors. The government is parental, yet decided, and a healthy moral and religious influence is exercised on the pupils. The Female Department is entirely separate from the other, yet has the advantage of attending Lectures, and in some branches of reciting to male teachers. All the branches of science usually taught in the best institutions of our land are thoroughly taught here. From our knowledge of the Institution, and of the competency of the instructors, we most cordially recommend the Institute to the confidence and patronage of those who wish thoroughly to educate their sons and daughters. Board may be had on reasonable terms; and several may be accommodated with board in the family and under the superintendence of the Principal.
The Faculty consists of Rev. J. COVERT, A. M. President; R. S. BOSWORTH, Professor of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; T. C. HUNTER Assistant and Teacher of Vocal Music; Mrs. L. COVERT, Principal of Female Department; Miss ——, Assistant, Miss ——, Teacher of Music on the Piano.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Juvenile Department	$4.00
Common English Department	$5.00
Higher English and Classical Department,	$7.20
Music on Piano, extra	8.00.
Painting in Water Colors, Theorem and Mezzotint, Extra	3.00
Embroidery, without charge.	

TRUSTEES.

H. N. HUBBELL, Prest.	B. R. BROWSON.
J RIDGWAY, jr. V. P.	H. F. HUNTINGTON
M J. GILBERT Secy.	B. F. GARD.
WM. CHAPIN.	S. MEDARY.
D. W. DESHLER	T. C. HENDERSON.
J. S HALL.	W. THRALL.
I. G. JONES.	J. W. THOMPSON.
M. L. HITCHCOCK.	B. DICKENSON.
R. THOMPSON.	B. B. CLARK.
A. P. STONE.	L. CURTIS.
J. COVERT.	

Aug. 26.

George & Brown.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—Corner of High and Friend streets, Columbus, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

BOARDING.—The subscriber has a room suitable for a gentleman and his wife; and can also accommodate three or four more single gentlemen with boarding at the White Cottage, nearly opposite the new Court House. C W KENT.
Dec. 12 5—tf

Only Man—No Pig With
TWO HEADS.
THE undersigned give this motto to solicit the attention of their friends and the public to their shops at the west end of Mound street, where they manufacture *WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, &c.*
ALSO—*Wool* wheels, Cut reels made: Flax wheels repaired, ALSO—*EDGE TOOLS*, such as chopping, broad, and hand axe's, Cooper and foot addzes; Pump augers and drawing knives; Mattocks, Picks, &c. Common smithing in all its branches. *R. WARFORD,*
ISAAC ALTHOUSE & Co.
Columbus, April 1st, 1844.

From the Auger.

WHIG SONG—By P. H.

Tune—"*John Anderson, my Jo John.*"

Tom Ritchie say, my brave Tom,
Why don't you be content,
'Tis useless to bewail, Tom,
The way Virginia went:
'Tis foolish I do say, Tom, [illegible]
Your noise will do no good,
The people's will must rule, Tom,
Tom Ritchie say, brave Tom.

Tom Ritchie say, my brave Tom,
The locos you did tell,
That every thing was right, Tom,
And all things would go well.
Your shouts of "organize," Tom,
The people did not heed,
They voted as they pleased, Tom,
Tom Ritchie say, brave Tom.

Tom Ritchie say, my brave Tom,
With all your rapting noise,
You find it did no good, Tom,
For the people were not boys.
You soon will learn the lesson, Tom,
That men may read who run,
That you oft times have them fooled, Tom,
Tom Ritchie say, brave Tom.

Tom Ritchie say, my brave Tom,
You slandered with your main,
The writer of this song, Tom,
What by it did you gain!
You proved it to good men, Tom,
When virtue's in your way,
You'll send it to the devil, Tom,
Tom Richie say, brave Tom.

Tom Ritchie say, my brave Tom,
Your fate yourself have bred,
And that's what makes you sore, Tom,
And the devil so much dread.
Go call upon the hills, Tom,
To hide your guilt and shame,
From an injured, ruined people, Tom,
Tom Ritchie say, brave Tom.

Tom Ritchie say, my brave Tom,
You've wormed about so long,
No one who sees your course, Tom,
Knows whether you're right or wrong.
Here take this kind advice, Tom,
No further try to travel,
For the nearer the devil you get, Tom,
Tom Ritchie say, brave Tom.

From the Maysville Eagle.

MR. CLAY AND HIS CALUMNIATORS.

In every age, and country, the favorite weapon of the demagogue has been personal slander. It is a mode of assault, congenial to the disposition, and suited to the capacity of mean or barren minds and spavid hearts. Those who have no character or virtue themselves, take an intense delight in striving to reduce others to the same low level. It is besides the only mode in which that lowest, and most abject of all the grovelling things of this earth, the political demagogue, can make his power felt or his existence acknowledged. When God in his wisdom, deprived the serpent of his honorable rank in creation, and condemned him to crawl on his belly, he filled his heart with malice and his fang with poison, that he might sting the heel of those who walked with the erect and lordly port of the masters of the world. But there are human reptiles, mean as the creeping things of the earth, whose bite is as venemous, whose spirits incapable of any upward motion, crawl in the same lowly abjectness, and whose course is to be traced by the same disgusting trail of slime and filth, and of such the land is now full, brought from their obscure dens and holes, where they have laid coiled for years, by the heat and bustle of the political canvass now in progress.

Among the most unscrupulous of Mr Clay's revilers is the renowned Gen. John M. McCalla, a sleek, slick, nice, saintlike, pious little gentleman, formerly widely known by the appropriate and significant soubriquet of "*Little Johny*" but now magnified into a *General*, but by what feat of heroism, we are not able to say. This person has traversed the country widely, depositing his spawn wherever the people would tolerate him. His speeches consist almost entirely of personal abuse of Mr. Clay. Recently at Nashville he charged him with being a gambler, and with having gambled at the Blue Licks for money. This charge we understand was made unqualifiedly and without any reservation! The following cards from the gentlemanly proprietors of that establishment, and from two of the most respectable citizens of Lexington, neighbors and friends of Mr. Clay will show what confidence is to be placed in the statements of this truth loving *Christian*.

From the Observer & Reporter.

A CARD.

The subscribers, proprietors of the Blue Lick Springs, have learned with surprise that John McCalla, of Lexington, is busily engaged in propagating that Mr. Clay during a late visit to this place, was engaged in gambling, and that he and some other gentleman won several hundred dollars. A few weeks ago Mr. Clay passed several days at this place, during which it rained every day. He passed his mornings in reading and writing, with which he appeared to be much occupied, and in receiving company; and the evenings generally with the ladies, retiring to bed invariably before 10 o'clock. It is impossible that any persons' conduct could have been more gentlemanly, dignified or correct. Mr. McCalla was not here, and we do not know from what spy or infamous informer he derives his information, but be he who he may, it is a gross slander.

T. & L. P. HOLIDAY.
Blue Lick springs, August 1844.

The subscribers, citizens of Lexington, accompanied the Hon. Henry Clay to the Blue Licks on Tuesday 23d July, 1844, and returned with him the Monday following, having traveled together in the same carriage hired for the occasion. They have seen, with inexpressible surprise, a statement in a [illegible] paper, that Mr. Clay was engaged in gambling on the sabbath, and while so occupied a Clergyman was introduced to him. We think it due to truth to declare that the story which is an atrocious and unfounded calumny in all its particulars. Having gone to that watering place as friends and neighbors of Mr. Clay, we were every day, and every hour except when in bed, together; and if a fact so inconsistent with the sacredness of the Sabbath had occurred, as that alleged, it could not have escaped our knowledge. We scarcely need add that Mr. Clay's conduct, throughout the period of our sojourn at the Springs, was marked by his usual gentlemanly, correct, and dignified deportment.

DANIEL VERTNER,
JOHN BRAND.

Lexington August 1844.

After this public exposure how can General McCalla have the front to show himself among gentlemen, or to mingle with his brethren in the church. If all the charges made against Mr. Clay during the canvass were true he would long since have been expiating his crimes in the penitentiary; and yet he has always mingled among the first gentlemen in the land as a gentleman above reproach. Can his revilers say the same?

A moment's reflection will convince any man of sense of the absurdity of these charges that are brought against the private morality of Mr. Clay. His bitterest enemy will not accuse him of being a hypocrite. His whole life has been bold and open. His intercourse with the people of the country has been familiar, free, and unreserved. For forty years the public eye has been fixed on all his actions. His incomings and outgoings have been noted and marked. He has perhaps a more extensive personal acquaintance among Ministers of the Gospel than any other man in the U. States; *and more friends*. Can it be supposed that this reverend body of men would come to his support with almost unbroken unanimity if he was the vile hoary headed sinner he is represented to be. Their piety is above reproach, their purity no man can gainsay with truth. Read the following letter from the Rev. H. B. Bascom, who has been his intimate personal friend for near thirty years; and say what faith is to be put in the charges which Gen. M'Calla, so far forgets his character as a christian and a gentleman, as to make against his distinguished neighbor of Ashland.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, KY., AUG. 7th, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—In your letter of the 9th July, you called on me for information respecting the "*private character*," of my neighbor, Mr Clay, assuring me that "many conscientious, upright men" in your section had been induced by the representations of his enemies, to regard Mr Clay as "*anything but an honest upright citizen—a Sabbath breaker—profane—Gambler, &c.*" Your letter added, at the same time, that "no public use" would be made of my reply—should one be recieved from me. Thus appealed, I expressed to you freely, what I regarded as due to him, to myself, and the community in which we live. I need scarcely add, that called upon under similar circumstances, I should most cheerfully attest the good character of any of my neighbors, without reference to political relations or distinctions, nor do I believe any of them would hesitate calling on me, to this effect, should it be found necessary.

In a 2d letter just received from you, you ask permission to use my first at discretion, and as no injustice can be done to any one by allowing you to do so, although my letter was written as private, I know of no good reason why I should withhold the permission you ask, and I therefore accord it.

Very respectfully,
H. B. BASCOM

Dr J O G[illegible]

The position of a public man, though it may seem to the public eye dazzling, brilliant, and enviable is a hard one. To the implicable bitterness of party hatred, nothing is sacred. The purest, and best and tenderest feelings of the heart are harrowed up by the cold blooded mercenaries of political warfare, with a remorseless cruelty that fiends might pity. Nothing can escape their insatiable malignity. The sanctity and privacy of domestic life is invaded without scruple. The hallowed relations of the domestic circle are not even safe from their assassin attack. Of this truth the history of Mr. Clay furnishes conclusive evidence. For forty years he has been the faithful and devoted servant of his country. Her he has loved with a love surpassing that of woman. To her he has sacrificed his ease, his interests, his wealth, his time, and all the sweet and gentle enjoyments of home. For her he has stood year after year a mark for all the poisoned shafts of calumny: For her he has fought on with a dauntless and unquailing spirit through the gloom and adversity, mortification and defeat, until his face is furrowed, and his hair is silvered with time and toil. And this is his reward. Though Mr. Clay may, and must feel acutely, the baseness of these attacks, he can harbor no enmity towards the author of them. They would disgrace the dignity of his sentiment.

"He leaves them to themselves, that lowest depth
Of human baseness." Pardon is for men
And not for reptiles—he has none for them
And no resentment: things like they must sting,
And higher beings suffer: 'tis the charter
Of their life. The man who dies by the adders
fang,
May have the crawler crushed, but feels no anger:
'Twas the worm's nature; and some men are worms
In soul, more than the living things of tombs.

DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

December 2, 1843 GEORGE & BROWN.

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors. Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings. Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotypes, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instruction given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinto, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—39 tf

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel B. Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.

Pearsh, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by

Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store of J. [illegible]

SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.—The subscribers have just published an edition of this work, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to its merits. They are confident that an examination of the book will be sufficient to recommend it to all teachers and heads of families, as a highly useful book, especially for young men.

CONTENTS.

Part I. PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.—Which treats particularly of the capacity of men for civil government; Natural, Civil, Political and Religious Rights; The Laws of Nature, of Revelation, of Nations, and Municipal Laws; Different forms of Government; The manner in which Political Power is exercised; To whom Political Power should be entrusted; Legislative Power; Judicial Power; Organization of Courts and Juries; Taxation, &c., &c.

PART II. GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Treats of the settlement of the Colonies; The adoption of the Constitution; Nature and object of the Union; The House of Representatives and the Senate, with their rules and mode of procedure; the power of Congress as to Taxes; The Revenue; Aliens; Money; The Post Office; Patents; Declaration of War; Treaties, &c., &c.

Part III. CIVIL JURISPRUDENCE.—Treats of the Rights of Persons; Domestic Relations; Parent and Child; Right of Property, &c.; Partnership; Crimes and Punishment, &c.

Part IV. POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Treat of the Utility of the Science; Production; Definition of Terms; The different kinds of Industry; Capital; Division of Labor; Encouragement to Industry; effects of the Protective System and Internal Improvement on Productive Industry; Exchange; On Banks, &c., &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Subjoined are a few of the many recommendations from eminent persons and competent judges in this State.

From his Excellency, Wilson Shannon, Governor, of the State of Ohio.

Executive Office, Feb. 9, 1844.

I have examined with some care, Mr. Young's "Introduction to the Science of Government," and approve both of the matter and manner of arrangement. It is a work containing a great deal of highly useful and important information; and its introduction to our common schools, can not fail to be attended with good results. Such a work is greatly needed at this time in our common schools. It is with great pleasure I recommend it to the patronage and favorable consideration of the public.

WILSON SHANNON.

From C. P. McIlvaine, Bishop of the State of Ohio.

The work by Andrew W. Young, entitled "Introduction to the Science of Government," &c. I have had a brief opportunity of examining.—It is intelligently and perspicuously written.—The interpretation of Constitutional law seems to me to be just. A studious effort is manifest to make all its instructions plain to readers of youthful minds, as well as those of limited education. Such a book is very desirable in this country; and I have pleasure in recommending this as calculated to do good.

CHARLES P. McILVAINE.

Gambier O., Feb. 15, 1844.

From James Hoge, D. D., Columbus, O., Dec. 15, 1843.

Having an opportunity of looking at the plan of the work "Introduction to the Science of Government, by Andrew W. Young," I can say that it appears to be well calculated to impart knowledge on the important subjects upon which it treats. Especially it may be peculiarly useful in schools. Too much attention cannot be given to the science of government in this country, where the people are the real sovereigns. And it is necessary that the youth of our land should be well instructed in knowledge and virtue, that our free institutions may be perpetuated, and may secure the general welfare. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this work, designed for this purpose, will be widely circulated and will be highly useful.

JAMES HOGE.

From Timothy B. Hudson, Prof. Oberlin Inst. Dec. 18 1843.

I have examined to some extent, the "Introduction to the Science of Government," and feel great pleasure in saying that, in my opinion, it is a work with which no American youth should be unfamiliar. Its excellencies are its general accuracy, its great condensation of important matter in a small compass united with remarkable clearness of statements, its fairness and candor in presenting the arguments of opponents, and the extent to which it gives the reason for peculiarities of our republican institutions. Though on some important topics my opinions might not harmonize with those of the author, I admire the spirit of his book, and hope its wide circulation may richly reward him for his labor.

TIMOTHY B. HUDSON.

From Rev. J. Covert, Principal of the Columbus Academic and Collegiate Institute, Aug. 1 [illegible], 1843.

Having examined with considerable care the "Introduction to the Science of Government," by Andrew W. Young, I deem it a duty to express my sentiments as to the merits of the book.—The subjects of which it treats are of the most practical and important character. To every freeman under our government it is a matter of the highest importance and should be of the deepest interest, to understand something of the nature of our civil institutions and laws. The elementary principles of the science of government should be thoroughly studied and well understood by every sovereign voter and freeman in our land; for upon this knowledge the perpetuity and prosperity of this nation must measurably depend. No treatise upon this subject now in use, will be found more entertaining and instructive than the manual to which I refer.—The style is perspicuous, yet familiar and easy and I believe it to be well adapted for use, as a text book, in our academies as well as our common and select schools. I have introduced it into this institution of which I have the charge and shall continue its use, and I sincerely hope it may gain an extensive circulation, and command a prominent place among the text books of our schools and academies, and the libraries of private citizens.

J. COVERT.

The book will be furnished to Merchants and Teachers on the most reasonable terms. Retail price, 75 cents.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 28.

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treaties on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 660 pages

Price REDUCED to TWO DOLLARS,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher in[illegible] a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and men of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, May 28th.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown Illustrated with a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated *national*. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq., of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is destined, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States, by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette*.

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 29, 1844.

New Establishment.

FOREMAN & SELLS,

TAILORS, two doors north of the City House in the shop formerly occupied by J. E. McCormick, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest and most fashionable style. Persons buying cloths of the Merchants will find it to their advantage to have them selected by the undersigned, by so doing, they will get those which will be durable, and, at the same time will get a garment as cheap as can be purchased at any establishment in the city or the State establishment not excepted. From their experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Cutting done at the shortest notice and warranted to fit. Feb, 20, 1844

N. B. Messrs. Foreman and Sells have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions direct from New York.

Saturday March 23.

A CARD.—W. S. HUBBARD & Co., have opened an Office, as Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required, and to generally to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sight exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

Columbus, Nov. [illegible], 1843.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of [illegible] Life Preservers.

Jan. 17—40 tf

THE GEM OF THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLIES!

THE PICTORIAL Family Newspaper

AT ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Double the size of any Journal published at the same price, and furnishing every week, more than double the quantity of News and reading matter.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Is universally known in every section of the United States as the original and only successful dollar newspaper established here or elsewhere. It contains all the advantages and objects of a literary, scientific, moral, mercantile and agricultural journal; the publisher deems it unnecessary, to go into a lengthened recital of the numerous peculiar and popular characteristics of the Messenger which have so extensively recommended it to the family circle, in Philadelphia city and county, throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and every other State of the Union. Its course has always been neutral in politics, and free from sectarianism in religion, and whether considered in reference to the richly varied, and valuable contents of its columns, its expressly adapted to the wants of all classes, or its moral influence in advocating the interests of the rising generation, it will be conceded on all hands that it is the cheapest and best, and most deserving popular encouragement and support of any of its Philadelphia weekly cotemporaries.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Was established seven years ago by its present proprietor, who projected and founded those successful publications "The Saturday Evening Post," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Graham's Magazine," "The Saturday Courier," and "The Daily Chronicle." None of these, however, ever arrived at so great a popularity and circulation, as has attended the Messenger during the whole period of its existence, fully corroborating the often repeated opinions of country editors with whom it has an exchange, that "the Messenger is the Paragon of the Philadelphia press."

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Furnishes regularly the fullest and earliest digested compend of Domestic and Foreign news. As the British steamers almost invariably arrive at the end or beginning of the week, the Messenger, which goes to press on Wednesday, has the exclusive advantage of the intelligence brought by them.

Reports of all the important proceedings of Congress, and the different State Legislatures, are fully recorded by regular correspondents employed for that purpose.

The Literary contributors to the Messenger, either in poetry or prose, are among the ablest and most talented writers in the country; and it is generally conceded that it fully maintains the enviable reputation of being the cheapest, most useful and interesting family newspaper in the world. The contents of the Messenger are so selected and arranged that the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the business man, the man of science, and the moralist, may find in its well stored columns both instruction and entertainment; and as the utmost care is taken to exclude everything which possibly might offend decency and good taste, parents can place this paper in the hands of their daughters without apprehension or hesitation—which, in the present degenerate condition of a portion of the public press, cannot be too highly estimated.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

(Although fully as large, and its contents as interesting as any other newspaper,) is furnished to subscribers, when ordered by clubs, for less than

$1 PER ANNUM!

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Have already been expended for suitable engravings to embellish some of the most striking and deserving articles that have appeared in the Messenger, and arrangements have been made with eminent artists to continue a series of subjects of an entirely new and original character, which, as they are published, will add materially to the elegance and attractiveness of this Journal.

NEW PREMIUMS.

For Ten Dollars (forwarded by mail) twelve copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year, to any part of the United States.

For Twenty Dollars, twenty-six copies will be sent—or twenty copies and the Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testament, with Engravings—or the "Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence"—or the "One Thousand Nights Entertainments," in five volumes with numerous wood cuts—or choice selections from English Magazines, in one vol.

For Thirty Dollars, forty copies of the Messenger will be sent for one year.

For Fifty Dollars, seventy copies will be forwarded—or one hundred dollars will entitle the person forwarding that sum, to one hundred and fifty copies of the Messenger for the same [illegible]

A five dollar note will procure four copies of the paper for one year. The price to single subscribers (not attached to Clubs) is two dollars per annum, or one dollar for six months, which must invariably be paid in advance.

The remittances to be made in current Bank notes of the State where the subscribers are [illegible] or negotiable drafts would be preferred. The paper will be sent to any part of the Union separately or together. It is to be desired, however, that each of the different Clubs shall be as much concentrated as possible.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Is published punctually every Wednesday morning, and is printed on beautiful white paper and excellent type, and arrangements have been made for the future to have it forwarded to subscribers, by mail, with the utmost despatch, carefully enveloped in strong wrappers.

All orders, postage paid, must be addressed to

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

H. F. CHARLTON,

HAVING removed to the [illegible] shop on Rich Street, [illegible] will continue to execute all [illegible] line, such as

Ironing and Repairing [illegible] Wheel barrows, Plows [illegible] &c. &c. in the shortest [illegible] reasonable terms, for cash [illegible]

Columbus, May 1st.

S. THO[illegible]

Forwarding and Commission [illegible]

AT the White Ware House, [illegible] Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. [illegible] consignments when desired.

[illegible] the beginning [illegible]

I [illegible]

Colonel Offices, & the Jr Clerk

[illegible]

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. 1. [illegible] COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1844. No. 35.

WALTER THRALL, Editor.

Will be published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The Tribune is also published Semi-Weekly for Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements of twelve lines or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin house.

DAVID TOD.

Every one should know the course pursued by [illegible] Tod, while Senator of Ohio, and Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the bill [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Hunt, of the Methodist Church, then a resident of Columbus, had the management of the petition on the part of the methodists. The petition, signed by about 3,000, was presented in the winter of 1839-40. The bill was prepared by distinguished lawyers of Cincinnati, passed the lower house, went to the Senate, and was referred to a committee. Mr. Tod pretended to Mr. Herr and others, to be friendly to the bill, but was secretly, and deceitfully endeavoring to defeat it, as will appear from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Herr. The entire letter is too long for us to insert in full. While Mr. Tod was pretending friendship to the bill, he received a complimentary letter from Mr. Herr dated March 11, 1840.

But the following extract of Mr. Herr's letter to the O. S. Journal dated August 4, 1840, places Mr. Tod in a correct position as a deceitful legislator, and hostile to the protection of religious assemblies.

"The bill being thus in part destroyed, the Chairman of the committee, Senator Tod, assumed the care of what was left, and accordingly ☞ went to work and framed and reported an entirely new bill, differing in the essential features from that which came from the House. [illegible]

During the pendency of the bill, there was no little discussion, and I am sorry to say gross slander was uttered against the church by some of the men belonging to the party then in power, among whom were Mr. Utter of Clermont, Dr. Glover of Scioto, and, as I was informed, Mr. Spangler of Fairfield. At this stage of the business I had conversation with Mr. Glover, and expressed to him my surprise that he, or any other person should object to the passage of a reasonable law for the protection of Christian assemblies. He then attempted to justify himself and those who acted with him, by asking, if it was not more honorable for a man to act out his opinions? and added that "A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE WERE DECIDED INFIDELS." POINTING TO MR. UTTER AND OTHERS. HE ALSO INFORMED ME THAT SO FAR FROM SENATOR TOD BEING A FRIEND TO THE MEASURE AS HE PROFESSED TO BE IN MY PRESENCE, HE WAS DECIDEDLY HOSTILE, and from what he said, as well as for other reasons, the opinion may be indulged in that the honorable Senator, intended, by drafting the bill as he did, either to defeat the passage of a suitable law, or, if his bill passed, to throw the odium of that measure on the church, and thus contravene the wishes of the memorialists, and bring a reproach on the cause of religion."

After Mr. Tod had so remodeled the bill as to make it a reproach upon the church if passed, Mr. Herr in a further extract said:

"I did not, nor could not, give my sanction, so far as I was concerned, as an humble member of the church, to the passage of a law which would have been flatly contrary to the prayer of the memorialists, and thus assume the responsibility of that which was exclusively the offspring of Mr. Tod."

"The bill was postponed until the next winter when it became a law as the church wished it not as Mr. Tod prepared it.

Shall such a man be governor of Ohio.

Renunciations.—The Cincinnati Herald of this morning contains the renunciations of five Whigs and eleven Democrats, in Crosby township, who have given in their adhesion to the political abolitionists. In the town of New Haven, out of thirty-five democratic voters, we are informed that Squire Wakefield stands "solitary and alone" as the "progressive" party; all his colleagues having deserted. The locofoco stump orators are busy in the county in their persuasions to their old friends, to vote their ticket this time, by false representations that the abolitionists will vote the Whig ticket.—Cin. Straightout.

War.—From all appearances, says the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle, France and England will soon dig up the hatchet and engage in another war. These two nations have been at peace for a long time, considering the many jealousies which have ever subsisted between them, and they have grown somewhat rusty, in a military point of view and want brushing up. If they are so foolish as to get at loggerheads, we think Uncle Sam will milk the cow, while they hold on to the horns and tail.

☞ Ten thousand Tee-totals assembled at West Canada on the 10th inst.

SEVEN THOUSAND Whigs met in Council at Bucyrus on the 16th inst.

The whole number of emigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland, in July and August, was 9,856.

"Home Protectors" is the name of a Whig uniform company recently organized at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

☞ A man was killed at Cincinnati on Tuesday last while assisting at a Democratic pole raising. He had his brains dashed out.

☞ The amount of specie received at New Orleans from the 1st of Sept., 1843, to the 31st of August, 1844, was $3,176,552. So says the Bulletin.

LOCOFOCO PRINCIPLES.

A little Tariff,
Little Banks,
Little Economy,
Large Declarations,
Little Hickory,
and
All Texas.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The Texian fishing boat Star arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant, twelve days from Galveston, bringing despatches for the Government of the United States, and also for the Ministers of France and England at Washington.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following summary of News by this arrival:—

The despatches are supposed to refer to the invasion of Texas. Gen. Woll, with some 10,000 of the advance detachment of the Mexican army, it is said, arrived on the Banks of the Rio Grande. The despatches were forwarded by Saturday's mail. This is indeed deeply interesting intelligence, and may be supposed to have created great excitement in Texas. It is, however, but a rumor. Many persons think that this report is at least premature.

The *Galveston News* of the 24th is before us, from which we gather the following intelligence:

The Hon. Tilghman A. Howard, Minister to Texas from the United States, died at Washington on Friday the 16th ult. He reached there only ten or twelve days before he died. Truly there seems to be a fatality connected with the diplomatic agency of our country to Texas. Gen. Howard numbers the fourth American Minister who has found a grave in that republic.

It pains us to learn also of the death of Commander J. T. K. Lothrop, of the Texas Navy. He died at Washington on the 15th ult., of bilious fever.

A letter from a highly respectable merchant in San Antonio to a gentleman [illegible] dated July 25th, says:

You have heard of the the intended invasion of Texas by Mexico, and I must say that I am of the positive impression it is true, as the Mexicans living in this place have received many letters from their friends the other side of the Rio Grande, confirming the same.

Col. Moore's Trial was progressing at last accounts from Washington. The health of Galveston seems to be improving. The *News* has the following on this subject:

We now feel justified in assuring our friends abroad, and those who have taken to the country to recover their health, that the epidemic has entirely left our city. There has not been a new case to our knowledge since the thunder shower that visited us last week, and believe it is in as good a state of health as ever, excepting in some cases where the patients were attacked in the early part of the sickness.

"Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper, not from me, I am sure." "No my dear, for I don't perceive you have lost any."

Electioneering Trick.—Betting.—One of the tricks of the locofocos now in practice is to send men to obtain bets of small amount with Whigs in order to prevent them from voting. The plan is to get one man to make fifty bets with as many different persons. They register the names of the Whigs thus induced to bet, and give the names to their challengers at the place of voting! Thus, they think one man, tho' not a voter himself, may stultify fifty or sixty Whig votes. This has already been done to some extent, and is still in progress. We should be sorry to hear of any Whig green enough to be caught in so shallow a trick.—Cin. Gaz.

WOOL-GROWING IN STEUBEN.

The amount of wool sold in Steuben, N. Y. this season, according to the best information we can obtain from the wool-buyers, is at least 250,000 lbs. Most of the heavy dealers in the article put the amount at over 300,000. At the village of Hammondsport alone, over 130,000 lbs., have been purchased. W. L. Hastings of that place last year purchased 50,042 lbs., at a cost of $14,686.79, being a fraction over 29 cents per pound. This year the same gentleman has purchased 50,573 lbs., at a cost of $19,868.90, being a fraction short of 39 cents per pound—an advance upon the price of last year of full thirty per cent. This in the aggregate upon the amount sold makes a gain upon last year's price of $24,000 to the farmers of Steuben. This is good. We like our farmer friends to get good pay for what they produce, and we presume that it is the wish of most people.—Saturday Cour.

Africa—A Massacre.—About the 1st of June there was an English brig in touch at the Island of Arguin, off the coast of Africa, to look for guano, but on nearing the island they discerned some white prisoners in the hands of the natives. It appears that the captain of the brig sent his mate and boat's crew with goods to redeem them, but by some oversight the boats crew were taken prisoners, and the mate shot. A second boat's crew was sent on Shore, but barely escaped with their lives, as the second mate was shot.—Balt. Sun.

☞ The Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F. commences its annual session at the Hall in this city, this day. The officers and representatives are here from all over the Union.—Balt. Sun. Sept. 16.

A Companion for Quattlebum.—The abolitionists have sent Abby Kelly into New Hampshire, where she has taken the stump for the party. She advises the trampling of the constitution of our country under foot, as a thing which should be accursed of man as it is of God." Gen. Quattlebum and the nullifier Rhett, of South Carolina, should consider their dear sister Abby and obtain her services for the campaign. She is a powerful Nullifier, and would render good services at Rhett's [illegible].

Reported for the Saturday Emporium.

NEW-YORK FARMERS CLUB.

Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The meeting opened with a fine display of fruits of the season, which it took some time to discuss.

Ex Governor Edwards of Ct., sent some fine seedling Pears, which were, on due investigation, pronounced good. It was named the Polk Pear, after one of the Presidential candidates.

Mr. Charles J. Stilwell, of Middletown, N. J. presented some rare Plumbs, of delicate flavor and extraordinary size, and some Pippins also. Charles Hamilton, of Canterbury, Orange co., presented some yellow Bolmar Plumbs, of superior taste. John H. Brose, some very large Washington Plumbs, from Washington Market; one measured five and a half inches in circumference. Some improved Crab Apples were sent by somebody from Shrewsbury, L. I. Commodore De Kay presented some Pumpkin Apples from Anderson co., N. J., of the size of small pumpkins. The Commodore also presented some nice Pears from his own trees, they are very fine. He has found charcoal and lime advantageous in the culture of this fruit. Last year the fruit was ripe a month later. The manure was applied in the fall. He had this successful experiment in consequence of a remark of Mr. Polk, at a meeting of the Farmer's Club. Dr. Field presented a Peach from a tree once in a dying state. The tree was loosed and sulphur infused, and now the owner values the peaches on it at $20. Mr. Brose presented some plumbs, raised from seed, sent to Henry Clay from China.

Mr. Meigs stated that he had raised hemp sixteen feet in height long enough to hang himself with—a consummation not to be devoutly wished. Mr. Meigs read a communication in which some experiments by Mr. Anderson, on rotting and working hemp, is touched upon. Mr. Anderson rots hemp in water, heated to one hundred and sixty degrees, and is sanguine that [illegible] From it fine cloth can be made to take the place of linen. A letter was read from Mr. Stebbins, of Northampton, Mass., of mulberry leaves with some bark to give it strength. The leaves were cut off green and dried. Mr. Stevens said he had visited great many gardens this summer and that the peach tree was reviving from its own inherent vitality, or from the absence of insects, or from some other cause. The same is true of pears, nectarines and plumbs. He had never seen finer plumbs. Messrs Stevens and Smith said this was a subject of great importance, and corroborated their observations. Mr. Stevens said, and it was the opinion of the best English authorities, that the grand secret of preserving fruit, and indeed of preserving every thing, was to keep it in the same temperature. Fruit could thus be kept four or five years. A resolution, by Dr. Field, was passed, to publish the proceedings of the Club from its organization. Field, Gardener, Stevens, Brown, Commodore De Kay, and Mr. Meigs appointed a committee.

Sowing Wheat.—Dr. Field exhibited some of the diseased wheat from Duchess county. The wheat crop in that region is going to be almost a total failure. The insect that destroys this wheat, has been observed only during the last six or seven years. It is not the Hessian fly or weevil. When the wheat is in flower, myriads of these insects are swarming around, and lay eggs on the blossom, and when the heads are ripe, instead of drooping, they stand straight and the wheat is destroyed. The farmers are sending to the south for wheat, to get earlier varieties that will ripen before the insects come, and are raising the bearded wheat, as it is less likely to be eaten than the bad varieties. Mr. Townsend said that it was the white flint Virginia wheat that the farmers were sending for.

Mr. Allen, editor of the Agriculturalist, presented specimens of improved white-flint wheat, raised by Mr. Rawson Harmon, Jr., of Monroe co., N. Y. It is a very superior kind, and is said to give more flour per bushel, and that of a whiter and better quality than any other wheat known. Mr. A. also took occasion to remark that American wheats generally are superior to the European, as is proved by analysis of chemists; the American yielding from twenty to forty per cent more flour than the European. He thought this might be attributed to two causes. First, the great attention paid in this country to growing improved kinds, and second, our superior soil and climate.

This sample of wheat was raised on what was considered at the first settlement of Monroe co., the poorest quality of soil, it being a light gravelly or sandy loam, but more or less lime abounds in this soil, and hence its superiority for growing wheat and clover. There are three kinds of soil in Western New York finely adapted to growing wheat. 1st. A rich loam. 2d. A heavy clay. 3d. A gravelly or sandy loam. The last mentioned yielded wheat of the best quality, though not so great a growth of straw as the other two kinds of soil. The first week in September was the best time for sowing wheat in the heavy clay soils, and the second week in September for the lighter warmer lands. Mr. Harmon's improved white flint wheat is in great request for seed, and sells readily for $2 per bushel, of three and a half bushels each, in this city. It has very little of lime in proportion to the flour it yields. Mr. A. made other interesting remarks upon wheat and its culture, having had considerable experience in growing it, which we should have been pleased to have reported had we space.

Mr. Oliver Smith said you could raise wheat where the soil has plenty of lime and magnesia, and you raise rye where there was plenty of silicia. Mr. Grant said that where the farmers in Broome County had planted their potatoes from their own seed the crop had failed, but those who had happened to procure their seed from a boat that had come up the Susquehannah had good crops. The varieties thus procured from the boat were the Rust, the Mercer, and the Kidney potatoes. Mr. Clark said the same seed, continued in the same soil, would deteriorate. The good effect in this case was the result of a change of seed. Mr. Carner said that in his opinion the failure of the crops generally, was the [illegible] of the soil.—Mr. Clark said that [illegible] had fine cabbages, the largest of which weighed forty-four pounds, and the average thirty-six pounds. Mr. Townsend said the farmer would always do better to sell his whole crop and buy new seed each year. Some dried beef cut by a machine was exhibited.

For the Ohio State Tribune.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—MEETING OF ARRANGEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Temperance Society of Columbus, held on the 10th inst., the address of the Cincinnati Washington Temperance Society, and the proposition to have a convention for the State on the 18th day of December next in the city of Columbus, were presented and read; whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proceedings of that Society meet our cordial approbation, and that we will co-operate with them and others in the use of all proper means to effect an organization of the friends of temperance throughout the State, and to arrest the further progress of an evil destructive of health, of individual happiness and domestic peace, and which threatens our civil institutions with ruin.

Resolved, That although the friends of temperance have to contend not only with the unnatural and furious appetites of the inebriates, with the idle and inconsiderate scoffers at all attempts to improve and harmonize their species, with the united efforts of the great and influential classes engaged in the production and vending of intoxicating drinks, and with enemies more formidable and dangerous than all others put together, the apathy and indifference of moderate drinkers, and of a vast portion of those in the community who profess morality and religion; yet we are happy to see that amidst all these discouragements our brethren are still persevering in the good cause, and projecting new and, which we trust will prove in their results, more favorable schemes for the relief of suffering humanity.

Resolved, That so far as we can we will not only cheer them on their way, but second their efforts to do good.

On further motion it was resolved, that a committee of six (two from each of the city wards) be appointed to make all suitable arrangements for the approaching convention of the 18th of December next. Whereupon the chair announced the following gentlemen as said committee: First ward, Dr. John Thompson, Judge Gustavus Swan. Second ward, Col. M. Jewett, A. A. Stewart. Third ward, Thomas Shields, James Cherry, Esq.

In conclusion it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers

On motion the Society adjourned.

[illegible] CHERRY, President.

A. A. Stewart, Secretary.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause will please copy the above.

SPRINGFIELD WHIG MEETING.

An extract from the Springfield Republic.

"Soon the Columbus delegation was seen approaching from the East, conducted by the Trappers and Springfield Band—with the fine Brig, "Harry of the West," full rigged, in front, commanded by Capt. Hodgkins, and manned by a noble crew. As she sailed up Main Street, the wharves were lined by thousands of admiring spectators—while the young tars aboard, were half bewildered by the bright eyes that flashed from every window. We marked with pleasure the neatness of her "trim" and the gallant bearing of her men—while the boy in the shrouds, corresponding in size to the magnitude of the ship, completed the perspective." For a particular account of her voyage from Columbus, we refer the reader to the Log Book of the Brig. We counted in this procession sixty-six vehicles nearly all with banners.

SIXTY BANDS OF MUSIC, the Eaton Register says, have engaged to be present from Ohio and Indiana, at the Buckeye and Hoosier encampment, at the State line, to be held on the 27th and 28th of this month. Locofocoism will be blowed sky high, drummed out of the two states, and its serpentine course will be a sure index that it is reeling from the many "blasts of the bugle," which will ring its death dirge on that occasion.

INSULT TO THE METHODISTS.

Speaking of Mr. Clay's recent letter on the subject of slavery, the Kentucky Yeoman of the 12th inst., says,

"The Kentucky Gazette seems entirely satisfied with Mr. Clay's views on abolitionism as contained in his factious letter to the editor. So would we be if we had not seen so many evidences of that gentleman's capacity in "jumping Jim Crow." His political history contains too many evidences of changes of opinion—too many CAMP MEETING CONVERSIONS—too many feats of political still vaulting and ground and lofty tumbling, to make us believe in the sincerity of this death bed confession of faith on the subject of Abolitionism."

Now what are we to understand by this allusion to "Camp-meeting conversions," except that such conversions are worthless and hypocritical? The language will admit of no other interpretation. It is an insult to the whole methodist denomination of christians, and should be repelled with indignation by every member of that body.—Maysville Ea.

Emigration on a Grand Scale.—We learn from a Liverpool paper that a large section of Calvanistic Methodists, 1,000 at least, from [illegible] are preparing to emigrate to this country, with a view to forming a community on the banks of the Mississippi.—*Western Citizen.*

On Sunday we saw an intelligent gentleman who has been spending a considerable time in Canada. He declared himself in favor of Polk, and said that all the Canadians are in favor of Polk because they consider him opposed to the protection of American Industry. And yet we Whigs, who for the protection of American industry, are stigmatised here at home as the British party.—Lou. Jour.

Cassius M. Clay addressed an immense concourse at Buffalo on Friday, by whom he was warmly received. In the evening an immense Mass Meeting assembled to respond to the State Nominations, and were addressed by Hon. Wm. A. Moseley and others. The Meeting called on Mr. Fillmore en masse, and he replied to their congratulations in a brief, appropriate speech.—N. Y. Tribune.

We heard a noble Indiana Whig, and a Locofoco conversing on politics a day or two ago.—In the course of the conversation, the Whig remarked that the women are all Whigs. "Yes," said the Locofoco, "but the women don't vote yet." "No" returned the Whig, "but they have the raising of those who do vote.—Lou. Jour.

Important decision of the naturalization law.—The Judges of Maryland have decided that no matter under which law of the United States Congress, or at what period, if the parents are naturalized, their children, if then under age, are, at once, and by virtue of the naturalization act of congress of the 14th of April, 1802, and especially of the 4th section of that act made citizens. Reverdy Johnson says: "I repeat then, as my decided opinion, that the construction I give the law [as stated] is the correct one, and I know that such has been, and is, the interpretation given to it by all the courts in Baltimore, Federal as well as State." Judge Marshall of the Frederick county court concurs in the views expressed by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson is one of the ablest lawyers in the Union.—N. Y. Sun.

A Capital Retort.—A full load of ladies attended the ash-pole raising at Gates, N. Y., a few days since; and when about leaving, the lady who drove the team was asked by a locofoco whether he should not take the reins. "No, thank you," was the reply of the lady, "we will surrender the reins to no one but Henry Clay." The locofoco sloped.

Rochester Democrat.

PRINTING OFFICES.

When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer—there were already two printing offices in the United States, she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain young Franklin would depend for the support of his family on the profits of a third, and this was a doubtful chance. If such an objection was urged to a would be son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in this country, how can a printer hope to get a wife, now, when the last census shows the number to be 1557.—Wheeling Gazette.

Murder of Four Children.—At Norwich, on the 5th inst., James Frost was tried for the murder of his four children; three of whom he destroyed by smashing their heads with a hammer, the fourth, an infant, by putting its head into a jug of water. The prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The wretched prisoner was a primitive Methodist, and had once been an admired preacher; but had been deposed from the pulpit for a drunken debauch into which he had been tricked by his fellow workmen; this preyed on his mind and he became gloomy, and had doubts on religion and respecting his own spiritual state. The murder of the children was perpetrated while his wife was out for a few minutes. The prisoner said he hoped he had thus sent them to heaven: and when conveyed to prison, sung snatches of hymns and psalms "most appropriate to his situation," and gave other tokens of religious mania.—Boston Notion.

One of the Dorrite meetings in Rhode Island has resolved, that Dorr, who is in the penitentiary, is at this moment the Governor of Rhode Island. The vagabonds had better meet again and resolve that the penitentiary is the State capital, and that the rest of the convicts are Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurers, Senators, and Representatives.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland.

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,

District. *Congressional Electors.*

- 1st. Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
- 2nd William Bebb of Butler;
- 3rd Aaron Harlan of Greene,
- 4th Samson Mason of Clark;
- 5th David J. Corey of Henry;
- 6th Josiah Scott of Crawford;
- 7th Reader W. Clarke of Clermont;
- 8th David Adams of Ross;
- 9th Joseph Olds of Pickaway;
- 10th Daniel S. Norton of Knox;
- 11th Washington W. Concklin, Marion;
- 12th Samuel R. Wolcott of Geffs;
- 13th Harlow Chapin of Washington;
- 14th John Coggins of Guernsey,
- 15th Samuel W. Bostwick of Harrison;
- 16th William R. Sapp of Holmes;
- 17th John W. Gill of Jefferson;
- 18th Cyrus Spink of Wayne;
- 19th Jacob H. Baldwin of Trumbull
- 20th William L. Perkins of Lake
- 21st John Fuller of Erie.

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

The day passed very much as might have been expected. A pretty large number of persons and "vehicles" were collected. Some estimated the number at 7000; some more and some less; some said there were about 1000 voters. A goodly share of dust was raised in the forenoon by driving the multitude through the dry streets. At noon they were dismissed sufficiently long for many to betake themselves to liquor stands, which prepared them well for a goodly share of noise in the afternoon. We had never before seen so much fighting in the city.

We listened to a part of Gen. Cass' speech, and having rather a favorable opinion of him from recollecting his great glorification which he got up in France upon the success of Gen. Harrison, we were disappointed to hear him misrepresent facts, and descend to demagogueism. He said he expected to be called a demagogue, and verily he had good reason to expect it. A few words will give the public, who had not the pleasure of hearing him, some of his views. He says with an emphasis: "Protection, what is protection? it is to protect against selling dear and buying cheap." He wished to ridicule the idea of protection. He soon left the tariff question and commenced upon the assumption of State debts. He dwelt upon that subject much longer, and as if it was a matter in issue. Next came the Texas question. He labored in favor of reannexation of that country, which he said "we had acquired by the wisdom of Jefferson, and lost by the ignorance of John Quincy Adams"—an extraordinary expression to come from him, every word of which he knew to be false. We never acquired it, we never pretended to have any jurisdiction over it—and of course we never lost it by the "ignorance" of Adams. Lewis Cass talk of the ignorance of John Q. Adams—oh! shame.

We pass on. The next person introduced on the stand was a Mr. Melvill, whose dialect at once showed him to be from the British Isle; and he dilated fluently against our tariff. We thought it insulting to our community that an Englishman should be travelling our country and making speeches, as he said he had done in several States, against our tariff, and against the constitutionality of a Bank.

POLITICAL SLANDER.

The slanders heaped upon the character of Mr. Clay have been invented so rapidly, by the Loco's and political abolitionists, that it would require the pen of many a ready writer to keep pace with them, or give them even a passing notice. We believe that nine-tenths of them are penned by persons who know they are slanders. The public ought to receive them as such; and we, supposing that they would be so received, have seldom attempted a vindication of them, believing it would be giving them some consequence, by so doing. But we have learned that no slander is so gross, or absurd, or ridiculous, but it finds those ready to drink it in, and roll it under their tongue.

But there are Locos, and Liberty men, who harbor so determined a hostility to Mr. Clay, that the reasoning of Solomon, or the evidence of holy writ, would be thrown away, when presented to them. The statement of sundry distinguished Clergymen of different denominations vouching for his moral character, that he has been the favorite son of Kentucky for forty years that he has been offered a place in the Cabinet by three different Presidents, and presided over two sessions of Congress—has filled many of the highest stations with honor to himself, and satisfaction to his country, ought to be sufficient to satisfy all honest minds, as to his honesty; capability, and constitutional fidelity.

BRITISH GOLD AIDING POLK.

That the British are pouring out their money freely to aid the election of Polk and in that way expecting to destroy our Tariff and our manufactories, there is now no longer a doubt. The following is an extract from the N. Y. Tribune of Sept. 17.

We do feel a moral certainty, however, that money is employed in this country to elect Polk, and thus break down the Protective policy. It is done because it is clearly the *interest* of the British manufacturers and their agents here to effect this at any cost. If Ten Millions of Dollars would suffice to break down the Tariff, they would make money by so expending it. Many of their products, which formerly found a great and lucrative sale here, cannot now be sold at all many others they are selling at twenty-five to sixty per. cent. lower than they did. "I suppose," said an American ship owner to the head of an English iron House in this city, "that you can't sell me anchors so cheap as you could before the present Tariff was put on." "Yes I will quite as cheap." How! you have to pay twice as much duty?" "Yes, but we are *obliged to sell at a smaller profit*."—So it is with a hundred things. Figured Horn Buttons [black] for overcoats, &c. were imported last year at $1.70 wholesale cost per dozen; but a yankee establishment set to making them in the winter, and the Foreigner promptly reduced the price to $1,12½. The yankee, however, makes the same article now at 75 cents, and aided by the Tariff, defies all Foreign competition. But he never could have made them so cheap, and never would have attempted to make them at all, but for the Protection afforded him by the Tariff; and he is now supplying the market far cheaper than it ever would have been supplied but for the Tariff. Just such is the fact with regard to Pins, and a hundred other articles. That the English manufacturers and their allies will pour out their money like water to break down the Tariff, of which such is the effect is inevitable. We do not blame them for it. It is *our* people who will be in fault if they succeed. *They are looking out* for themselves; let us be equally faithful to our own. Happily, we have the decision of the question in our own hands; and it will be our fault if their money, their sophistry, or their falsehoods shall succeed in breaking down the Protection of our Industry.

That British money is profusely poured out in this contest to open a market for British fabrics, is not a matter of inference merely, though that would be irresistible. But we have more positive proof. Months ago a London Journal casually stated that

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate Free Trade Tracts in Foreign countries. About 450,000 dollars were subscribed. *Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the United States.*"

So in Manchester, a great meeting was held, ostensibly we believe to aid the Anti-Corn Law Agitation, but there was a blind—a hopeless wild-goose chase—the real object being, as was broadly avowed, "*to propagate free trade doctrines throughout the world.*" At this meeting, and thereabouts, subscriptions were taken up to the amount of some $100,000.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Now is the time, it is to be the *look out* for frauds. The Loco party are perfectly, desperate, and reckless, and will invent every kind of fraud and deception, false statements, forged letters, illegal voters, movers from place to place, and new slanders invented. The Whigs must be on their guard, must be vigilant, must be early to the polls, must see that all their whig friends are there and watch closely every avenue to fraud and corruption.

The following from the N. Y. Tribune will apply to other places as well as there.

Whigs of New York! Prepare to Guard!

The following conversation took place on the 7th inst. in a neighboring village between a prominent Loco-Foco leader and manager of this city, and a Loco-Foco of Westchester County. We have the name of the parties, and a good witness, and shall publish them at a proper time, but for the present let it suffice that we *know* that the following is a full and literal statement of the conversation:

New-York Loco Foco—What majority do you expect to give in Westchester County?

Westchester Loco—From 600 to 800. What will you do in New-York?

N.Y. Loco—We shall carry every thing—all the Congressmen, Assembly, &c.

Westch. Loco—What! after such a result last Spring?

New York Loco—Oh, the Natives got the start of us last Spring. We didn't expect them to poll such a vote, or we should have polled more *We can poll as many votes as we choose.*

Westch. Loco,—What do you mean?

New York Loco.—O there are seventy three Election Districts in the City, and *it is a very easy matter to vote in a number of those Districts; I have known men to vote seventy odd times at one election!*

Westch. Loco—Isn't that wrong?

New York Loco.—Why we must fight the Whigs with their own weapons. The real vote of the city is only about 40,000, but we poll a good many more.

Changes in Maryland.—A single number of the Hagerstown (Md.) Herald of Freedom contains cards from seven individuals stating their determination to abandon the locofoco party, with which they have heretofore acted, and to vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

THE REAL QUESTION IN ISSUE.

Letter from Mr Clay to a Glove Manufacturer in Philadelphia:

Ashland, Sept 10th, 1844.

Dear Sir—I duly received your favor of the 20th ultimo, and along with it, a half a dozen pair of ladies' and gentlemen's white and black kid gloves, manufactured at your establishment, and which you have kindly offered to my acceptance. I thank you for the present, and for the friendly motives which induced you to make it Mrs. Clay pronounces the gloves a very superior article.

* * * * * * * * *

But, my dear sir, it is useless now to speculate upon the advantages of cherishing this or any other Branch of American Manufactures—The question is now depending before the American People, whether the doctrines of Free Trade or Fair Protection to American Industry shall prevail. In a *period of less than sixty days* that question will be settled. Perhaps no state in the Union will exercise more influence in settling it than the State of Pennsylvania. If it should be determined, in conformity with the policy of the Whigs. ☞ We may confidently anticipate just Protection to every branch of Manufacture for which the country is ripe. Should the opposite party prevail, we may bid to National prosperity, so far as depends upon the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, and resume our dependence upon foreign countries. In any and every event, I tender you cordial wishes for your success, happiness and prosperity.

Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Mr. Enos Coorea.

A Whig sailor ascended to the top of the Polk hickory pole in the ninth ward, yesterday, and gave three cheers for Clay, to the mortification of the Locos in that region, who cried out "shoot him down!" but were afraid to harm him.—Cin. Straightout.

THE PROSPECT.

How have the elections gone within the last thirteen months—the following States have held elections and been carried by the Whigs:

Tennessee,	13	Vermont,	6
Maryland,	8	Ohio,	23
Georgia,	10	Massachusetts,	12
Delaware,	3	Connecticut,	6
Rhode Island,	4	Virginia,	17
Louisiana,	6	N. Carolina,	11
Kentucky,	12	Indiana,	12
		Total,	143

One hundred and thirty-eight votes will elect a President. And as none of the above show any disposition to fall from grace, so we put them down as Whig States, and sundry other States we look for with confidence.

These facts gives us confidence, and will inspire us to action.

The New Orleans Bee, of the 11th instant, says: "The city was never more healthy than at present. There are no signs whatever of an epidemic, and sporadic cases of fever which have occurred, are few and far between. Our absent friends may begin to return home without the slightest apprehensions.

Mobile Board of Health.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported within the last twenty-four hours.

Sep. 11. F. A. Ross, Sec'ty.

Appointment.—We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that the President has appointed Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, to be Charge d'Affaire of the United States to Texas, to succeed Mr. *Howard*, deceased.

Drought.—The Philadelphia papers state that the surrounding country is suffering severely from the long continued dry weather. At Tinecum, but a short distance below the city, it is said that not a drop of rain has fallen for the last three months.

More Texas Men.—The East Alabamian says: "We are credibly informed that the inmates of the penitentiary at Wetumpka, if they had a chance, would go for Texas "immediately."

☞ The difference between the Locofoco and the abolition press is, that the former tells a lie and the latter swears to it.—*Her. Repub.*

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati Straightout, writing from Canton, O., says; there are 200 straightouts in that county from locofocoism.

☞ A Halifax paper of the 4th inst. says:—"From a source that we have no reason to doubt we learn at the Horse Guards, a war is anticipated between France and England. Preparations on an extensive scale are making at home for any emergency.

☞ Duff Green has been appointed Consul for the United States at Galveston, Texas, and takes despatches from our Government.

We adopt every sentence of the following eloquent defence of Mr. Clay against his heartless calumniators:

"Truth, honesty, benevolence, charity—these are virtues for which Mr. Clay is distinguished; and for which not one of his shameless revilers can get credit in any community where he is known."

The Young Whigs.—A call appeared in the columns of the Rochester Democrat signed by 107 young men, who have become voters since 1840, and who will vote for Henry Clay in November next, for a meeting to make preparations for holding a County Convention. That goes on the cause of Clay and Frelinghuysen, prospering and to prosper.

They are suffering from drought at Albany, N. Y. and in the country around.

FROM MEXICO.

By way of Havana, we receive the following: The steamer of the 5th from Vera Cruz has arrived there. It brought intelligence of the death of the wife of Santa Ana, and the withdrawal from the Secretaryship of State of Senor Bocanegra, the state of whose health compels his retirement from public affairs. He is succeeded by Don Crescencio Rejon.

The Governor of Sonora is reported to have had an action with the insurgents of that province, in which, at the head of 230 men, he obtained a victory over them.

A violent hurricane occurred at Matamoras on the 4th of August, partially destroying the town and killing some persons.

Our Minister, Mr. Shannon, had reached Vera Cruz in the Falmouth on the 28th August. On his way thence to the City of Mexico in the diligence, the vehicle was attacked by robbers, and the passengers including Mr. S. rifled of their money.—Nat. Intel.

The Erie cannot be raised. Several attempts have been made to get the hull and engine afloat, but on getting the vast bulk weighed with chains, something continued to give away and let her down to the bottom again, some 65 feet from the surface. Those interested in the undertaking, will in future direct their exertions to recovering such pieces of the Machinery only as may be deemed worthy of preservation.—Buff. Com. Adv.

MORMON NEWS.

The Nauvoo Neighbor says that the hand of fellowship has been withdrawn from Elders Rigdon, James Emmet, and Zacharia Wilson. The Warsaw Signal says it was rumored that on Saturday week last, nineteen of the leading Mormons were ejected from the church, among them Jhon A. Forge and Emma Smith.—Cin. Comer.

Speculations have been made about the opinions of Mr. Wise, on the subject of the present Presidential canvass. One rumor is that he has given in his adhesion to Polk. Another is, that he has written a letter to one of his friends in his late district, counselling opposition to Polk. The Norfolk Herald thinks this report has more of the air of probability about it than the first. That paper also states, in another paragraph, that "Wise's District," upon which such large calculations have been made by the adversary, will give a decided Whig majority at the November election.

We have accounts from other portions of Virginia, in addition to the results of the spring Election, which are sufficient to encourage every *Whig to do his duty*. Let that but be done, and all will be well in the Old Dominion.—*Winchester Repub.*

☞ Samuel H. Auble was stabbed and killed in Philadelphia lately while walking out with his intended wife, the murderer is in jail.

"We are informed," says the Richmond Whig, "that copies of Mr. Clay's letter to F. P. Blair are in the hands of B. W. Leigh, Esq., and that any gentleman of either party may see them."

Duplicity on the Tariff.—Mr. Rhett, the leader of the chivalry, bears testimony to the double dealing of the Locofoco candidate, in relation to the tariff. In a speech delivered in Orangeburg, S. C., on the 5th inst.—and reported in the Charleston Mercury, he said:

"Nothing is to be hoped from the Presidential election—Mr. Polk has already been trimming his sails so as to catch the breath of both North and South. His profession in favor of a revenue tariff for incidental protection—for protecting all interests, and his adoption of the Baltimore resolutions, are three gigantic humbugs, which might blind, and certainly would betray us. There is no redress to be expected from him."

Whig speakers, confront the Locofoco orators with this testimony from a witness of their own.

MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.

ALWAYS REMEMBER, that the first published Act of the first Congress was entitled in part "AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES."

DON'T FORGET, that the first Petition ever presented to the first Congress was from the Mechanics of Maryland, praying for PROTECTION.

BEAR IN MIND, that the second Petition presented to the first Congress came from the Shiprights of Charleston South Carolina praying PROTECTION.

KEEP IT IN REMEMBERANCE, that the third petition to the first Congress for Protection came from the Manufacturers of New York city.

REMEMBER, that even Mr. MADISON, who was himself in favor of Protection, could not get a horizontal revenue tariff bill through the first Congress.

TREASURE IT UP IN YOUR MIND, that the founders and framers of the Constitution were in favor of PROTECTION.

TELL YOUR LOCOFOCO NEIGHBOR, that Washington, Jefferson, Jay, Hamilton, and scores of other great men the fathers of the Revolution, recognized the Justice and never questioned the Constitutionality of PROTECTION.

PROCLAIM IT FROM THE HOUSE-TOPS, that Whig Protection is National and Industrial PROSPERITY, and the Loco Foco Free Trade a RUIN to the Country and to the People.—*New Bedford Mer.*

How Circumstances Do Alter Cases,

Mr. Clay was elected and served in the U. S. Senate a short time before he had attained the lawful age of 30 years. This was *perjury*, nothing less, according to the locofoco party.

Gen Jackson was elected and served one term in the Senate before he had attained his 30th year, as will be seen by Kendall's life of Jackson. In this instance, however, it was only honorable evidence of Gen. Jackson's talents and usefulness! No perjury at all in this!!

Extract from the N. Y. Tribune.

THE GREAT MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION ON BOSTON COMMON.

We looked over to Boston on Thursday, to see the general muster of the Whigs of the old Bay State, with such of their neighbors as chose to drop in, at their Mass Meeting. Need we say that it was a great, a glorious gathering? Let the disparagement of its opponents speak for it. *Bay State Democrat* asserts that there were only *Nine Thousand* and odd in the Procession. Now we have the count of a friend who gave us the items, and the actual number in the Procession fell a very few short of *Twelve Thousand*, including a cavalcade of over *One Thousand* horsemen. This, be it noted, was for a march of several miles through the hot, glaring streets, on as warm a day as you would wish to find in July. About Ten thousand of them were Massachusetts Whigs; the remaining Two Thousand were from other States. The number out of the Procession was, as usual, many times greater; and The Atlas estimates that at least *One Hundred Thousand* participated in the doings of the day. The miles of streets through which the Procession passed were adorned with Whig and National Banners, every window was radiant with lovely faces, beaming with enthusiasm and joy; the streets were full of men, who returned cheer for cheer with the various Delegations, and all bespoke the universal sympathy with the Whig cause and its champions. Every where was order maintained while energetic Resolution and undoubted Confidence were displayed, and every thing concurred to manifest that the men of 1840 had re-assembled to complete the work which they then only failed in effectually performing through the visitation of God and the treachery of a chosen and trusted agent of the people.

The head of the Procession, returning, reached the Common at 1; the rear about half past 2, before which time the Convention had been organised by choosing Daniel Webster President, with a Vice-President from each County of the State.

Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky (for whom thousands had long since called) was next introduced, and, as soon as he could obtain audience through the cessation of the prolonged, reiterated cheering, said—[as reported in the Atlas]—

Mr. President, Men of Massachusetts, Americans! Although this is one of the proudest moments of my life, yet, however much may be my vanity, I am constrained to believe that not to me only is this expression of cordiality and respect extended, but that by far the greater portion of the manifestations of applause and approbation is meant for that other and greater fellow citizen, bearing my own name, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and for my own gallant State, which has ever, as now, stood firm by the side of old Massachusetts.

I must remember that I am here in the city of Boston, near the walls of Faneuil Hall, in the sight of Bunker Hill, whose very name is unspeakably illustrious, and in the neighborhood of Lexington. These associations I claim as my property; and I come, in unison with you, to offer up my devotion to those sacred principles which we all cherish, and which are consecrated to remotest posterity. I have said before to-day, and I now repeat it here that there has never been and there never can be witnessed in the Old World, a pageant like this. Accumulate the property of ages and all the patents of nobility, and you cannot spread out such a scene as has been exhibited to-day. Look at the men who have swelled out the immense procession, their clothing, (but that is but a trifle) look at the *intelligence* and true manliness they display. Look at them, and which of you will say that Liberty is not indeed a boon to them? And if we as a nation, are peculiarly blessed—if we are more distinguished than any other—if, indeed, we are in many respects the first nation on the globe, it is to Liberty, and to Liberty alone, that we owe the pre-eminence.

I have traveled five hundred miles since Monday, from Niagara Falls, to attend this great gathering of the people, and, although emotions of the sublimest character were excited in my breast by the view of that stupendous scene, yet the strong and iron chain of Railroad, on my journey here, gave rise to more and greater emotions than that mighty work of the Deity. To what are owing these sublime manifestations of man's power and genius? To Free Labor. (Prolonged and vociferous cheers.) To Free Labor, I repeat, the legitimate consequence of freedom of thought. And it is to this development of mechanical labor, resulting from freedom of thought and freedom of action, that this honor belongs. But I must be short. (A general cry of go on! go on! go on!) I have come to you as an American citizen, as a Whig, if a Whig means what it did in Seventeen Seventy-Six; but if it do not mean that, then I do not come as a Whig; and if I am, indeed, a Whig of '76 or of that cast, I go with the distinguished gentleman who has already addressed you, when he said that a foreign Government cannot come into this Union and make a part of it, because it is not in unison with the principles of the Whigs of 1776; and I go farther than he, and say that it must not come in, because it is not in unison with those great principles of Liberty which I am here this day to vindicate, or else I am a liar and the truth is not in me. (Prolonged cheering.) I am for the Union as it is. The Union, it must be preserved against the accession of foreign territory, unless the expansion of territory be bound by indestructable links, with the expansion of Liberty.

I care not what may be the private opinion of Mr. Henry Clay, or of Mr. Webster, or (if it is proper to mention his name in such an honorable connection) of Mr. Polk, but never, by my vote, nor by the influence of my name, shall slavery be extended by the annexation of any territory. I take Mr. Clay by his pledge—I hold him to them, that he will not sanction the admission of Texas into the Union, unless by the general consent of the States which compose it. He dares not ignore them, he dares not give his influence to the execution of such an infamous scheme. I will close by saying, that with such a leader as Mr. Clay, possessing such principles as we do, we must, we will conquer in 1844. If, indeed, we are Whigs, allied to those Whigs who made this ground classic and immortal, in the memory of man, the name of Whig is good enough to fight under, and to achieve a glorious victory in 1844. (Enthusiastic cheering for several minutes.)

Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Senator from New Jersey, was next announced, and spoke of the position and resolution of New Jersey in view of the coming contest. In closing—

Mr. M. sketched the peculiar position of N. Jersey, and her present sympathy with Massachusetts, as vivid as in the days of the revolution, when not a gun was fired at Monmouth, Trenton, or Princeton, which was not echoed back from Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, in the days when the ancestor of Frelinghuysen shouldered his musket, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. And whom have we in this later conflict to oppose? A confused, irregular enemy, whose leader is Polk, whose prophet is Amos Kendall, whose high priest is Calhoun, whose martyr is Dorr, whose promised land is Texas, and whom, in course of time, we shall see perish in the wilderness of sin.

Extract of Mr. Webster's Speech.

As to Texas. We well know that this question of annexation has been much agitated; that is one of the most stirring topics which has been, or can be presented to the consideration of the whole United States. The project has been submitted to Congress, and it was defeated—thanks to the gallant and glorious Whig Senate—but now it is made a principal issue before the people, and our attention is compelled to it. I will not now descant upon its dangers, upon its hazards, upon its evils.—They have repeatedly been spoken of by your Whig brethren, they are full in view before the public, they suggest themselves at once to every mind. The question is, if we desire to keep the United States as they are—without diminution and without augmentation—if we wish to preserve our established boundaries—the question is, how are we to accomplish this? Well, every one can answer this inquiry at once. There are two candidates for the Presidency before us. The one, not only for Texas, but selected only because he was a Texas man—one who would never have been thought of but for Texas, who will never be remembered but in connection with Texas. There can be no doubt—it is idle to argue the matter—that every man who means to vote, and does vote, for Mr. Polk, means to vote and does actually vote for the admission of Texas. To deny this would be as reasonable as to deny that a man who, with a deadly weapon in his hand, should inflict a deadly wound upon another, was actuated by a deadly motive. No subterfuge can get rid of this, no gloss can cover it up. The question is—Polk and Texas, or no Polk no Texas.

Then, on the other hand, there is Henry Clay.—His opinion upon this subject of annexation has been repeatedly expressed. And, gentlemen, allow me to say here, in this connection, that I know of no man who has taken the ground of opposition to this project earlier than myself. It did happen to me some seven years ago, in a speech made at a meeting in the city of New York, to state my views on the matter, and those views have not been changed: I spoke them then, not being, and never being afraid of committal, on what I thought valid grounds. Those grounds are no less valid now than they were then. I have no new sentiment upon the question. And I, for one, say that—under the present circumstances of the case—I shall heartily give my vote to Mr. Clay. Among other things, because he is pledged against the annexation of Texas.—With the opinions he has expressed in his speeches and letters, there can be no controversy on the point. Those opinions are my opinions.

We that are here to-day, are not merely to enjoy the show and festivity of the occasion, not merely to salute each other as friends and fellow citizens, but to take counsel together; to strengthen the resolutions and fortify the purposes with which we enter into the contest. Every thing here is illusory, vain, if we do not do this. The time for action approaches. For important action, for decisive action. And as every thing in the way of Mass Conventions has hitherto been, is vain and worthless, except so far as it inspirits us for the real work we have to do, I beg to ask you to go to work thoroughly and effectually. There are three things which I mean to propound to every Whig here, and I conjure him to answer upon his faith and his honor, his allegiance, his interest and his conscience. And I expect no more human assent. But from the conscience, honor and fidelity of all of you, I ask a reply to,

1st.—Will you, and every one of you, God sparing your life and health, laying aside all personal preferences, will you and every one of you, vote for the Whig candidate at the approaching election?

[A heaven-shaking shout of yes, yes, yes, was the answer to this query.]

Mr. Webster continued. That then is recorded. Now,

2nd.—Will you, and every one of you, pledge yourselves and himself that, so far as it depends on your and his unremitted exertions, no Whig voter in the country shall fail to be present at the polls and deposit his Whig vote?

[Again from the vast multitude there came up a tremendous affirmative response.]

Mr. Webster went on. Again, I have before said, fellow-citizens, that among our adversaries—for I must call them so—there are very many honest men. Misled they are by designing and selfish individuals, but they are honest themselves, and they have the same interests that we have. And if we can get near them, if we can, and talk to them, if we can compare notes with them, we shall be able to get more or less to go with us. Now,

3rd. Will each of you, to the utmost of his ability, penetrate with light the regions of darkness, and make at least one new-born Whig?

[Again arose the huzzas of the assembled Whigs, giving to the orator the assurance that his counsel would be followed.]

Mr. Webster went on. This is the way to carry an election, if it can be carried at all. And I recommend to the young men, to the Whig Clubs and Clay Clubs, to carry home and practice on these ideas. Let them be truly workingmen in the good cause, and the consequences may be left to God.

Unusual Drought—Sickness in the Country.—The present drought is severer than any we have had in a number of years. It extends over Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and Maine. The Morris Canal is dried up, and great difficulty is found in navigating the Delaware and Easton Canal. The coal trade is suffering in consequence of the low water.—Coal cannot be forwarded at present, several hundred coal boats being already aground on the canals. We fear the price will be affected if the drought should continue much longer. On some roads in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the clouds of dust raised by the waggons can be seen at a distance of miles. The water is so scarce that the birds and wild fowl have taken to the larger rivers. There is much sickness, principally fever, in the country. The city air is now purer and healthier than that of the country, and our friends should return as rapidly as possible. In some part of the country the air feels as though it came from a furnace.—N. R. Sun.

DESPATCHES TO MEXICO.—Gen. Duff Green passed through Charleston on the 17th, on his way to Pensacola, where he will be furnished with a Government steamer to proceed forthwith to Vera Cruz, with important dispatches for the American Minister in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the nature of this remonstrance to the Mexican Government will induce Santa Anna to hesitate in marching his troops to the frontiers of Mexico. In the mean time the Texians are quietly but efficiently taking measures to keep them in check until Congress meets. We are apprehensive, however, that they are fully prepared for resistance, but if the movements of Mexico are tardy and hesitating all will be right yet.

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—Judge Parker has written a letter which is published in the Catskill Messenger, in relation to the Anti Rent troubles. He thinks that the public interests would be promoted by abolishing leasehold estates of the character that now exist. "Abolishing the law of primogeniture was the great step towards the eventual extinction of such tenures, and the distribution of the fee among the occupants of the land. A repeal of those laws that secure to the landlord remedies for the collection of his rent not enjoyed by other creditors ought to follow, and the owners of large tracts of leased land would seek other and more desirable investment. The best—the only remedy is a peaceable one, and it is entirely within the reach of the tenants." Judge Parker is strongly in favor of enforcing the laws, and will not countenance in any way, any infraction of them. He is for the peaceable remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

At a late Polk Convention at Charlottesville Va., such was the personal abuse in the speech of their orators, that no less than three of their principal men left the party and came out for Clay!—This is one of the cards of renunciation:

To the Editor of the Advocate:

SIR:—Having been appointed a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, I attended for the purpose of hearing the great principles of the Democratic party and sound National Measures discussed; but to my utter disappointment, I heard nothing but personal abuse to Henry Clay, and doctrines subversive of order and good government. I therefore can no longer adhere to a party who so recklessly disappoint the hopes of the people, and if I live in November next, I shall vote for Henry Clay.

RICHARD HARRISON, Jr.

September 12th, 1844.

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG LADIES.

We love to record facts like the following. It gladdens the very soul to find the grey haired dames of a Revolutionary generation, engaged now, as in former times, heart and hand with the whigs of the country. But to the story:

Among all those who threw wide open their doors at the Great Whig Mass Meeting in Zanesville on the memorable 14th of August, was a venerable lady living on South street, a little east of Fifth. Anxious to contribute her mite with her own hands, entirely unaided, she prepared a bountiful repast, made up of all the substantials and delicacies the season afforded, and when spread upon her hospitable board, with commendable gratification she surveyed her contribution to sustain that party, to which in all her life she had given all her sympathies. She then sent forth her sons, with directions to bring to her table a score of good Whigs, and not return with less than that number.

At the dining hour, fifteen or twenty "good men and true" stood at her board, whom she thus briefly and thrillingly addressed:—"My friends, we are all Whigs! When you go home say to your neighbors, that at the Great Mass Meeting of Whigs in Zanesville, you were the guests of an old lady whose head was white with the snows of *eighty four* winters! that she prepared solely with her own hands, all that is spread before you, as it may be the last act of a life already extended beyond the period allotted to man; that in her youth she was for years an inmate of the homes of both Washington and Jefferson, and having there learned from the lips of those worthies, lessons of genuine Whig Democracy, she has never forgot them, and is therefore found at this day in the midst of the same great party with whom those Revolutionary fathers acted.—Eat then, for you are welcome! And may the same success attend you now, that rewarded the heroic struggles of Washington and his army of Whig patriots."

The old lady's guests were from our sister county of Guernsey; and we will warrant that their efforts from this time until the first of November will tell well in the Whig majority of our neighbor.—Zanesville Republican.

LOCOFOCO BLASPHEMY!

The Columbia Observer, published at the door of Col. Polk, gives an account of a Locofoco meeting held in that county, (Maury) a few days previous the 15th inst., at which the most revolting blasphemy was perpetrated. A man was taken into the Locofoco Church and immersed in the regular style, the administrator of the ordinance using the following ceremony.

"I baptize thee in the name of ***ANDREW JACKSON****, the Father,* ***James K. Polk****, the Son!! and* ***TEXAS*** *the Holy Ghost!!!!!!*

This be it remembered was done in Polk's own county, at a locofoco meeting.

The above is from the Jonesborough (Ten) Whig, a paper published in the vicinity of the horrible profanation which it records. We commend it to the consideration of every person who has ever been deceived, for an instant, by the Locofoco clamor against Mr Clay's moral character. Blasphemy never took a more revolting shape than this; nor was hypocrisy ever more open and disgusting than as exhibited by the party under whose auspices it was committed.—N. Y. Exp.

GOOD JOKE.—A staunch locofoco happened to meet a number of canal boatmen, and remarked:

'Well, neighbors, are you all going to vote for Polk?'

'No! we can all read on board this boat!' was the significant reply.—Allegheny Ex.

No rain has visited the Island of Ascension for *fifteen months!*

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN 1844.

Dist.	WHIGS.	LOCOFOCOS.
1st	Geo. P. Torrence;	James J. Faran,
2d	L. D. Campbell,	F. A. Cunningham,
3d	R. C. Schenck,	
4th	Joseph Vance,	J. M. Young,
5th	J. W. Riley,	William Sawyer,
6th	Abel Rawson,	H. R. St John,
7th	J. B. Thompson,	J. J. McDowell,
8th	J. I. Van Metre,	A. G. Thurman,
9th	Elias Florence,	Augustus L. Perrill,
10th	J. Stansberry, (vac.)	A. P. Stone,
	C. Delano,	C. J. McNulty,
11th	Wm. McLaughlin,*	J. Brinkerhoff,
12th	S. F. Vinton,	
13th	P. B. Johnson,	Isaac Parrish,
14th	A. Harper,	G. W. Manypenny,
15th	J. A. Ramage,	Joseph Morris,
16th	James Douglass,	James Matthews,
17th	S. Stokely,	Wm. C. McCauslin,
18th	Levi Cox,	D. A. Starkweather,
19th	D. R. Tilden,	Wm. Coolman,
20th	J. R. Giddings,	
21st	E. S. Hamlin, (vac.)	R. Warner,
	J. M. Root,	E. M. Stone.

* Independent candidate.

Revenue—is pouring into the N. Y. Custom House, at the rate of $100,000 per day. We would like to have that shop, for one week.

A change indeed.—We understand that ninety-four gentlemen of the county of York, have signed their names to an unqualified renunciation of the Polk and Dallas ticket. This will make the Locos wriggle uneasily about, and scare them half out of their wits.

Mr. Southall has also consented to run for the Senate, so the Accomac District may be considered as having once more come into the line. So we go—the skies bright and brightening.—Rich Star.

A Pipe Layer named JOSEPH EGSTIEIN, was caught at Dayton, a few days since, and made to travel faster than "progressive" democracy itself. He was from Stark county, and stated that his expenses had been paid by the locos of that part of the State, for him, and from *fifty to seventy five others*, to go into Montgomery county, and vote. There are a number of strange faces in this city, lounging about locofoco quarters—they are all known, and the first effort of any of them to vote, will be a transfer of their moveable democracy to Parkersville.—Cincin. Straight-out.

☞The Philadelphia Ledger says—"Waggon loads of Cotton and woolen machinery are passing along our streets all going from East to West. Where they come from, or where they are going, we know not; but it looks well, for it shows that people are preparing to enter upon manufacturing."

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—I have no commiseration for princes. My sympathies are reserved for the great mass of mankind.—*Henry Clay.*

If Great Britain desires a mark by which she can know her own subjects, let her give them an ear mark. The colors that float from the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen.—*Clay.*

Whenever the sacred rights of an American freeman are assailed, all hearts ought to unite, and every arm should be braced to vindicate his cause.—*Clay.*

WHIGS AROUSE.

Be up and doing. See the movements of the Locos. Watch them closely, if they can carry the election by fair means or foul, they will do it. Their emissaries are abroad in the land and we all know, or ought to know, how much reliance should be placed in the political statements of Mr. McNulty, their leading candidate who is an open reviler of religion, and who has attempted to ridicule the office of the Christian ministry. Shall that man be our national legislator; shall he give tone to our national morals. Let us in the name of the people, as with one voice, say *"NO!"* McNulty is now stumping the Co., going up and down in it. And the Whigs must be on the alert, to counteract the evil effects of his mission.

THE LAST OF THE 'BARGAIN.'

Mr. Clay on the trumpeting up of this story of a letter to Blair proving the alleged Bargain transmitted copies of all the letters he ever wrote Blair to Benj. Watkins Leigh, Richmond Va., authorizing him to show them to every gentleman of either Political party, who might desire to see them. The simple reason why he does not give them to the press is the fact that they contain confidential remarks on persons who would be needlessly pained by their publication.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 17th instant, whose editor has seen this vaunted letter to Blair, after giving a history of the bargain investigation in the Kentucky Senate in 1827, proceeds—

"Driven from every other ground of evidence, the desperate panders of party then appealed to the imaginations of the zealots of party for proof. They said Mr. Clay had written Blair a letter which would prove the bargain; and the Committee of the Senate of Kentucky that tried Mr. Clay made a sham compulsory movement on Blair to force him to disclose the letter, he having set himself up as a gentleman too honorable to violate private confidence! But the honor of Blair is correctly certified in the fact that an extract of that very letter, containing all that could possibly be constructed to apply to the Bargain charge, was published by Kendall, and of course with Blair's privity; and this very extract was read by that insidious and cowardly slanderer, J. W. Tibbatts, in a late speech, in proof of the bargain, although the same little honest gentleman did not charge the bargain on Mr. Clay. There were some expressions in Mr. Clay's letter to Blair not out of place in a correspondence with an intimate friend, but altogether unfit for the public eye; and Mr. Clay therefore refused to give his consent to its publication, but he gave authority for the exhibition of the letter, and it has been seen by many gentlemen of both parties. So far from containing any proof of Bargain against Mr. Clay, it goes to the very reverse; and no candid man can read it without rising from the perusal with more exalted ideas of Mr. Clay's pure and incorruptible integrity. Such is not only our own, but the judgement of all whose opinion of it we have consulted. Such is the history of the bargain calumny, than which a more wicked invention to defame a fellow-being never was put forth.

This very Blair, once the warm friend of Mr. Clay, who now affects to wish to be relieved from his obligation in regard to this private letter, has committed a thousand greater violations of honor than the publication of a private or confidential letter. He would have published the whole of it long ago, if it would have served his party; as he has already permitted Kendall to published the only part of it which admits of any constructive application to the Bargain slander. And this same Blair, we have reason to believe, was himself in favor of Adams for President next to Clay, and so we believe was Amos Kendall."

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES B. STANSBERY, of Licking,
for 28th Congress;
COLUMBUS DELANO, of Knox,
for 29th Congress.

FOR SENATOR.
ALFRED KELLY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
JOSEPH RIDGWAY, JR.
DR. M'CLOUD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
LEWIS HEYL.

Commissioner.
SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

Director of Poor House,
A. S. DECKER.

DRY GOODS
AT FIVE PER CENT.

WILLIAM A. BEECHER,
52 BEAVER (near William St.) NEW YORK,
Is Daily receiving from Auction,
ALL SORTS OF DRY GOODS,
which he will sell from the bills, at
FIVE PER CENT, FOR CASH.

The actual cost is always marked in figures on each article.

☞*Also Goods suitable for Milliners, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Shoe and Stock, Manufacturers.*

July 15, 1844. 48—3m

Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser.

GROCERIES!

PROVISIONS, DRY-GOODS, TIN-WARE BOOTS AND SHOES, For sale at A. & C. FRANKENBERG'S Retail store East side of High st., between Main and South, Columbus Ohio.

They also manufacture and repair Boots and Shoes, and warrant their work. They keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above articles, with sundry others too numerous to mention.

They receive in payment most kinds of country produce, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, beans, pork, butter, lard, eggs, honey, beeswax, tallow, feathers, dried fruit, clover, timothy and flax seed, &c. &c., on reasonable terms.

The public are invited to give them a call.

September 18.

Sarah Calhoun
vs.
Sam. Calhoun } Franklin Com. Pleas.

THE defendant will take notice that the complainant has this, the 12th day of September A. D. 1844, filed in the Clerk's office of Franklin court Com. Pleas a petition setting forth the marriage of Complainant and defendant, and that defendant left complainant more than three years since without cause, and has not been heard of since, and praying for a divorce.

The defendant will also take notice that depositions will be taken at the house of John Shaffer in the town of Lancaster, in the state of Ohio on the 25th day of October A. D. 1844 between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., of said day.

SWAYNE & BATES,
Sept 14, 1844. *for Complainant.*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

☞*BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.*☜

THE following are the only duly authorized Agents for the sale of the Genuine BRANDRETH PILLS in Franklin county, Ohio:—

GEORGE & BROWN,	Columbus.
JNO. REES,	Reynoldsburg.
J. B. WIRT,	Wirt's Grove.
J. H. STAGE,	Lockburn.
A. HOPPER,	Alton.
HENRY MILLER,	Harrisburg.
CUTLER & DAVIS,	Dublin.
FULLER & ANDREWS,	Worthington.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

September 18, 1844. GEORGE & BROWN.

POTTERY.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he carries on the above business at his old stand on High Street, immediately south of Peter's Tan-Yard, where he offers for sale every article in his line, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. The attention of Gardeners and others, is particularly invited to his style of Flower Pots, of different sizes, which are constructed on a new plan which renders them superior in elegance and in strength of material to any heretofore manufactured.

LAWRENCE DIPPEL.

Columbus, August 16, 1844.

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article, Also—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by JAMES [illegible]

The writer of this conversation, CAPTAIN STEWART SHOLES, of this City, is considerably known in this State, and wherever known his reputation is unblemished, he is known as a man of high moral worth, is now about sixty years of age, for more than 30 years he has been a member of the methodist church. He was an active officer in the last War. He is now living a quiet and retired life, and nothing but duty to his country would induce him to enter the political arena.—We have been intimately acquainted with Capt. S. since the early part of our residence in this City and do vouch for his candor and truth.

We hope this conversation will have its proper influence with our abolition friends, and cause them to vote for that man who will be most likely to keep M'Nulty out of Congress.—ED. [illegible]

DIALOGUE IN A STAGE.

To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:

The following is the substance of a dialogue that passed in the public stage from Mt. Vernon to this place, on the 16th inst., between Mr. McNulty, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in this District, and a colored man by the name of Watson, of Cleveland, a Delegate to the Convention of Colored Men then about to assemble in Columbus. On learning his destination—

MCNULTY demanded—What are you going for?

WATSON.—I am going to meet the colored People in Convention.

McN. What do you expect to effect by meeting in covention?

W. We shall ask the people of this State for our just rights.

McN. What rights? why do you not go off out of the country.

W. We think we have rights in common with all men.

McN. You are not men, nor are you entitled to priviliges any more than the dumb brutes. You are only the third grade of the brute creation, and second to the Orang Outang. You have no souls any more than the beasts.

W. We have ever been acknowledged as men and as rational beings.

McN. You are not human beings, and have no souls.

W. I cannot believe that a man of your intelligence and education can believe such assertions as you have put forth, because you never knew a dumb brute capable of reasoning or talking as I do to you.

McN. I could learn my horse or dog to do the same thing; for you know nothing but what you learn, as might be learnt to a dumb brute.

W. Neither do you; and had you been shut out from education, you would have known nothing but what instinct had taught you.

McN. Why do you not go off? You have no claims here and should be driven out of the country.

W. We have no place to go to—this is the place of our nativity, and we have no other place to claim as ours, any more than you have a right to claim birth right in Europe.

McN. You have no more right here than the Orang Outang, and ought to be, and should be Driven from the country.

W. You are a nominee for Congress, but I think your District will not elect a man of your principles to Congress.

McN. I am a nominee and expect to be elected, and if elected, my first business shall be to secure the passage of an act to drive you negroes out of the country.

W. (Excited.) You the man—you the man to drive us colored people out of the country—out of this country? We shall never be driven!

McN. If you should not go, we would cut your throats and hang you all.

W. We will have our throats cut and be hanged, before we will be driven from our native country.

McN. That we will do, and manure our lands with your bodies.

W. That you have already done for these two hundred years; and I should not think strange if God should send a thunder-bolt and kill you instantly.

McN. I should think no more of killing a negro, than I would of killing a skunk, for they smell just alike; and in the Southern States, the people keep their negroes and hogs and cattle all in one pen, nor do they think of the negro any more than they do of their cattle.

W. I can't think the people of your Congressional District will support a man of your principles to the National Legislature, for you would disgrace not only the District you represent, but the State and Nation.

The above is only a part of the dialogue that passed between the two, but I have given enough to show its character and spirit, without aiming to give the exact words, although I do not vary much as far as I go. I expected at first that what I heard, must be spoken in a spirit of banter, and that McNulty would, before they parted, apologise or explain to the colored man; but nothing of the kind was offered, and I was told by a fellow passenger, that he avowed them to be the real sentiments of his heart. When we arrived at the Neil House, McN. declared that he would indict Mr. Neil for taking negroes inside of the stage. There are a number of witnesses to the truth of the above.

USE SCRAPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL,
THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

FOR the cure of deafness, pains, and a discharge of matter from the ears. Also all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c. &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for fifteen and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend its use. For sale at the Drug Store of J. B. WHEATON,

Aug. 14 1844 Corner Broad and High sts.

SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.—The subscribers have just published an edition of this work, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to its merits. They are confident that an examination of the book will be sufficient to recommend it to all teachers and heads of families as a highly useful book, especially for young men.

CONTENTS.

Part I. PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT—Which treats particularly of the capacity of man for civil government; Natural, Civil, Political and Religious Rights; The Laws of Nature, of Revelation, of Nations, and Municipal Laws; Different forms of Government; The manner in which Political Power is exercised; To whom Political Power should be entrusted; Legislative Power; Judicial Power; Organization of Courts and Juries; Taxation, &c., &c.

PART II. GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Treats of the settlement of the Colonies; The adoption of the Constitution; Nature and object of the Union; The House of Representatives and the Senate, with their rules and mode of procedure; the power of Congress as to Taxes; The Revenue; Aliens; Money; The Post Office; Patents; Declaration of War; Treaties, &c., &c.

Part III. CIVIL JURISPRUDENCE—Treats of the Rights of Persons; Domestic Relations; Parent and Child; Right of Property, &c.; Partners, Crimes and Punishment, &c.

Part IV. POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Treat of the Utility of the Science; Production; Definition of Terms; The different kinds of Industry: Capital; Division of Labor; Encouragement to Industry; effects of the Protective System and Internal Improvement on Productive Industry; Exchange; On Banks, &c., &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Subjoined are a few of the many recommendations from eminent persons and competent judges in this State:

From his Excellency, Wilson Shannon, Governor of the State of Ohio.

Executive Office, Feb. 9, 1844.

I have examined with some care, Mr. Young's "Introduction to the Science of Government," and approve both of the matter and manner of arrangement. It is a work containing a great deal of highly useful and important information; and its introduction to our common schools, can not fail to be attended with good results. Such a work is greatly needed at this time in our common schools. It is with great pleasure I recommend it to the patronage and favorable consideration of the public.

WILSON SHANNON.

From C. P. McIlvaine, Bishop of the State of Ohio.

The work by Andrew W. Young, entitled "Introduction to the Science of Government," &c., I have had a brief opportunity of examining.—It is intelligently and perspicuously written.—The interpretation of Constitutional law seems to me to be just. A studious effort is manifest to make all its instructions plain to readers of youthful minds, as well as those of limited education. Such a book is very desirable in this country; and I have pleasure in recommending this as calculated to do good.

CHARLES P. McILVAINE.

Gambier, O., Feb. 15, 1844.

From James Hoge, D. D., Columbus, O., Dec. 15, 1843.

Having an opportunity of looking at the plan of the work "Introduction to the Science of Government, by Andrew W. Young," I can say that it appears to be well calculated to impart knowledge on the important subjects upon which it treats. Especially it may be peculiarly useful in schools. Too much attention cannot be given to the science of government in this country, where the people are the real sovereigns. And it is necessary that the youth of our land should be well instructed in knowledge and virtue, that our free institutions may be perpetuated, and may secure the general welfare. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this work, designed for this purpose, will be widely circulated and will be highly useful.

JAMES HOGE.

From Timothy B. Hudson, Prof. Oberlin Inst.

Dec. 18, 1843.

I have examined to some extent, the "Introduction to the Science of Government," and feel great pleasure in saying that, in my opinion, it is a work with which no American youth should be unfamiliar. Its excellencies are its general accuracy, its great condensation of important matter in a small compass united with remarkable clearness of statements, its fairness and candor in presenting the arguments of opponents, and the extent to which it gives the reason for peculiarities of our republican institutions. Though on some important topics my opinions might not harmonize with those of the author, I admire the spirit of his book, and hope its wide circulation may richly reward him for his labor.

TIMOTHY B. HUDSON.

From Rev. J. Covert, Principal of the Columbus Academic and Collegiate Institute, August 20, 1844.

Having examined with considerable care the "Introduction to the Science of Government, by Andrew W. Young," I deem it a duty to express my sentiments as to the merits of the book.—The subjects of which it treats are of the most practical and important character. To every freeman under our government it is a matter of the highest importance and should be of the deepest interest, to understand something of the nature of our civil institutions and laws. The elementary principles of the science of government should be thoroughly studied and well understood by every sovereign voter and freeman in our land; for upon this knowledge the perpetuity and prosperity of this nation must measurably depend. No treatise upon this subject, now in use, will be found more entertaining and instructive than to the manual to which I refer.—The style is perspicuous, yet familiar and easy, and I believe it to be well adapted for use, as a text book, in our academies as well as our common and select schools. I have introduced it into this institution of which I have the charge and shall continue its use, and I sincerely hope it may gain an extensive circulation, and command a prominent place among the text books of our schools and academies, and the libraries of private citizens.

J. COVERT.

The book will be furnished to Merchants and Teachers on the most reasonable terms. Retail price, 75 cents.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 29.

George & Brown.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend Streets*, Columbus, Ohio, keep constantly on hand, a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

From Two to Eight Times Cheaper Than Before,

OR NOTHING IF THE USER IS NOT DELIGHTED WITH IT.

An article that every family must consider indispensable when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that ALL BURNS AND SCALDS, EVERY EXTERNAL SORE, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Inquire for "Connel's Pain Extractor Salve," at Comstock & Co's., 21, Cortland Street, New York. Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents and near ten times as much for a Dollar.

We assure you, on the responsibility of our characters, that sympathy for human suffering induces, at least in part, our *earnest solicitation* that a simple trial should be made in any affection named below. We think it not imprudent or too much to say, that *nothing like it or in any degree so effectual*, has ever been discovered in Medicine.

You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints" but only intended for *External* application and will cure the following: Burns, scalds, frosted parts, chilblains, chafe or galls, chaps, tetter, pimple, blotch, felon, ulcer, sprains, erysipelas, stabs, cuts, bruises, strain, ear and tooth ache, mumps, sore throat, runrounds, whitlows, piles, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, carbuncle, eruption, sore eyes and lids, weak sight, sore lips, punctures, biles and warts, fever pains, pain in back and side, tender feet, inflammatory, rheumatism, tic doloreux, ague in face and breast, fever sore, old burn scars, prickly heat, inflamed skin, broken breast, sore nipples, rough hands, blistered surfaces, dressing for blisters, white swellings, cold in wounds, sore corns, general sores, smallpox marks.

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that the article called CONNEL'S is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitations that we have reason to believe are of no use but injurious. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it, and whom you may send for it. Remember it is CONNEL'S Magical Pain Extractor.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Call on all the Agents for a pamphlet gratis to all, and very interesting; also the names of all the Clergymen in New York.

CAUTION.—Be sure and get Connel's, as counterfeits and worthless appear under other names. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co., or never touch it. 23—3m 3¢

☞ The above Medicine is kept constantly on hand and for sale by S. THOMPSON,
General Agent.
Corner of High and Friend streets,
Columbus Ohio.

Dr. Rosmbaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

September 19.

☞ Incorruptible Teeth. ☜

H. THOMPSON, Dentist, *High street, Columbus Ohio*, has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Ullington and Kuss. Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' wholesale prices.

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves

Nov. 18, 1843. a3n

REMOVAL.

H. B. CHARITON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Columbus, May 7th.

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel S. Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.

Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by

Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL S. SHAW.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store of J. BECKWITH.

Feb 20

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 540 pages

Price REDUCED to TWO DOLLARS,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher indulges a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and man of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, May 29th.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated *national*. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq. of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States, by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 22, 1844

AGENCY.

THERE is an Agency established in connection with the Office of the Ohio State Tribune, Columbus, Ohio, for the collection and receiving subscriptions for *Periodicals, Magazines, and Newspapers. Also, for the sale of Books, Paper, and Patent Medicines, on commission. Advertising and collecting accounts, and will extend through the central counties. Terms reasonable.*

All communications, post paid, addressed to the Ohio State Tribune, will receive prompt attention.

August, 28 1844

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

AND

Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—n42tf WM. BARKER.

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lettering, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daguerreotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—39 tf

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required, and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843. n30

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake

R. F. FISK, Grocer,
High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843.

AMERICAN LABORER.—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30.

A. W. READER.

CABINET MAKER.

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

I. D. POUNDS

GUNSMITH,

AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND,

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Columbus, April 16th, 1844

Columbus, May 6.

Godey's Lady's Book For 1844.

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the

DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844, or, a Gift for *EVERY SEASON*.

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 15 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	20 00

Address L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

BOTANIC MEDICINE.

Kept constantly on hand, a good assortment of Botanic Medicines. A fresh article of Blackberry Syrup, for Summer Complaint, or Diarea. Howard's Books at Reduced prices, and Dr. R. H. Ayers Asthmatical Medicine.

H. HOWARD.

Corner of High and Friend St., Columbus.

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale 20 Kegs of

Rifle powder,

4 Kegs Cannon or Blasting, do. by
GEORGE & BROWN.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17—40 tf

Columbus Academical and Collegiate Institute.

THIS institution will commence its fourth year on Monday the first of September next. The Trustees have recently adopted a systematic and somewhat extensive course of studies in the Female Department, and will present a Diploma to each young lady who shall reputably complete this course. A Diploma will also be given to each young gentleman who creditably pursues and finishes the course prescribed for the Male Department. Those wishing to know what studies are embraced in these respective courses, are respectfully referred to the catalogue just published. The institution is situated in a healthy and retired part of the city, and is supplied with competent and experienced instructors. The government is parental, yet decided, and a healthy moral and religious influence is exercised on the pupils. The Female Department is entirely separate from the other, yet has the advantage of attending Lectures, and in some branches of reciting to male teachers. All the branches of science usually taught in the best institutions of our land are thoroughly taught here. From our knowledge of, the Institution, and of the competency of the instructors, we most cordially recommend the Institute to the confidence and patronage of those who wish thoroughly to educate their sons and daughters. Board may be had on reasonable terms; and several may be accommodated with board in the family and under the superintendence of the Principal.

The Faculty consists of Rev. J. COVERT, A. M. President; R. S. BOSWORTH, Professor of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; T. C. HORTON Assistant and Teacher of Vocal Music; Mrs. L. COVERT, Principal of Female Department; Miss ———, Assistant; Miss ———, Teacher of Music on the Piano.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Juvenile Department	$4,00
Common English Department	$5,00
Higher English and Classical Department,	$7,50
Music on Piano, extra	8,00.
Painting in Water Colors, Theorem and Mezzotint, Extra	3,00
Embroidery, without charge.	

TRUSTEES.

H. N. HUBBELL, Prest.
J. RIDGWAY, jr. V. P.
M. J. GILBERT Secy.
WM. CHAPIN.
D. W. DESHLER
J. S. HALL.
I. G. JONES.
H. L. HITCHCOCK.
R. THOMPSON.
A. P. STONE.
J. COVERT.

B. F. BRONSON.
H. F. HUNTINGTON
B. F. GARD.
S. MEDARY.
T. C. HENDREN.
W. THRALL.
J. W. THOMPSON.
R. DICKINSON.
B. B. CLARK.
L. CURTIS.

Aug. 26.

New Establishment.

FOREMAN & SELLS,

TAILORS, two doors north of the City House in the shop formerly occupied by J. R. McCormick, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest and and most fashionable style. Persons buying cloths of the Merchants will find it to their advantage to have them selected by the undersigned, by so doing, they will get those which will be durable, and, at the same time will get a garment as cheap as can be purchased at any establishment in the city the State establishment not excepted. From their experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Cutting done at the shortest notice and warranted to fit. Feb. 20, 1844

N. B., Messrs. Foreman and Sells have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions direct from New York.

Saturday March 23.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE:

NO. 36, STATE STREET;
South side of the Market High Sts

SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner. F. HALL.

Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

TREMONT HOUSE

South end of High Street, By

WM. BROWN,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 5, 1843.

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment JAMES BECKWITH

Feb. 16, 1844.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD large Cooking Stove with furniture, one which will take in a good size stick of wood. Enquire at this office. July 27.

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

Major Jones' Courtship

DETAILED with other scenes incidents and adventures in a series of Letters by himself with twelve illustrations 1 vol. 50 cents.

Yankee Stories, By Judge Halliburton in one vol. with illustrations, for 75 cents.

Just received by
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

WM. M. DINGMAN

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov 4

ADVERTISEMENTS

INSERTED in the *TRIBUNE*, on reasonable terms. Give us a call.

Magistrates Blanks for sale at this Office.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BEERS,

Worthington, Ohio.

CHROME YELLOW.—120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, (Orange and Lemon colors,) of the best quality, for sale at the corner of High and Friend streets,

Nov. 25. J. B. WHEATON.

PIANO FORTES.

TWO good second hand Piano Fortes for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office. July 16, 1844.

HAMS.

RECEIVED this day, 200 Hams of "S. Thomas' Sugar cured," superior to any in the city. June 18. GEORGE & BROWN.

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

good for all diseases. But more especially one article of

Blackberry Syrup, for Summer complaint, or Diarea;

which was never known to fail in the most obstinate cases.

H. HOWARD,
corner the Noss of. High and Friend sts.

Columbus, Ohio. July 5th—n8

TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balzarines, Chusans, and printed Lawns, together with every style of goods adapted to the season, for sale by

JAMES BECKWITH.

LARGE GLASS of superior quality for picture frames, fitted to any size without extra charge, at the Drug Store, corner of High and Broad streets.

Aug 14. J. B. WHEATON.

DR. S. M. SMITH.—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—*Office on High street opposite the CITY HOUSE.* ☞ RESIDENCE, at *Mrs. Robinsons in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843,

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article, ALSO—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by
JAMES BECKWITH.

LADIES' BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

NO CURE NO PAY.

WE invite the attention of those afflicted with that troublesome disease, the

CHILLS AND FEVER,

To a remedy for sale at S. Thompson's Grocery Store, corner of Friend and High Streets,

has for sale, which he in all cases warrants to cure permanently, as well as to renovate and strengthen the system.

August 20, 1844.

FAMILY FLOUR,

OF the best brands, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by
G. G. DESHLER & CO.,
Broad street.

August 6, 1844.

a Musser

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

No. 36.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1844.

O STATE TRIBUNE.

LTER THRALL, *Editor.*

published every Friday, for Two Dol- per year, payable in advance. [illegible] also published Semi-Weekly [illegible] Dollars per year, payable in advance.

[illegible] of twelve lines, or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 [illegible]; for three months $4 for six months $6. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend streets, opposite the Franklin house.

COMMUNICATED.

On the day previous to the appointment of delegates to the Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress for the 10th Congressional District, I was going to Columbus in company with my brother, John Johnston and Harrison Graves. We met Thomas Brown near Columbus; he stopped us, when the following conversation took place between us, as near as I can recollect:

He enquired of us if we were going to the election for delegates to the Convention; to which question we all answered him that we were not—that we had not time. He then said to Harrison Graves that if he would go and vote for A. P. Stone, that Mr. Caldwell would give him fifty cents, to which Mr. Graves replied that it was not enough—that he was then getting 62 1-2 cents a day. Brown then said to him, that if he would go to the election, that Mr. Caldwell would give him fifty cents for his time and twenty-five cents for his vote, which would make 75 cents. Mr. Graves then assented to go on the next day. I had business in Columbus, and Mr. Graves went in with me. While in Columbus we fell in with Thomas Brown on the street near Mr. Kruse's grocery; he then reminded Mr. Graves that if he was not in a hurry he would lose his vote. He then told Mr. Graves to get on his horse behind him and he would take him over to Franklinton where the election was held, and Mr. Graves did so. As I was returning home from Columbus, I passed through Franklinton, where I found Mr. Graves, and he got into my wagon; on our way home he informed me that he had got 75 cents according to promise, and he took 75 cents out of his pocket and showed it to me, which he said was the same that he had got for his services that day in going to the election and voting for A. P. Stone. Mr. Brown told me and my brother that we should have the same amount for like services, and that we should call upon Mr. Adam Gantz, of Jackson township, who he said would pay us the money; we asked Mr. Brown what we should say to those fund agents whom he had named, so that they might understand the matter; and he informed us that we need not make any explanations—just ask them for the money and that they would understand it and pay us; and if they did not, to come to him and he would give each of us one dollar. Neither myself nor brother went to the election. I am a democrat, and have always voted with the party, who now term themselves Democrats.

his
LEWIS ✕ JOHNSTON.
mark.

Jackson Township,
October 1st, 1844.

Attest—Witness to signature,
A. STOTTS.

Anti-Rent Difficulties.—Judge Parker has written a letter which is published in the Catskill Messenger, in relation to the Anti Rent troubles. He thinks that the public interests would be promoted by abolishing leasehold estates of the character that now exist. "Abolishing the law of primogeniture was the great step towards the eventual extinction of such tenures, and the distribution of the fee among the occupants of the land. A repeal of those laws that secure to the landlord remedies for the collection of his rent not enjoyed by other creditors ought to follow, and the owners of large tracts of leased land would seek other and more desirable investment. The best—the only remedy is a peaceable one, and it is entirely within the reach of the tenants." Judge Parker is strongly in favor of enforcing the laws, and will not countenance in any way any infraction of them. He is for the peaceable remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

Murrell's Whereabouts.—Many of our readers will recollect the atrocities and depredations of Murrell's gang of murderers and robbers that a few years since set law and justice at defiance in the western part of our country. Most of them were finally captured and punished, and are now expiating their crimes in the various penitentiaries. Murrell, the Captain, and one of the most daring and adroit freebooters that this or any other country ever produced, managed, however, to escape, and his whereabouts has ever since been as much of a mystery as his daring and success were a marvel. The Clarksville, (Miss.) Standard has at last singled him out, and stated that he now resides a few miles above Robbin's Ferry, on the Trinity river, Texas.

☞ A new version of an old affair—the fall of our first parents—has been given by a pious Welch parson, as thus: "Our great grandfather Adam was a very good man, he was; but as for Eve, she was one diel of a woman. She must needs go and rob an orchard, and not satisfied with eating herself, she tempted our good father Adam to eat to, and thus brought a curse upon all the earth, confound her."

THE POOR OPPRESSED FACTORY GIRLS.

A friend of Protection to American industry has furnished us with the following facts, which exhibit in a striking light the blessings of the Whig tariff and the policy of protecting American labor:

A young lady named Ellen M'Intyre, who is engaged in the Cornwall Near Canterbury, in this State, told our informant that she had laid up, during the past summer, about $100 from her earnings in the factory. She receives $5 per week, and pays $1.25 for board. In the same establishment she says there are four young ladies, sisters, who by their earnings support themselves and their widowed mother in comfort and independence. Their father died several years ago and left them in a most destitute condition, which continued until the tariff gave a new impulse to manufacturing, when they were enabled to obtain steady employment to place themselves and their surviving parent in comfortable circumstances, and to restore, by the fruits of their honest industry, prosperity to their broken household and happiness to their cheerless hearth.

We learn that the Messrs. Townsend, the proprietors of the Cornwall Factory, employ some forty or fifty ladies in their establishment, all of whom are in circumstances of ease and prosperity. They receive their pay in cash, trade where they like, and the work is not too severe for the enjoyment of proper and healthy recreation and the indulgence of a taste for study and social intercourse. The moral and social condition of these young ladies is infinitely preferable to that of those who labor for a livelihood in domestic service; and their intellectual acquirements are such as to give them a lively sense of the benefits of that system under which they are enabled to live in comfort and happiness from the proceeds of their own industry.

This is but one specimen of hundreds of similar cases, in which the blessings of the Tariff are illustrated with equal force. Shall a system which thus enables female industry to obtain its fair reward and women to acquire by the labor of her own hands independence and competence, be crushed in its infancy, for the gratification of politicians and demagogues? —N. Y. Tribune.

A Fact.—The Locofocos elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature in 1836, under the solemn pledge of reforming the Banks, and securing the people a sound currency.

Well, what did they do?

They passed their Bank Commissioner law, under which three of their friends received an- nual salaries to the amount of $1000 each.

What else?—Day Book.

They adopted the Manhattan Bank, which had been doing business under a Michigan charter, and engrafted their favorite INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY upon its act of incorporation. They intended it to show forth all the beauties of Bank Reform as far as it had then "progressed." Well, how did the Manhattan Bank answer the purpose of securing a safe currency to the people? Why, notwithstanding the individual liability of its stockholders it failed and left its paper almost worthless in the hands of the people. The "individual liability" clause was found to be a useless humbug, as nothing could be recovered from the stockholders!

It is a fact, then, which should be remembered, that the only Bank chartered by the Locofoco Bank Reformers, with the individual liability specific, exploded, and left its circulation depreciated in the hands of the people, and which to this day has never been redeemed.

J. K. P.

The above initials, says Mr. Roorbach, in his travels, were branded with a red hot iron upon the shoulders of forty-three slaves which Jas. K. Polk had sold to a negro driver! It would seem from this, that Mr Polk is in the habit of branding his slaves with his initials to identify his property! We have known some farmers brand their horses by burning their initials through the *hair*, of the animals, just touching the skin—and some cruel owners of sheep and hogs, crop and slit their ears, to denote whose property they are. But this is the first time we ever heard, of any man's burning *the initials of his name into the flesh of human beings as a mark of ownership!!!*

Let it be remembered that this trafficker in slaves, this brander of his name with a hot iron upon their backs—was selected by the slaveholding politicians of the South for the express and avowed purpose of carrying out their plans of extending the influence of the Slave power, on [illegible] our Constitution, and opening a new Slave Market by the immediate Annexation of Texas—a fit candidate to carry out such an unhallowed scheme.

Farmers of Ohio! Will you—can you, by voting for Polk and Annexation, give your sanction to a scheme which all Christendom ought to brand with infamy!—*Atlas.*

Wicked.—It is said that some of the people of Illinois have entered into a conspiracy to starve out the Mormons and compel them to evacuate Nauvoo; supplies of provisions have been intercepted and the conductors of the wagons subjected to personal abuse. The Mormons are resorting to St. Louis for supplies. This spirit of persecution, if encouraged, cannot fail to work serious mischief in the West.—N. Y. Sun.

Affectation in any part of our carriage, is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us be taken notice of, either as wanting sense or wanting sincerity.

Indian Deception.—It is related of the Chippewa Indians recently assembled on the Island of Mackinac, in Lake Huron, that in order to make their families appear as numerous as possible, and thereby obtain larger annuities from the U. S. Government, being paid per capita, children were lent and borrowed from each other while the Government officers were registering the tribe; barefaced falsehood and every species of cunning were resorted to to enable them to impose upon the agent. But the trickery was discovered and their plans frustrated.

Best Joke of the Season.—The last Natchez Courier tells the following—"The Democratic Association of Jackson, Miss., had appointed Mr. Nicholson, a son of Judge I. R. Nicholson, to address them on Saturday last, the 17th inst. All preparations were made for a large meeting, and about sun down on Saturday, the cannon was fired, and Locofoco excitement was at its highest [illegible]. Nicholson was [illegible] expected down from Madison, and it was designed to receive him with proper eclat. And sure enough he did come, and when he came he wore a *Clay Badge.* He had been converted at the mass meeting in Madison, and had been wearing the Clay badge for two or three days. Wa'nt a Locofoco damper."—Sharp Stick.

Mississippi.—In our calculations a few days ago, we put down Mississippi as doubtful, but probable for Polk. Since then we have had occasion to converse with many good Whigs from that State, and to observe particularly the tone of the political press. Our impression now is, Clay stands more than an even chance of carrying Mississippi. The excitement throughout the State is prodigious.—Both parties have got out their best orators and stump speakers, and public discussion is sedulously kept up. North Mississippi is one blaze of enthusiasm—and in that section of the State we are assured that Harrison's vote will be maintained. South Mississippi is likewise up and doing—witness the great Natchez Convention of the 5th. In East Mississippi, where heretofore the cause has suffered from apathy and lukewarmness, the Whigs are now arousing, and exerting themselves manfully. In short, the prospect is far brighter than it was some weeks ago. The Texas humbug is dead and Gen. Houston's harangue fell still-born on the ears of the people. Let but this spirit be kept up till November, and Mississippi will again stand where she did in 1840.—New Orleans Bee, 16th.

[illegible] *rited Omen.*—A polkite from the country, with a load of whiskey, and his wagon surrounded by Polk stalks, drove along Columbia street last evening, singing locofoco songs parodied from Whig melodies. In the midst of his glee, both axles gave way, and down went whiskey, pokeism, locofocoism and all, to the merriment of the Whig by-standers, and the mortification of the "progressive" driver of the team. Brough can add this to his Kendall omens.—Cin. Straightout.

Check Full.—A man who married a particularly plump specimen of womankind, being a bit of a wag, told her one day that she filled the measure of his matrimonial joys/full, for she was beautiful, dutiful, healthful, youthful, plentiful and an armful.

☞ The Rochester papers speak of an unparalleled drought in that vicinity. The Democrat says:

"The earth, in city, and country, is as dry as a powder house. Vegetation of all kinds looks as though it had been burned by fire. We have had but two or three showers during the last four or five weeks, and they were light. The bed of the Genesee is nearly bare, and most of our mills are idle for the want of water. Many of the wells in the city are unusually low. Our principal public houses are not only obliged to go over a mile for every drop of water they use for cooking and drinking, but have to pay for it by the barrel!!!!!"

Houses.—There are 1100 handsome houses building this year in Philadelphia, an evidence of great improvement and prosperity.

Granting Diplomas.—They are rather loose in granting Medical Diplomas in the Great West, or persons take up the business without any license. The following is the literal direction of an M. D., probably wearing a pair of gold specs, for a patient to take a prescription:

"taik 1 off the pouders in a half pint of hi tie warter & if it dazant opperait in 2 ours taik [illegible] after that [illegible] a teaspoon full evry 2 ours til dun [illegible] times wile usin the vile"

Increase of Crime.—Within forty years commitments for crime have increased in England from 5000 to 31,000, more than six fold—four times faster than the increase of population.

In Scotland the increase of crime in the same period, has risen from 89 to 3,881—forty three fold, and has advanced twenty-five times faster than the population.

That this prodigious increase has occurred during a period of almost unbroken peace, amid great improvement in criminal legislation and prison discipline too, and notwithstanding unparalleled efforts to diffuse education and religion—creates a problem of no easy solution.

It is stated, also, that the prevalence of crime in England is fourteen times greater than in France—that the educated criminals are to the uneducated, as two to one. Facts like these demand thorough investigation, and strongly urge every pious mind to reflection and prayer. —Boston Recorder.

The late Revolt in Cuba.—It is stated that Louis Phillippe was the first to inform Spain that a revolution in Cuba was in progress in connection with Hayti, and from the fact that Turnbull, the English consul, was implicated, there is reason to believe that Great Britain was at the bottom of it, as that Government operated in the St. Domingo affair in the same way. Cuba once in possession of the blacks, John Bull would have possessed it in a short time, but by appointing O'Donnell as Captain General his energy and decision saved that Island to Spain.—N. Y. Sun.

Interesting Coin.—Saturday last there was brought into the Farmers' Bank a cent stamped with the head of Washington, bearing date 1782, and inscribed on the same side with the head are the words, "Washington and Independence;" on the other are the words, "Unity States of America," "One Cent." This is one of the coins which were issued by the U. S. Mint without the knowledge of Washington. When he learned the fact, he was indignant at it, as contrary was it to his pure Republican taste and sentiments, and directed that all the issue so stamped be called in and re-coined. The coins issued were all returned, except fourteen, and the one received at the Bank Saturday is one of them.—Richmond Compiler.

The Spirit of Gambling.—A pugilist named Shelton, after a day's pleasure at Hampstead, England, gambled away his money and clothes at pith and toss, upon which he tossed with his companion to see who should hang himself, the survivor to have the money and clothes of loser; the lot again fell upon Shelton, who actually borrowed sixpence to purchase the halter, and then fulfilled his engagement. A watchman came up at the moment and cut him down, for which service the poor fellow was knocked down by Shelton in the excess of his indignation, for the interference. He was tried for the assault, and deservedly sentenced to three months imprisonment.—True Sun.

Accident from Gunpowder.—A serious accident happened on Tuesday, 13th inst., at the blacksmith's shop of Emory & Gault, Woodstock, Md. A keg and cannister of powder used for quarrying, was kept in a chest in the shop near the forge. One of the workmen, named Aquila Willmouth, raised the lid of the chest for some purpose, when a spark blew in to the open cannister, and exploded the powder. The consequence was the instant death of the person mentioned and the injury of two others, James Green and [illegible]. The latter is not expected to survive.—Philad Sentinel.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A daughter of Mr. Ephraim B. Irish, of this place, aged about 12 years, who has been subject for the last eighteen months to spasmodic complaints, has had within a few days, ten pins and needles taken out at different times from one of her heels, and it is supposed some yet remain.—She has no knowledge of the manner in which the pins and needles came there, and it is supposed she swallowed them while unconscious of the act.—Newport Mercury.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS, in 1344.

Dist.	Whigs.	Locofocos.
1st	Geo. P. Torrence,	James J. Faran,
2d	L. D. Campbell,	F. A. Cunningham,
3d	R. C. Schenck,	
4th	Joseph Vance,	J. H. Young,
5th	J. W. Riley,	William Sawyer,
6th	Abel Rawson,	H. R. St John,
7th	J. H. Thompson,	J. J. McDowell,
8th	J. I. Van Meter,	A. J. Thurman,
9th	Elias Florence,	Augustus L. Perrill,
10th	J. Stanbery, (free)	A. P. Stone,
	C. Delano,	C. J. McNulty,
11th	Wm. McLaughlin,	J. J. Brinkerhoff,
12th	S. F. Vinton,	Isaac Parrish,
13th	P. M. Johnson,	G. W. Manypenny,
14th	A. Harper,	Joseph Morris,
15th	J. A. Mamage,	James Mathews,
16th	James Douglass,	Wm. C. McCauslin,
17th	S. Stokely,	[illegible] A. Starkweather,
18th	Levi Cox,	Wm. C[illegible]
19th	D. H. Tilden,	
20th	J. R. Giddings,	
21st	E. S. Hamlin, (vac.)	R. Warner,
		R. M. Stone.

* Independent candidate.

The following subscription, list, together with its objects, is taken from an English paper.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate free trade tracts in foreign countries. *About four hundred and forty thousand were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York for circulation in the United States.*"

Here is proof positive that the Locofocos are assisted in the crusade against protection, by British gold. Every manufacturer in Great Britain is directly interested in the success of the Locofocos. If J. K. Polk be elected, protection will be abandoned; American manufacturers will be destroyed; the American people must then depend on foreigners for their needed goods; and then the manufacturer of Birmingham, Manchester, and other English cities find new customers in America. They can, therefore, afford to spend these sums of money in aiding the election of Mr. Polk, from which they are to receive large and decided benefits. Subscriptions have accordingly, as the Times says, been opened in various sections of the country, and large sums of money are raised *to circulate free trade tracts in the United States.* The Republic contains a paragraph from an English paper, which [illegible] our notice, giving a long list of subscriptions [illegible] for this purpose at a public meeting recently [illegible] at Manchester. The paper says:

"Mr. Murry read the following list of subscriptions already received—the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience.

The Hon. the Lord Provost,	£100
A. & J. Dennison, George Square,	200
Charles Tennant & Co.,	200
William Dixon,	200
Samuel Higginbotham,	200
Dunlop, Williams & Co.,	200
A Friend,	50
Neale Thompson,	50
James Scott,	50
Alexander Graham,	50
D. McPhail & Co.,	50
William Stirling & Sons,	50
S. D. & Thos. Brown,	50
J. & A. Anderson,	40
[illegible]	40
Robert Dalglish,	30
John Whitehead,	30
George Smith,	25
John Kerr,	20
James Oswald,	21
W. G. Mitchell,	21
A. & D. J. Bannatyne,	21
John Young,	20
Robert Stewart,	20
Andrew Mitchell,	20
Alexander Macgregor,	

&c., amounting to £100,000."

There is nothing in all this that should cause surprise, however it may alarm us. We ought to expect that foreigners will make every exertion in their power to obtain control of our markets. It is their business to do so. We should pursue the same policy if we were similarly situated. We should find it necessary to do so.—These British manufacturers act only like shrewd, enterprising, far seeing, business men. They find that other nations are beginning to do their labor; they buy of them less and less every year. It thus becomes a matter of the utmost importance to persuade other nations, if possible, to abandon the protective policy. Like expert and skilful salesmen, they use all their power to make us believe that they can sell us goods on much better terms than we can make them ourselves. And now they see that if Henry Clay is elected President, and the policy of protection is established, we shall always do our own work, and they will lose the market here.

The following "startling fact" we copy from the Louisville Courier, a neutral paper:

The evidence of British interference and British money, circulating freely in our country in aid of Polk's election and to destroy our tariff, comes to us every day through British papers and agents.

Who ever sent that Englishman Melville, who spoke in Columbus at the Locofoco meeting, on the 23d—he who goes from State to State and from county to county, making anti-tariff and anti-American speeches? The answer is easy, he is sent by British agents and supported British money.

The same may be said of Patrick Collins.—Are they so wealthy that they can afford to spend their time and the expense of travelling for nothing, surely not.

Why are not Americans employed? because the British are afraid to trust Americans on such errands, and with their money. Would Americans employ foreigners to teach us, No. We would have Americans who have more judgment, and better informed in American politics.

A STARTLING FACT.

The Baltimore Clipper, and independent paper, says, we have it from an indisputable source, that an agent of an English Iron manufacturing establishment, stated a few days since, to a dealer in hardware, of this city, that he had received positive instructions from his principals in England, to use all the means in his power to procure the repeal of the American Tariff. The agent resides in New York, and will comply with the instructions which he has received. So here is proof positive of English interference with our domestic [illegible]

The Clipper recommends that the following sentiment (to which recommendation we most heartily subscribe) be inscribed upon the banners of all parties, as evincing the American spirit which should actuate all.

"PALSIED BE THE HAND
which receives

BRITISH GOLD.

to Put Down

AMERICAN INDUSTRY."

This will be much more appropriate than many of the inscriptions on banners which are frequently paraded through our streets—for, if there be English agents amongst us, it will inform them that the people of the United States cannot be corrupted by their gold—or persuaded to sacrifice the best interests of the Union at British dictation.

The amount of taxes levied and collected in New York City is $1,085,000 annually. This is one sixth of the value of Washington county.—Hagerstown News.

A Child of a Mr. Griffin was bitten by a rattlesnake, a few days ago, in the vicinity of Mobile Ala., and died within 24 hours.

SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.—The subscribers have just published an edition of this work, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to its merits. They are confident that an examination of the book will be sufficient to recommend it to all teachers and heads of families as a highly useful book, especially for young men.

CONTENTS.

Part I. PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT—Which treats particularly of the capacity of man for civil government; Natural, Civil, Political and Religious Rights; The Laws of Nature, of Revelation, of Nations, and Municipal Laws; Different forms of Government; The manner in which Political Power is exercised; To whom Political Power should be entrusted; Legislative Power; Judicial Power; Organization of Courts and Juries; Taxation, &c., &c.

PART II. GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Treats of the settlement of the Colonies; The adoption of the Constitution; Nature and object of the Union; The House of Representatives and the Senate, with their rules and mode of procedure; the power of Congress as to Taxes; The Revenue; Aliens; Money; The Post Office; Patents; Declaration of War; Treaties, &c., &c.

Part III. CIVIL JURISPRUDENCE—Treats of the Rights of Persons; Domestic Relations; Parent and Child; Right of Property, &c.; Partners.. Crimes and Punishment, &c.

Part IV. POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Treat of the Utility of the Science; Production; Definition of Terms; The different kinds of Industry; Capital; Division of Labor; Encouragement to Industry; effects of the Protective System and Internal Improvement on Productive Industry; Exchange; On Banks, &c., &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Subjoined are a few of the many recommendations from eminent persons and competent judges in this State:

From his Excellency, Wilson Shannon, Governor of the State of Ohio.

Executive Office, Feb. 9, 1844.

I have examined with some care, Mr. Young's "Introduction to the Science of Government," and approve both of the matter and manner of arrangement. It is a work containing a great deal of highly useful and important information; and its introduction to our common schools, can not fail to be attended with good results. Such a work is greatly needed at this time in our common schools. It is with great pleasure I recommend it to the patronage and favorable consideration of the public.

WILSON SHANNON.

From C. P. McIlvaine, Bishop of the State of Ohio.

The work by Andrew W. Young, entitled "Introduction to the Science of Government," &c., I have had a brief opportunity of examining.—It is intelligently and perspicuously written.—The interpretation of Constitutional law seems to me to be just. A studious effort is manifest to make all its instructions plain to readers of youthful minds, as well as those of limited education. Such a book is very desirable in this country; and I have pleasure in recommending this as calculated to do good.

CHARLES P. MCILVAINE.

Gambier, O., Feb. 15, 1844.

From James Hoge, D. D., Columbus, O., Dec. 15, 1843.

Having an opportunity of looking at the plan of the work "Introduction to the Science of Government, by Andrew W. Young," I can say that it appears to be well calculated to impart knowledge on its important subjects upon which it treats. Especially it may be peculiarly useful in schools. Too much attention cannot be given to the science of government in this country, where the people are the real sovereigns. And it is necessary that the youth of our land should be well instructed in knowledge and virtue, that our free institutions may be perpetuated, and may secure the general welfare. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this work, designed for this purpose, will be widely circulated and will be highly useful.

JAMES HOGE.

From Timothy B. Hudson, Prof. Oberlin Inst. Dec. 18, 1843.

I have examined to some extent, the "Introduction to the Science of Government," and feel great pleasure in saying that, in my opinion, it is a work with which no American youth should be unfamiliar. Its excellencies are its general accuracy, its great condensation of important matter in a small compass united with remarkable clearness of statements, its fairness and candor in presenting the arguments of opponents, and the extent to which it gives the reason for peculiarities of our republican institutions. Though on some important topics my opinions might not harmonize with those of the author, I admire the spirit of his book, and hope its wide circulation may richly reward him for his labor.

TIMOTHY B. HUDSON.

From Rev. J. Covert, Principal of the Columbus Academic and Collegiate Institute, August 20, 1844.

Having examined with considerable care the "Introduction to the Science of Government, by Andrew W. Young," I deem it a duty to express my sentiments as to the merits of the book.—The subjects of which it treats are of the most practical and important character. To every freeman under our government it is a matter of the highest importance and should be of the deepest interest, to understand something of the nature of our civil institutions and laws. The elementary principles of the science of government should be thoroughly studied and well understood by every sovereign voter and freeman in our land; for upon this knowledge the perpetuity and prosperity of this nation must measurably depend. No treatise upon this subject now in use, will be found more entertaining and instructive than to the manual to which I refer.—The style is perspicuous, yet familiar and easy, and I believe it to be well adapted for use, as a text book, in our academies as well as our common and select schools. I have introduced it into this institution of which I have the charge and shall continue its use, and I sincerely hope it may gain an extensive circulation, and command a prominent place among the text books of our schools and academies, and the libraries of private citizens.

J. COVERT.

The book will be furnished to Merchants and Teachers on the most reasonable terms. Retail price, 75 cents.

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Aug. 28.

George & Brown,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—Corner of High and Friend streets, Columbus, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

From Two to Eight Times Cheaper Than Before,

OR NOTHING IF THE USER IS NOT DELIGHTED WITH IT.

An article that every family must consider indispensable when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that ALL BURNS AND SCALDS, EVERY EXTERNAL SORE, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Inquire for "Connel's Pain Extractor Salve," at Comstock & Co's., 21, Cortland Street, New York. Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents and near ten times as much for a Dollar.

We assure you, on the responsibility of our characters, that sympathy for human suffering induces, at least in part, our *earnest solicitation* that a simple trial should be made in any affection named below. We think it not imprudent or too much to say, that *nothing like it or in any degree as effectual, has ever been discovered in* Medicine.

You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints" but only intended for *External* application and will cure the following: Burns, scalds, frosted parts, chilblains, chafe or galls, chaps, tetter, pimple, blotch, felon, ulcer, sprains, erysipelas, stabs, cuts, bruises, strain, ear and tooth ache, mumps, sore throat, surrounds, whitlows, piles, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, carbuncle, eruption, sore eyes and lids, weak sight, sore lips, punctures, biles and warts, fever pains, pain in back and side, tender feet, inflammatory, rheumatism, tic dolorreux, ague in face and breast, fever sore, old burn scars, prickly heat, inflamed skin, broken breast, sore nipples, rough hands, blistered surfaces, dressing for blisters, white swellings, cold in wounds, sore corns, general sores, smallpox marks.

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that the article called CONNEL's is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitations that we have reason to believe are of no use but injurious. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it, and whom you may send for it. Remember it is CONNEL'S Magical Pain Extractor.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Call on all the Agents for a pamphlet gratis to all, and very interesting; also the names of all the Clergymen in New York.

CAUTION.—Be sure and get Connel's, as counterfeits and worthless appear under other names. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co., or never touch it. 23—3m 3¢

☞ The above Medicine is kept constantly on hand and for sale by S. THOMPSON,
General Agent.
Corner of High and Friend streets,
Columbus Ohio.

Dr. Rosnbaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers: all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.

September 10.

☞ Incorruptible Teeth. ☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus Ohio*, has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Uffington and Knox, Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices*.

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves

Nov. 18, 1843. n30

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARLTON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith-shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.

Columbus, May 16.

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel B. Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered for Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.

Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by

Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store of J. BECKWITH.

Feb 20

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 540 pages.

Price REDUCED to TWO DOLLARS.

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher indulges a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and men of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Columbus, May 28th.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel of National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of its prosperity, may truly be denominated national. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq. of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States, by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United State Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

January, 22, 1844

AGENCY.

THERE is an Agency established in connection with the Office of the Ohio State Tribune, Columbus, Ohio, for the collection and receiving subscriptions for *Periodicals, Magazines, and Newspapers. Also, for the sale of Books, Paper, and Patent Medicines, on commission. Advertising and collecting accounts, and will extend through the central counties. Terms reasonable.*

All communications, post paid, addressed to the Ohio State Tribune, will receive prompt attention.

August, 28 1844

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—e42tf WM. BARKER.

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lettering, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daugereotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotints, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—39-tf

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required, and in general to act as Agents in all moneyed operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand,
Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.
Columbus, Nov. 12, 1843. n30

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in favor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

R. F. FISK, Grocer,
High street, opposite Franklin House.

Nov. 25, 1843.

AMERICAN LABORER.—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has just been received at the Bookstore of

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

March, 30.

A. W. READER,

CABINET MAKER.

High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.

Columbus, June 17, 1843.

H. D. POUNDS

GUNSMITH,

AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Columbus, April 10th, 1844
Columbus, May 6.

Godey's Lady's Book For 1844.

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains fine and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the *DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR* 1844, or, a Gift for *EVERY SEASON.*

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 16 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book, or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have this valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	20 00

Address L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

BOTANIC MEDICINE.

Kept constantly on hand, a good assortment of Botanic Medicines. A fresh article of Blackberry Syrup, for Summer Complaint, or Diarea. Howard's Books at Reduced prices, and Dr. B. H. Ayars Asthmatical Medicine.

H. HOWARD.
Corner of High and Friend St., Columbus.

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale 20 Kegs of

Rifle powder,

4 Kegs Cannon or Blasting, do. by
GEORGE & BROWN.

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.

Jan. 17-40 tf

Columbus Academical and Collegiate Institute.

THIS Institution will commence its fourth year on Monday the first of September next. The Trustees have recently adopted a systematic and somewhat extensive course of studies in the Female Department, and will present a Diploma to each young lady who shall reputably complete this course. A Diploma will also be given to each young gentleman who creditably pursues and finishes the course prescribed for the Male Department. Those wishing to know what studies are embraced in these respective courses, are respectfully referred to the catalogue just published. The institution is situated in a healthy and retired part of the city, and is supplied with competent and experienced instructors. The government is parental, yet decided, and a healthy moral and religious influence is exercised on the pupils. The Female Department is entirely separate from the other, yet has the advantage of attending Lectures, and in some branches of reciting to male teachers. All the branches of science usually taught in the best Institutions of our land are thoroughly taught here. From our knowledge of the Institution, and of the competency of the instructors, we most cordially recommend the Institute to the confidence and patronage of those who wish thoroughly to educate their sons and daughters. Board may be had on reasonable terms, and several may be accommodated with board in the family and under the superintendence of the Principal.

The Faculty consists of Rev. J. COVERT, A. M. President; R. S. BOSWORTH, Professor of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; T. C. HORTON Assistant: and Teacher of Vocal Music: Mrs. L. COVERT, Principal of Female Department; Miss ———, Assistant, Miss ———, Teacher of Music on the Piano.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Juvenile Department	$4,00
Common English Department	$5,00
Higher English and Classical Department,	$7,50
Music on Piano, extra	8,00.
Painting in Water Colors, Theorem and Mezzotint, Extra	3,00
Embroidery, without charge.	

TRUSTEES.

H. N. HUBBELL, Prest.
J. RIDGWAY, jr. V. P.
M. J. GILBERT Secy.
WM. CHAPIN.
D. W. DESHLER.
J. S. HALL.
I. G. JONES.
H. L. HITCHCOCK.
R. THOMPSON.
A. P. STONE.
J. COVERT.

B. R. BROWSON.
H. F. HUNTINGTON.
B. F. GARD.
S. MEDARY.
T. C. HENDREN.
W. THRALL.
J. W. THOMPSON.
R. DICKENSON.
B. B. CLARK.
L. CURTIS.

Aug. 28.

New Establishment.

FOREMAN & SELLS,

TAILORS, two doors north of the City House in the shop formerly occupied by J. B. McCormick, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest and and most fashionable style. Persons buying cloths of the Merchants will find it to their advantage to have them selected by the undersigned, by so doing, they will get those which will be durable, and, at the same time will get a garment as cheap as can be purchased at any establishment in the city the State establishment not excepted. From their experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Cutting done at the shortest notice and warranted to fit. Feb. 20, 1844

N. B. Messrs. Foreman and Sells have just received the *Spring and Summer Fashions* direct from New York.

Saturday March 23.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments serves up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.

Columbus, Nov. 4, 1843.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE:

NO. 30, STATE STREET;
South side of the Market High Sts

SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner. F. HALL.

Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

TREMONT HOUSE.

South end of High Street; By

WM. BROWN,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DENIG & SON,

DRUGGISTS,

N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS
AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.

July 8, 1843.

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment
JAMES BECKWITH

Feb. 18, 1844.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD large Cooking Stove with furniture, one which will take in a good size stick of wood. Enquire at this office. July 27.

COLUMBUS IRON STORE. Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.

Dec. 19.—37. GEORGE GERE.

Major Jones' Courtship

DETAILED with other scenes incidents and adventures in a series of Letters by himself with twelve illustrations 1 vol. 50 cents.

Yankee Stories, By Judge Haliburton in one vol. with illustrations, for 75 cents.

Just received by
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

WM. M. DINGMAN

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accommodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS

INSERTED in the *TRIBUNE*, on reasonable terms. Give us a call.

Magistrates Blanks for sale at this Office.

VILLAGE HOTEL,

BY U. AND J. BERRY,

Worthington, Ohio.

CHROME YELLOW.—120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, (Orange and Lemon colors,) of the best quality, for sale at the corner of High and Friend streets,

Nov. 25. S. B. WHEATON.

PIANO FORTES.

TWO good second hand Piano Fortes for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office. July 13, 1844.

HAMS.

RECEIVED this day, 200 Hams of "S. Thomas' Sugar cured," superior to any in the city. June 18. GEORGE & BROWN.

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

good for all diseases. But more especially one article of

Blackberry Syrup, for Summer complaint, or Diarea;

which was never known to fail in the most obstinate cases.

H. HOWARD,
corner of High and Friend sts.

Columbus, Ohio. July 5th—n8

TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balzarines, Chusans, and printed Lawns, together with every style of goods adapted to the season, for sale by

JAMES BECKWITH.

LARGE GLASS of superior quality for picture frames fitted to any size without extra charge, at the Drug Store, corner of High and Broad streets.

Aug 14. S. B. WHEATON.

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Office on *High street opposite the city house.* ☞ RESIDENCE, at *Mrs. Robinson; in the Eight Buildings.*

Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843,

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article. ALSO—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by
JAMES BECKWITH.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

NO CURE NO PAY.

WE invite the attention of those afflicted with that troublesome disease, the

CHILLS AND FEVER,

To a remedy for sale at S. Thompson's Grocery Store, corner of Friend and High Streets,

has for sale, which he in *all* cases warrants to cure *permanently*, as well as to renovate and strengthen the system.

August 20, 1844.

FAMILY FLOUR,

OF the best brands, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by
C. G. DESHLER & CO.,

August 5, 1844. Broad street.

A Munger

WEEKLY OHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

No. 36.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1844.

O STATE TRIBUNE.

LTER F. BEALL, Editor.

published every Friday, for Two Dollars per year, payable in advance. Tribune is also published Semi-Weekly, Three Dollars per year, payable in advance.

square of twelve lines or less one insertion 50 cents, each additional insertion 25 cents; for three months $3; for six months $5. Yearly advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

Office of the Tribune on High Street, between Rich and Friend Streets, opposite the Franklin house.

COMMUNICATED.

On the day previous to the appointment of delegates to the Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress for the 10th Congressional District, I was going to Columbus in company with my brother, John Johnston and Harrison Graves. We met Thomas Brown near Columbus; he stopped us, when the following conversation took place between us, as near as I can recollect:

He enquired of us if we were going to the election for delegates to the Convention; to which question we all answered him that we were not—that we had not time. He then said to Harrison Graves that if he would go and vote for A. P. Stone, that Mr. Caldwell would give him fifty cents, to which Mr. Graves replied that it was not enough—that he was then getting 62 1-2 cents a day. Brown then said to him, that if he would go to the election, that Mr. Caldwell would give him fifty cents for his time and twenty-five cents for his vote, which would make 75 cents. Mr. Graves then assented to go on the next day. I had business in Columbus, and Mr. Graves went in with me. While in Columbus we fell in with Thomas Brown on the street near Mr. Kruse's grocery; he then reminded Mr. Graves that if he was not in a hurry he would lose his vote. He then told Mr. Graves to get on his horse behind him and he would take him over to Franklinton where the election was held, and Mr. Graves did so. As I was returning home from Columbus, I passed through Franklinton, where I found Mr. Graves, and he got into my wagon; on our way home he informed me that he had got 75 cents according to promise, and he took 75 cents out of his pocket and showed it to me, which he said was the same that he had got for his services that day in going to the election and voting for A. P. Stone. Mr. Brown told me and my brother that we should have the same amount for like services, and that we should call upon Mr. Adam Gaulz, of Jackson township, who he said would pay us the money; we asked Mr. Brown what we should say to those fund agents whom he had named, so that they might understand the matter; and he informed us that we need not make any explanations—just ask them for the money and that they would understand it and pay us; and if they did not, to come to him and he would give each of us one dollar. Neither myself nor brother went to the election. I am a democrat, and have always voted with the party who now term themselves Democrats.

his
LEWIS × JOHNSTON.
mark.

Jackson Township,
October 1st, 1844.
Attest—Witness to signature.
[illegible] STOTTS.

Anti-Rent Difficulties.—Judge Parker has written a letter which is published in the Catskill Messenger, in relation to the Anti Rent troubles. He thinks that the public interests would be promoted by abolishing leasehold estates of the character that now exist. "Abolishing the law of primogeniture was the great step towards the eventual extinction of such tenures, and the distribution of the fee among the occupants of the land. A repeal of those laws that secure to the landlord remedies for the collection of his rent not enjoyed by other creditors ought to follow, and the owners of large tracts of leased land would seek other and more desirable investment. The best—the only remedy is a peaceable one, and it is entirely within the reach of the tenants." Judge Parker is strongly in favor of enforcing the laws, and will not countenance in any way any infraction of them. He is for the peaceable remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

Murrell's Whereabouts.—Many of our readers will recollect the atrocities and depredations of Murrell's gang of murderers and robbers that a few years since set law and justice at defiance in the western part of our country. Most of them were finally captured and punished, and are now expiating their crimes in the various penitentiaries. Murrell, the Captain, and one of the most daring and adroit freebooters that this or any other country ever produced, managed, however, to escape, and his whereabouts has ever since been as much of a mystery as his daring and success were a marvel. The Clarksville, (Miss.) Standard has at last singled him out, and stated that he now resides a few miles above Robbin's Ferry, on the Trinity river, Texas.

☞ A new version of an old affair—the fall of our first parents—has been given by a pious Welch parson, as thus: "Our great grandfather Adam was a very good man, he was; but as for Eve, she was one dial of a woman. She must needs go and rob an orchard, and not satisfied with eating herself, she tempted our good father Adam to eat to, and thus brought a curse upon all the earth, confound her."

THE POOR OPPRESSED FACTORY GIRLS.

A friend of Protection to American Industry has furnished us with the following facts, which exhibit in a striking light the blessings of the Whig tariff and the policy of protecting American labor:

A young lady named Ellen M'Intyre, who is engaged in the Cornwall Near Canterbury, in this State, told our informant that she had laid up, during the past summer, about $100 from her earnings in the factory. She receives $3 per week, and pays $1,25 for board. In the same establishment she says there are four young ladies, sisters, who by their earnings support themselves and their widowed mother in comfort and independence. Their father died several years ago and left them in a most destitute condition, which continued until the tariff gave a new impulse to manufacturing, when they were enabled to obtain steady employment to place themselves and their remaining parent in comfortable circumstances, and to restore, by the fruits of their honest industry, prosperity to their broken household and happiness to their cheerless hearth.

We learn that the Messrs. Townsend, the proprietors of the Cornwall Factory, employ some forty or fifty ladies in their establishment, all of whom are in circumstances of ease and prosperity. They receive their pay in cash, trade where they like, and the work is not too severe for the enjoyment of proper and healthy recreation and the indulgence of a taste for study and social intercourse. The moral and social condition of these young ladies is infinitely preferable to that of those who labor for a livelihood in domestic service; and their intellectual acquirements are such as to give them a lively sense of the benefits of that system under which they are enabled to live in comfort and happiness from the proceeds of their own industry.

This is but one specimen of hundreds of similar cases, in which the blessings of the Tariff are illustrated with equal force. Shall a system which thus enables female industry to obtain its fair reward and woman to acquire by the labor of her own hands independence and competence, be crushed in its infancy, for the gratification of politicians and demagogues?—N. Y. Tribune.

A Fact.—The Locofocos elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature in 1839, under the solemn pledge of reforming the Banks, and securing the people a sound currency.

Well, what did they do?

They passed their Bank Commissioner law, under which three of their friends received annual salaries to the amount of $1000 each.

What else?—Dry. Joe?

They adopted the Manhattan Bank, which had been doing business under a Michigan charter, and engrafted their favorite INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY upon its act of incorporation. They intended it to show forth all the beauties of Bank Reform as far as it had then "progressed." Well, how did the Manhattan Bank answer the purpose of securing a safe currency to the people? Why, notwithstanding the individual liability of its stockholders it failed and left its paper almost worthless in the hands of the people. The "individual liability" clause was found to be a useless humbug, as nothing could be recovered from the stockholders!

It is a fact, then, which should be remembered, that the only Bank chartered by the Locofoco Bank Reformers, with the individual liability specific, exploded, and left its circulation depreciated in the hands of the people, and which to this day has never been redeemed.

J. K. P.

The above initials, says Mr. Rousseau, in his travels, were branded with a red hot iron upon the shoulders of forty-three slaves which Jas. K. Polk had sold to a negro driver! It would seem from this, that Mr Polk is in the habit of branding his slaves with his initials to identify his property! We have known some farmers brand their horses by burning their initials through the hair, of the animals, just touching the skin—and some great owners of sheep and hogs, crop and slit their ears, to denote whose property they are. But this is the first time we ever heard of any man's burning the initials of his name into the flesh of human beings as a mark of ownership!!!

Let it be remembered that this trafficker in slaves, this brander of his name with a hot iron upon their backs—was selected by the slaveholding nullifiers of the South for the express and avowed purpose of carrying out their plans of extending the influence of the Slave power, on [illegible] our Constitution, and opening a new Slave Market by the immediate Annexation of Texas—a fit candidate to carry out such an unhallowed scheme.

Freemen of Ohio! Will you—can you, by voting for Polk and Annexation, give your sanction to a scheme which all Christendom ought to brand with infamy!—Alds.

Wicked.—It is said that some of the people of Illinois have entered into a conspiracy to starve out the Mormons and compel them to evacuate Nauvoo; supplies of provisions have been intercepted and the conductors of the wagons subjected to personal abuse. The Mormons are resorting to St. Louis for supplies. This spirit of persecution, if encouraged, cannot fail to work serious mischief in the West.—N. Y. Sun.

Affectation in any part of our carriage, is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us be taken notice of, either as wanting sense or wanting sincerity.

Indian Deception.—It is related of the Chippewa Indians recently assembled on the Island of Mackinac, in Lake Huron, that in order to make their families appear as numerous as possible, and thereby obtain larger annuities from the U. S. Government, being paid per capita, children were lent and borrowed from each other while the Government officers were registering the tribe; barefaced falsehood and every species of cunning were resorted to to enable them to impose upon the agent. But the trickery was discovered and their plans frustrated.

Best Joke of the Season.—The last Natchez Courier tells the following—"The Democratic Association of Jackson, Miss., had appointed Mr. Nicholson, a son of Judge I. R. Nicholson, to address them on Saturday last, the 17th inst. All preparations were made for a large meeting, and about sun down on Saturday, the cannon was fired and Locofoco excitement was at its highest. Mr. Nicholson was [illegible] expected down from Madison, and it was designed to receive him with proper eclat. And sure enough he did come, and when he came he wore a Clay Badge. He had been converted at the mass meeting at Madison, and had been wearing the Clay badge for two or three days. Who is Locofoco damper."—Sharp Stick.

Mississippi.—In our calculations a few days ago, we put down Mississippi as doubtful, but probable for Polk. Since then we have had occasion to converse with many good Whigs from that State, and to observe particularly the tone of the political press. Our impression now is, Clay stands more than an even chance of carrying Mississippi. The excitement throughout the State is prodigious.—Both parties have got out their best orators and stump speakers, and public discussion is sedulously kept up. North Mississippi is one blaze of enthusiasm—and in that section of the State we are assured that Harrison's vote will be maintained. South Mississippi is likewise up and doing—witness the great Natchez Convention of the 5th. In East Mississippi, where heretofore the cause has suffered from apathy and lukewarmness, the Whigs are now arousing, and exerting themselves manfully. In short, the prospect is far brighter than it was some weeks ago. The Texas humbug is dead and Gen. Houston's harangue fell still-born on the ears of the people. Let but this spirit be kept up till November, and Mississippi will again stand where she did in 1840.—New Orleans Bee, 16th.

Dispirited Omen.—A polkite from the country, with a load of whiskey, and his wagon surrounded by Polk stalks, drove along Columbia street last evening, singing locofoco songs parodied from Whig melodies. In the midst of his glee, [illegible] all, to the whiskey, polkism, locofocoism and all, to the merriment of the Whig by-standers, and the mortification of the "progressive" driver of the team. Brough can add this to his Kendall cremona.—Cin. Straightout.

Chock Full.—A man who married a particularly plump specimen of womankind, being a bit of a wag, told her one day that she filled the measure of his matrimonial joys/full, for she was beautiful, dutiful, healthful, youthful, plentiful and an armful.

☞ The Rochester papers speak of an unparalleled drought in that vicinity. The Democrat says:

"The earth, in city, and country, is as dry as a powder house. Vegetation of all kinds looks as though it had been blasted by fire. We have had but two or three showers during the last four or five weeks, and they were light. The bed of the Genesee is nearly bare, and most of our mills are idle for the want of water. Many of the wells in the city are unusually low. Our principal public houses are not only obliged to go over a mile for every drop of water they use for cooking and drinking, but have to pay for it by the barrel!!!!"

Houses.—There are 1200 handsome houses building this year in Philadelphia, an evidence of great improvement and prosperity.

Granting Diplomas.—They are rather loose in granting Medical Diplomas at the Great West, or persons take up the business without any license. The following is the literal directions of an M. D., probably wearing a pair of gold specs, for a patient to take a prescription:

"taik 1 of the pouders in a half pint of bilin warter & if it dont opperate in 2 ours taik another after that with [illegible] a teespoon full evry 2 ours til dun taikin the four or 5 times wile usin the vile."

Increase of Crime.—Within forty years commitments for crime have increased in England from 5000 to 31,000, more than six fold—four times faster than the increase of population.

In Scotland the increase of crime in the same period, has risen from 89 to 3,881—forty three fold, and has advanced twenty-five times faster than the population.

That this prodigious increase has occurred during a period of almost unbroken peace, amid great improvement in criminal legislation and prison discipline too, and notwithstanding unparalleled efforts to diffuse education and religion—creates a problem of no easy solution.

It is stated, also, that the prevalence of crime in England is fourteen times greater than in France—that the educated criminals are to the uneducated, as two to one. Facts like these demand thorough investigation, and strongly urge every [illegible] to reflection and prayer.—Boston Recorder.

The late Revolt in Cuba.—It [illegible] that Louis Phillippe was the first to inform Spain that a revolution in Cuba was in progress in connection with Hayti, and from the fact that Turnbull, the English consul, was implicated, there is reason to believe that Great Britain was at the bottom of it, as that Government operated in the St. Domingo affair in the same way. Cuba once in possession of the blacks, John Bull would have possessed it in a short time, but by appointing O'Donnell as Captain General his energy and decision saved that Island to Spain.—N. Y. Sun.

Interesting Coin.—Saturday last there was brought into the Farmers' Bank a cent stamped with the head of Washington, bearing date 1783, and inscribed on the same side with the head are the words, "Washington and Independence," on the other are the words, "United States of America," "One Cent." This is one of the coins which were issued by the U. S. Mint without the knowledge of Washington. When he learned the fact, he was indignant at it, as contrary was it to his pure Republican taste and sentiments, and directed that all the issue so stamped be called in and re-coined. The coins issued were all returned, except fourteen, and the one received at the Bank Saturday is one of them.—Richmond Compiler.

The Spirit of Gambling.—A pugilist named Shelton, after a day's pleasure at Hampstead, England, gambled away his money and clothes at pith and toss, upon which he tossed with his companion to see who should hang himself, the survivor to have the money and clothes of the loser; the lot again fell upon Shelton, who actually borrowed sixpence to purchase the halter, and then fulfilled his engagement. A watchman came up at the moment and cut him down, for which service the poor fellow was knocked down by Shelton in the excess of his indignation, for the interference. He was tried for the assault, and deservedly sentenced to three months imprisonment.—True Sun.

Accident from Gunpowder.—A serious accident happened, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at the blacksmith's shop of Emory & Gault, Woodstock, Md. A keg and cannister of powder used for quarrying, was kept in a chest in the shop near the forge. One of the workmen, named Aquila Willmouth, raised the lid of the chest for some purpose, when a spark blew in to the open cannister, and exploded the powder. The consequence was the instant death of the person mentioned, and the injury of two others, Jesse Green and Cornelius Gover. The latter is not expected to survive.—Philad Sentinel.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A daughter of Mr. Ephraim B. Irish, of this place, aged about 12 years, who has been subject for the last eighteen months to spasmodic complaints, has had within a few days, ten pins and needles taken out at different times from one of her heels, and it is supposed some yet remain.—She has no knowledge of the manner in which the pins and needles came there, and it is supposed she swallowed them while unconscious of the act.—Newport Mercury.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS in 1844.

Dist.	Whigs.	Locofocos.
1st	Geo. E. Torrence,	James J. Faran,
2d	L. D. Campbell,	F. A. Cunningham,
3d	R. C. Schenck,	
4th	Joseph Vance,	J. H. Young,
5th	L. W. Riley,	William Sawyer,
6th	Abel Rawson,	H. R. St John,
7th	J. H. Thompson,	J. J. McDowell,
8th	J. I. Van Meter,	A. J. Thurman,
9th	Elias Florence,	Augustus L. Perrill,
10th	J. Stansbery, (Ind.)	A. P. Stone,
	C. Delano,	C. J. McNulty,
11th	Wm. McLaughlin,	J. I. Brinkerhoff,
12th	S. F. Vinton,	
13th	P. B. Johnson,	Isaac Parrish,
14th	A. Harper,	W. Manypenny,
15th	J. A. Ramage,	Joseph Morris,
16th	James Douglass,	James Mathews,
17th	B. Stokely,	Wm. C. McCauslin,
18th	Levi Cox,	J. A. [illegible]
19th	D. H. [illegible]	Wm. [illegible]
20th	J. R. Giddings,	
21st	E. S. Hamlin, (vac.)	R. Warner,
	[illegible]	R. M. Stone.

* Independent candidate.

The following subscription list, together with its objects, is taken from an English paper.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate free trade tracts in foreign countries. About four hundred and forty thousand were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York for circulation in the United States."

Here is proof positive that the Locofocos are assisted in the crusade against protection, by British gold. Every manufacturer in Great Britain is directly interested in the success of the Locofocos. If J. K. Polk be elected, protection will be abandoned; American manufacturers will be destroyed; the American people must then depend on foreigners for their needed goods, and then the manufacturer of Birmingham, Manchester, and other English cities find new customers in America. They can, therefore, afford to spend vast sums of money in aiding the election of Mr. Polk, from which they are to receive as large and decided benefits. Subscriptions have accordingly, as the Times says, been opened in various sections of the country, and large sums of money are raised to circulate free trade tracts in the United States. The Republic contains a paragraph from an English paper, which [illegible] our notice, giving a long list of subscriptions [illegible] for this purpose at a public meeting [illegible] at Manchester. The paper [illegible] tions rece[illegible] ing recently [illegible] following list of subs says:

"Mr. Morty read the [illegible] the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud scriptions already received— and hearty cheering by the audience.

The Hon. the Lord Provost,	£100
A. & J. Dennistoun, George Square,	200
Charles Tennant & Co.,	100
William Dixon,	100
Samuel Higginbotham,	200
Dunlop, Williams & Co.,	200
A Friend,	50
Neale Thompson,	50
James Scott,	50
Alexander Graham,	50
D. McPhail & Co.,	50
William Stirling & Sons,	50
S. D. & Thos. Brown,	50
J. & A. Anderson,	50
William Gilmour,	40
Robert Dalglish,	40
John Whitehead,	30
George Smith,	30
John Kerr,	25
James Oswald,	25
W. G. Mitchell,	21
A. & D. J. Bantyne,	21
John Young,	21
Robert Stewart,	20
Andrew Mitchell,	20
Alexander Macgregor,	20

&c., amounting to £100,000."

There is nothing in all this that should cause surprise, however it may alarm us. We ought to expect that foreigners will make every exertion in their power to obtain control of our markets. It is their business to do so. We should pursue the same policy if we were similarly situated. We should find it necessary to do so.—These British manufacturers are not only like shrewd enterprising, far seeing, business men. They find that other nations are beginning to do their labor; they buy of them less and less every year. It thus becomes a matter of the utmost importance to persuade other nations, if possible, to abandon the protective policy. Like expert and skilful salesmen, they use all their power to make us believe that they can sell us goods on much better terms than we can make them ourselves. And now they see that if Henry Clay is elected President, and the policy of protection is established, we shall always do our own work, and they will lose the market here.

The following "startling fact" we copy from the Louisville Courier, a neutral paper:

"The evidence of British interference and British money, circulating freely in our country to aid Polk's election and to destroy our tariff, comes to us every day through British agents and agents.

Who ever sent that Englishman Melville, who spoke in Columbia at the Locofoco meeting, on the 23d—he who goes from State to State and from county to county, making anti-tariff and anti-American speeches? The answer is easy, he is sent by British agents and supported British money.

The same may be said of Patrick Collins.—Are they so wealthy that they can afford to spend their time and the expense of travelling for nothing, surely not.

Why are not Americans employed because the British are afraid to trust Americans on such errands, and with their money. Would Americans employ foreigners to teach us, No. We would have Americans who have more judgment, and better informed in American politics.

A STARTLING FACT.

The Baltimore Clipper, and independent paper, says, we have it from an indisputable source, that an agent of an English Iron manufacturing establishment, stated a few days since, to a dealer in hardware, of this city, that he had received positive instructions from his principals in England, to use all the means in his power to procure the repeal of the American Tariff. The agent resides in New York, and will comply with the instructions which he has received. So here is proof positive of English interference with our domestic concerns.

The Clipper recommends that the following sentiment (to which recommendation we most heartily subscribe) be inscribed upon the banners of all parties, as evincing the American spirit which should animate all.

"PALSIED BE THE HAND
which receives
BRITISH GOLD,
to Put Down
AMERICAN INDUSTRY."

This will be much more appropriate than many of the inscriptions on banners which are frequently paraded through our streets—for, if there be English agents amongst us, it will inform them that the people of the United States cannot be corrupted by their gold—or persuaded to sacrifice the best interests of the Union at British dictation.

The amount of taxes levied and collected in New York City is $1,985,000 annually. This is one sixth of the value of Washington county.—Hagerstown News.

A Child of a Mr. Griffin was bitten by a rattlesnake, a few days ago, in the vicinity of Mobile Ala., and died within 24 hours.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, Of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MORDECAI BARTLEY, of Richland,

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,

Districts. *Congressional Electors.*
1st Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2nd William Beebe of Butler;
3rd Aaron Harlan of Greene,
4th Samson Mason of Clark;
5th David J. Corey of Henry;
6th Josiah Scott of Crawford;
7th Reader W. Clarke of Clermont;
8th David Adams of Ross;
9th Joseph Olds of Pickaway;
10th Daniel S. Norton of Knox;
11th Washington W. Concklin, Marion;
12th Samuel R. Holcomb of Gallia;
13th Harlow Chapin of Washington;
14th John Crooks of Guernsey,
15th Samuel W. Bostwick of Harrison;
16th William R. Sapp of Holmes;
17th John W. Gill of Jefferson;
18th Cyrus Spink of Wayne;
19th Jacob H. Baldwin of Trumbull;
20th William L. Perkins of Lake;
21st John Fuller of Erie.

ELECTION RESULT.

The Whigs of Ohio calculate to have a majority of 18,000. The Locos' calculate a majority the other way of 8,000. Both cannot be right; so we will arbitrate between them, and as arbitrators often do, we will partly divide the difference, give to the Whigs 5,000, and award that they recover the costs of reformation.

A great and important Election is just pending, which will terminate very much to the "wheel or woe" of the country," as said the English Locofoco orator at the Cass loco meeting in Columbus on the 23d ult.

☞At the Town election in East Hartford, Ct. on the 26th inst, the whole Whig ticket was elected by over 100 majority.

THE CANDIDATES.

Let us for a moment look at the two candidates, Clay and Polk, as they stood before the American people just before their nomination. Suppose the people had been called to select between them last April, and the question was put, choose Clay or Polk; would one in ten have thought of taking Polk? we think not. The voters would say, Polk, who is Polk? we know nothing of him, except that he lately ran for Governor and got distanced by a Mr Jones, of whom we know nothing more than that he was elected by a large majority.

As for Clay, the voters would say, we have known him as one of the first of American statesmen ever since we have been able to recollect any public men. Under Jefferson he was prominent. He was appointed by Mr. Madison one of the Ministers Plenipotentiary to negotiate the treaty of peace. Report says he was offered a Secretaryship by Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, he was many times elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress. He has a number of times been elected a Senator in Congress, by the Legislature of Kentucky—shall such a man, at all times for forty years, favored by the best of the Presidents, and by Congress—shall such a man be placed along with Mr Polk? surely not. Surely, our people cannot be so led astray by false guides, so blinded to their true interests—so prejudiced, as to put all the great qualifications of Clay in the shade and choose Mr. Polk.

ELECTION DAY.

Four days more will settle the great questions in Ohio, probably for years. Whether we are to be cursed with locofocism—whether we are or are not to have a good OHIO currency, or take such trash as the States around choose to circulate among us—whether we shall ourselves control our currency or let other States control it, and let them have all the interest and tax and profits arising from it.

On next Tuesday Ohio, by her vote, will say whether she is satisfied with locofocism and bank reform and destruction, with the present scarcity of money and low prices, or that she is content to remain under these embarrassments, or will she rid herself of the evils. Whether for six years more we are to have a hard money loco Senator in Congress, or shall we send one who will promote our interest.

There are Whigs enough in Ohio, if all voted, to give 20,000 majority and have half the Congressmen, even under the present corrupt District system.

The verdict for the "wheel or wo," will be brought in Tuesday next.

Ohio expects every Whig to do his duty.

The Whig farmers of the Western Reserve, sent to Mr. Clay, a few days since, a cheese weighing 100 lbs.

WHICH PARTY IS RIGHT?

There are many good citizens who are anxious to decide correctly between the great political parties, but not having the means necessary to acquire a full knowledge of the great questions of the day, and seeing one party asserting that we need a protective tariff, and the other party asserting that we do not need it. One party striving to obtain an Ohio money ed currency, the other party opposing it, and reducing our currency to hard money; that one party is in favor of the annexation of Texas, and the other opposing it,—one in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states; the other opposing it.

These citizens say to themselves, Now it is impossible for us to know which of these two parties is right; We see good men in both, and which shall we believe." Now we wish all who are inquiring after truth, to get all the correct information that they can, and then ask themselves whether they wish we should have an Ohio currency, or shall we forever use the currency of other states, or be reduced to none but hard money; shall we will be confined to the humbug Bank law, which means that we shall have no banks? Have we not already suffered sufficiently from that kind of locofoco legislation, and we not better have banks of our own.

Shall our mechanics and manufacturers be protected, or shall they be put upon a par with the pauper labor of Europe, or turned out of employ, for we must either have protection, or low wages, or no employment, which is best.

Shall Texas be annexed to the U. S. with all its attendant evils, of war, disgrace, dishonor, disunion, and an increase of Slave States and a large national debt, or shall we preserve the Union, confine slavery to its present bounds and be saved from war debt, and disgrace.

Shall the land fund be distributed among the states, or shall one half of the states be driven to the disgrace of repudiation, for one or the other must be done which do we prefer, which is right, which is most honorable.

Citizens, friends, look to these questions, you must decide by your votes which you prefer, and vote for that party which advocates the best.

We have heard verbally that Mr. Edwin Wright, the abolition candidate for Congress, in this District, wishes to decline. We are acquainted with Mr. Wright, and know him to be an honest man and a good citizen, and we believe it would injure his feelings to be used in this contest as a make weight for McNulty. If he should happen to be the cause of Mac's being elected instead of Delano, it certainly would not set easy on his mind.

The Clergy of our country, we believe are more than four-fifths Whigs. This is all very natural, because they are honest, intelligent men, who soar above making politics a trade; they look to the interests of the country, and decide as an honest jury.

The same remarks will apply to intelligent females. How very seldom it is that you hear of an intelligent locofoco clergyman or female.

Strong evidence this of the justice of the Whig cause. Were it the reverse I would ponder before voting. As it is I you vote with confidence for the Whigs.

No rain has visited the Island of Ascension for *fifteen months!*

Revenue—is pouring into the N. Y. Custom House, at the rate of $100,000 per. day. We would like to have that shop, for one week.

☞The Philadelphia Ledger says—"Wagon loads of Cotton and woolen machinery are passing along our streets all going from East to West. Where they come from, or where they are going, we know not; but it looks well, for it shows that people are preparing to enter upon manufacturing.

Information has been received at Philadelphia that the town of [illegible], in Guadaloupe, has been destroyed by fire, and that the loss is one million of dollars.—Balt. Sun.

☞The Louisville Journal of September [illegible] learns from a gentleman just from South, that the yellow fever prevailed to a great extent throughout the country. At Woodville Mississippi, there were hardly enough people left to take care of the town."

☞The Arnoldville Print Works, R. I., were destroyed by fire on Sunday Morning. Six thousand pieces of goods were destroyed in the works. There is no doubt that this was the work on incendiary.

☞It is stated that French dresses of a new style have recently been imported into New York, and are for sale at a fashionable shop in Brady. *Price: Only one thousand dollars.*

DEATH BY POISON.

A little daughter of Mr. Orlando McKnight, aged three or four years, died yesterday morning, after a few hours' suffering, from having eaten of the weed so abundant here, commonly called Stramonium, or "Jimson weed."—Sandusky Clarion.

☞"Sam Medary is leading the party headlong to the devil." [T. L. Hamer, in 1842.]

And now you have joined that lead, and traveling under the direction of a man who you acknowledge will guide you to Old Nick.—Cin. Stra.

Movement in Madison County, Pa.—John G. Curtis, Ralph J. Gates, and one hundred and three other life long supporters of the democratic party (so calling itself,) have issued a manifesto in which they say they are compelled, since the defeat of Van Buren at Baltimore, and the adoption of Polk and Texas, to abandon either their party or their principles and they chose the latter. U. S. Gazette.

The Richmond Whig says:—We have it from good authority that Pennsylvania and New Jersey are sure for the Whigs.

The New Jersey people say Clay's Majority in that state will be from 5, to 10,000.

Whigs to the Rescue!!!

Prepare! Prepare!! next Tuesday the die will be cast for "Wheel or for woe" as Melville the Englishman said. Besides the mighty consequences that will result to our State from it, the tone and strength that it will give to the election for President will be all powerful. The probability is, that as the State goes in October, so it will go in November. Arouse, let no Whig neglect to vote, or permit his neighbor to neglect it. Every whig must urge to the polls every other Whig.

BELIEF IN WHIG DOCTRINES.

If our Loco friends will believe and vote for Whig men and measures, so as to have the Whig measures once fairly carried into operation precisely as they stood in Monroe's and John Q Adam's administrations, and as Madison left them, our word for it they will never see the day that they will repent of it. Our country will then again be in the road to prosperity—give it a trial.

The following statement we publish by request. We wish all to have exact justice. It seems to have some very loose application to the piece signed by Lewis Johnston.

Adam Gantz says Lewis Johnston's statement is false. So far we have one assertion against the other. Which has the best means to know the conversation which Johnston had with Brown. We should "guess" that Johnston would be more likely to know what it was than Mr. Gantz, who did not appear to be present.

Thus far we think Mr. Johnston's statement is best entitled to belief.

Col. Medary:—

Sir—In the Ohio State Tribune of October 3d, I noticed an article purporting to be a conversation between Lewis Johnston Harrison Graves and Thomas Brown, in relation to the election of delegates from Franklinton to the Democratic Congressional Convention of the 15th District, in which my name is several times mentioned, stating that I, William Caldwell, would give Harrison Graves fifty cents provided he would go to Frankton and vote for A. P. Stone, &c. Now, sir, I pronounce this charge FALSE from beginning to end, got up for the purpose of injuring Mr. Stone before the people. Such a circumstance never happened.

WILLIAM CALDWELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of October, A. D. 1844.

A. PATTON, J. P.
Of Montgomery Township, Franklin County, Ohio.

I hereby stamp the charge of Lewis Johnston with falsehood, from the first to last, so far as he refers to me, in an article in the Ohio State Tribune. The whole is a fabrication, got up on the election to aid a cause that truth will not sustain.

ADAM GANTZ.
October 3, 1844.

ELECTIONS.

If from hearing of regular Whig gain in elections in almost every state and county in the Union since 1842 affords any encouragement, to the Whigs, then they ought to rejoice, and be cheered. Besides the six entire states within the last year, we have late news of special elections. Since the late state election in Maine in three Counties where neither party got a majority, now all have elected Whig. Also a special election in Louisiana, to fill the place of a senatorial Locofoco, a Whig is elected.

These signs are worth more than forty high poles, or as many newspaper brags of consociations, although they, so far as they go, are good. Give us the Whig majorities in the elections, it is the best sign yet.

Elections at Hand.

Elections take place in a few weeks, in the following States, for members of the Legislature, and in four of them for Governor.—

Maryland votes	October 2.
Georgia	" 7
Arkansas	" 7
Pennsylvania	" 8
New Jersey	" 8, 9.
Ohio	" 8
South Carolina	" 14

MAINE ELECTION.

In 1840 Harrison had a majority of 411.

In 1842 Fairfield the Loco Governor's maj was 11,842.

In 1843, H. J. Henderson the Loco Governor had a majority over all others of 4,425.

In 1844, thereupon, the Loco Governor is elected by a majority of only 2,685. And this the Locos are crowing over with a great shout. One step more, at the progressive rate they have travelled since '42, will blow them far up towards the head of Salt River.

THE EVILS OF ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Benton who has devoted much attention to this subject, and watches the South with a jealous eye, has accused the southern movers in this annexation scheme as having disunion or the supreme control of these States, as their ultimate object. They expected the people would swallow the annexation project almost without casting a thought about the consequences.

Let us take one prospective look at it. Suppose the country be annexed, then immediately Texas will apply to be admitted as a State.—Then our northern dough faces, who have yielded an easy assent to its annexation, will say they cannot permit it to become a State, be a slave State, and extend to it all the advantages of slave representation in Congress, with their additional strength for ever in the election of President, if admitted, it must be a free State. But Texas will say no! we must be admitted as a slave State or not at all; and if we are not admitted as a slave State we will secede from the connection, and a portion of the Southern States will join with us. Then the North will begin to see their position—then they will find that a part of the South will prefer joining with Texas and separating from the North. Then will commence the tug of war.

All this is easily foreseen, and can be remedied by voting right.

The Great Questions—Which must be settled at the coming elections, are Clay and the Union and no Annexation, or Polk with Annexation and Disunion!

Clay on Annexation.

Mr. Clay has written another letter which is published in the Intelligencer wherein he attempts to place the Public mind right respecting his views on annexation, and the assumption of state debts.

He says he expressed his views fully in his Raleigh letter, and he is surprised that his meaning in the two letters to Alabama could be so perverted and misconstructed as to consider him in any way in favor of annexation. Although he said that personally he had no objection, provided it could be admitted without dishonor, without war, by the general consent of the States, and upon just and fair terms;—and that his objections are not personal, but political and National, which cannot soon be overcome.

And he had on a former occasion expressed himself fully against the assumption of the debts of the states. His letters are plain, and easily understood. It is only a wilful perversion that construes his letters in favor of annexation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mt. Vernon, to the editor, dated Sept. 28.

Whigs here go glorious, look out for 2 Congressmen, out of the Whig ranks. Certain Delano will rub McNulty a close race in this County, all he gets as majority in this County he may blow about. Some whigs overheard a loco squad of knowingones talking yesterday and saying that McNulty was sure of defeat.—Stir up the Whigs. The charges made against McNulty of his Blasphemous remarks towards the churches, preachers, and Bible are as true as truth itself."

SPEAKING OUT LIKE A MAN.

It will be recollected that Mr. Polk has declined answering Gen. Thomas C. Miller and other Democrats of Cumberland County Pennsylvania, as to his *present* opinion about the tariff. Not so with Mr. Clay—he has no concealments, and speaks out as a statesman ought to speak.

We all recollect the abuse heaped up on Gen. Harrison for not replying to every whipster of a politician who thought proper to catechise him. He was called the "Mum Candidate"—But let Mr. Clay speak for himself.

"Ashland, 9th September, 1844.

"Gentlemen:—I this day received your letter, addressing two inquiries to me. 1st, Are you in favor of the Tariff Act of 1842? and 2dly, Would you, if elected support the Act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it?

"I have so often gentlemen expressed my opinion in favor of the Tariff of 1842, that the only regret I feel is that you should deem it at all necessary to request any renewed expression of it. Nevertheless I take pleasure in complying with your request, in saying that I am of opinion that the operation of the Tariff of '42 has been eminently salutary; that I am decidedly opposed to its repeal; that I should regard its repeal as a *great National calamity*;—and that I am unaware of the necessity of any modification of it. I am therefore opposed alike to its repeal or modification: A fixed and staple policy is what the country *now* most needs; and I sincerely hope that the Tariff of 1842 may be maintained, and thus afford a security for that desideratum.

I am very respectfully, your obd't serv't.

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Miller, Lynch, Donaldson, Moore, Sellers, Eyler, Snyder, Peffer and Myers."

TEXAS.—The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 7th inst. confirms the report that President Houston has arrived at the scene of the recent disorders in Eastern Texas. He had called out the militia of the Sabine and St. Augustine Counties, and had succeeded in capturing Walter Morman, the leader of the "Regulators." This individual was immediately put on trial on several indictments for treason and murder. The report that a pitched battle had taken place between the rival factions is also confirmed. Sixty or eighty persons are said to have been killed. The Chronicle states that such has been the turbulent and violent conduct of these lawless bands for a year or two that the society on the frontier was completely disorganized, and the adjoining parishes of Louisiana kept also in a state of alarm. Among the outrages committed, it is reported that the 'Regulators' pursued one of their victims into the parish of De Soto, and murdered him within a few miles of Mansfield.

Charge along the whole Line.

We are glad to see the arousing of the Whigs of our gallant State. From every quarter, the trumpet call rings out. ☞Once more to the Charge!! Once More!!!!☜ We are fully in the field, and now for a mighty and united effort!!! Let every man lend his whole energies and devote his whole time, if needs be, to the work. Let us have a general and "energetic movement" in the entire whig ranks. This is no child's play. The enemy dies hard; his struggle is for life; *Ours for Whig principles*, and a glorious Victory!!! Let the Whigs remember this, and not sit down calmly and flatter themselves that the work is *accomplished!!!!* But ☞Charge along the whole Line!!!!☜ Old men and young men—ALL to the rescue—once more!!! Victorious again, and all will be well!! Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Freemen of Ohio—the day for simultaneous and powerful effort has come! A little more than one short week remains, in which to do ALL!! Are YOU ready? Is your organization perfect? Is the plan of your operations well defined? The Locos, we have *certain* reason of knowing, are determined to make a desperate effort to elect Thurman, at the sacrifice of the balance of their ticket. Be on your guard, that no imposition is practised upon you, and all will be well!!—Sharp Stick.

Mr. Clay's Standing at Home.

The Lecnia Telegraph publishes the following extracts from a letter recently written by Rev. Dr. Nash, a distinguished divine of the Episcopal Church who has resided for ten years near Mr. Clay, and who fully corroborates Dr. Bascom's statement in reference to Mr. Clay's character:—

St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 24, 1844.

"As a criterion of the estimation in which he is held at home, it will not be out of place to state here—which I do unhesitatingly, having had ample opportunities for ascertaining the truth—that Mr. Clay has the confidence and political support of a very large proportion of the moral worth, and I may add, of a very large majority of the members of the different denominations residing at Lexington. All of these I believe, with one exception, are the friends of Mr. Clay; and most of them are frequent visitors at his house. There are about twenty Episcopal Clergymen residing in Kentucky. All of these are the friends of Mr. Clay. Of the one hundred and five or ten clergymen—I do not recollect the exact number—composing the last Conference of the Methodist Church of Kentucky; all but three, as I was informed by a member of the Conference, are the political friends of Mr. Clay. I am not so accurately informed respecting the political opinions of the ministers of other denominations, as I am respecting the opinions of the ministers of the Episcopal Church. I am confident, however, that there is nearly, if not quite, as large a majority of those friendly to the election of Mr. Clay, as of those last mentioned. Out of the four or five hundred clergymen of different denominations in Kentucky, there are not, I am almost certain, fifty political opposers to Mr. Clay."

"The opinion of the great majority of the religious people (ministers and others) living in the neighborhood of, and immediately connected with, Mr. Clay, I am confident is, that if he is elected to the Presidency, there will be, while he continues President, a far healthier moral influence around the Presidential chair, than there has been since J. Q. Adams' administration."

A SPARTAN MOTHER

"He *will* be here to vote on Tuesday," replied a lady of this place, the other day, to a suggestion that her son who had just become of age, would not return in time for the election. "I have taught him to be a man," continued she, "and he will never dishonor his mother by so flagrant a neglect of the duties of a freeman." Saturday evening brought no tidings of the "boy"—Sunday passed. Monday morning came—and the noble spirited matron started on a trip of sixty or seventy miles, to bring him in time. He *did* return in due time, and voted.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Henry Clay.—"The fearless and efficient advocate of his country's best interests—like fine gold—his political character grows brighter and brighter the more it is rubbed."—Charles J. Ingersoll in 1832.

IVNASION OF TEXAS.

An officer of the Falmouth, at Pensacola from Vera Cruz, writes to the Picayune as follows:

An army of Ten thousand men had marched from Mexico to the invasion of Texas, but the route they have taken is so very circuitous that it is supposed they have no intention of commencing hostilities against the Texians until late in the autumn. Meantime the provinces through which they pass will support the army, and forced volunteers of consequence augment their ranks.

It is conjectured that steamers and other vessels are to be in readiness in October, in Tampico, to transport troops and munitions of war to Galveston, which port will probably be attacked from the seaboard.

Whig spirit of Maine.—A second trial to elect Members of the Legislature was made in Portland on Monday. The result was as follows:

W.—Fessenden,	1160	L.—Holden	1058
Barnes,	1151	Staples	1059
Chadwick,	1126	Todd	1032

Scattering 93. Whole Whig ticket elected.

There is an advertisement in a late Canada paper, by James Crane, announcing that he would exhibit, on a post in the vicinity of Kingston, a self-propelling Buggy. Its power is got up on the principles of the motion of a clock or watch. Mr. Crane entertains high hopes that his invention will prove practicable.

For the Ohio State Tribune.

MESSRS. EDITORS—

It is seldom I trouble you with the doings of the so called democracy of the present day, but what I saw and heard on Monday, the day of the loco Convention, I feel constrained to let the people at large understand how the democracy carried on their convention, as it is well known their great outcry and denouncing the Whig meeting of 1840, in all of the loco newspapers, from Georgia to Maine, and that they tended to demoralize the people, &c.; and so they last winter gave out threats that if the Whigs pursued the same course of song singing in the coming election, as they did in 1840, there would be violence used to put them down, &c. Now it is well known to the citizens of Columbus, that great pains and expense has been used to gather in a large meeting of locos from every quarter, to out-do the Whig Convention, and if the locos are satisfied with numbers, the Whigs are also. But to turn to the day. Monday came, and as one among the rest, I wished to see a Locofoco meeting, as it was my first, and accordingly about eight o'clock I was on high street, but saw nothing worthy of remark till afternoon, say three o'clock, I went into the back yard of the State House where Gen. Cass was speaking, or addressing those assembled around the stand. I listened for some time, but was frequently interrupted by swearing from behind me; I turned around and saw a stand where they were selling segars within the yard, and men constantly passing each way to and from the speaker's stand to the segar stand. A short time after I came out of the yard, being very much disgusted at hearing such profanity, I went and stood on the steps of the new bank, near the corner. I had not stood there to exceed one minute before I heard swearing from the grocery in the cellar beneath, and in a few moments there rushed out of the cellar six or seven men swearing, swaggering and staggering; one of them seemed to be head man in swearing, and as he rose upon the side walk called on God to damn his soul if he was not a good democrat, and calling upon God in the same strain if Clay should be President, and repeating the same blasphemous words perhaps ten times or more, and 'by Jesus Christ" was uttered very freely, and the rest of them were not idle in their profanity; but I have given enough to show a sample of Monday's Convention; modesty forbids me saying any thing of what was done in the conduct of the females who attended that day. We will let them pass for this time.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been on board of men of war, and was a member of the United States army through the late war, and attended many of the great gatherings of 1840, and I can truly say I never saw or heard so much profanity or blasphemous language made use of in one day, not in one year in this or any other country in the course of my life, as what I have here set forth, and what I there saw and heard.

A Citizen of Columbus and a
Friend to Good Order.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ALL HAIL LOUISIANA.

The special Election held on the 9th inst. in the County of Attakapas, Louisiana, for a State Senator in place of Hon. Isaac E. Moorse (Loco) elected in Congress, has resulted in a WHIG VICTORY, by 76 majority. Here are the documents:

	1844.		1842.	
	Declouet.	Mouton.	Johnson.	Mouton.
St Martin	360	257	126	373
St. Mary	261	149	248	162
La Fayette	171	318	248	392
Vervillion	121	118	New Parish.	
Total	933	859	623	969

Whig maj. now 76. Loco in '40. 375.

Here is *one fourth* of the Loco Majority in the State on the last general contest, demolished in a single County. The Loco candidate was the brother of the Governor of the State, very popular, and obtained a large Whig vote. He gained fifty votes in St. Mary's on a local question. N. C. Declouet, Esq an active and influential Whig, went against his nephew's election because his pecuniary interests would suffer by his absence. But all would not answer.

The Whigs say Attakapas will give 200 and probably 300 Majority for Clay, as Mouton, aided by the powerful exertions and patronage of his brother the Governor, polled at least one hundred votes.

The result gives us a Whig Senate in Louisiana for the first time in years. Last winter 7 Whig to 10 Loco; now 9 Whig to 8 Loco.

The *American Review*, a Whig journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science, will be issued in this City within a few days. Geo. H. Colton, Editor. There have been several attempts heretofore to establish a Whig Magazine, but they were not of a character to give assurance of stability and usefulness, they did not succeed. Now that Whig principles, we trust, are about to realize an enduring triumph in the election of Mr. Clay, there seems to be additional reason why a work of this kind should be sustained, and we trust this will be. Mr. Colton, who though a young man, has made a credible entrance into the Literary arena by his poem, "Tecumseh," will devote all his energies to this enterprise, and what he lacks in Political experience will be supplied by the aid and counsel of the ablest Whig writers in Country, most of whom have consented to contribute to his pages. The price of the Review will be $5 per annum. The first number will contain Portraits of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.—New York Tribune.

The distilleries of this city and Brooklyn now make about 25,000 gallons of whiskey per day, and consume about 8000 bushels of grain, two thirds corn, and one third rye.—N.Y. Tri.

On Tuesday night last, while endeavoring to raise a hickory pole in front of the Temperance Hall, opposite the office of the Delaware Gazette, the tree was lifted to a considerable hight from the ground, when it suddenly turned on its base, and making a lurch came down with a crash, and we regret to state that several individuals, all of the Locofoco party, were injured, two of them, Mr. Almond and Mr. Bronson very severely. Subsequently the pole was again raised, and we are informed that the splice gave way and came to the ground—fortunately, no one was injured by this second accident.—Wilmington Delaware Jour.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—I have no commiseration for princes. My sympathies are reserved for the great mass of mankind.—*Henry Clay.*

If Great Britain desires a mark by which she can know her own subjects, let her give them an ear mark. The colors that float from the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen.—*Clay.*

Whenever the sacred rights of an American freeman are assailed, all hearts ought to unite, and every man should be braced to vindicate his cause.—*Clay.*

FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner Fortune, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received papers from Mexico to the 6th inst.

The aspect of the political horizon, instead of becoming clearer, appeared more threatening than ever.

An outrage of a most barbarous and serious nature is reported to have been committed on the person of a French sailor at Mazatlan.—The affair had been communicated to the Government by the French Minister, who despatched a messenger by the last packet.

Our readers may remember certain paragraphs in Diario del Gobierno, censuring the Mexican Congress vehemently for their tardiness in voting the four millions required by the the Government for the invasion of Texas. These attacks appear to have irritated Congress, as they are suspected to have emanated directly from Santa Anna. They have accordingly been formally repelled in a manifesto of considerable force and dignity, issued by Congress. That body not only conceived it necessary to reply to the violent tirades of the official, but addressing itself directly to the Government, demands satisfactory explanations of a course so offensive and scandalous, and requires a statement of the causes which have prevented the Government from interfering for the suppression of such abuses.

The President answers the manifesto of Congress in a manner which demonstrates pretty plainly his knowledge of, and acquiescence in the offensive articles. He denies the right of Congress to interrogate him—declares that the language of the manifesto is that of a reprimand addressed by a superior to an inferior, and that he cannot recognize the existence of this inquisitorial power in Congress. He concludes by protesting against the manifesto as illegal and improper.

Mr. Crescencio Rejon has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. D. J. M. Bocanegra, on account of the ill health of the latter.

Horrible Catastrophe at Matamoras.—The Diario of the 21st ult., furnishes an account of a horrible disaster which has utterly destroyed the unfortunate town of Matamoras. The news is contained in a letter from the Alcade, dated the 13th August.

"Yesterday about 10 o'clock, a violent hurricane arose and continued until 10 this morning. It was the most horrible tempest within the memory of man. The disasters it occasioned, so far as we have yet learned, are horrible and cannot be repaired in six years.—With the exception of the houses of Pedro Jose de la Garza, Dona Juana Perez, and the new church, not a building but has been greatly injured or levelled to the ground in a mass of ruins. An infant son of D. Mariano Aguado, and an artillery soldier, have perished in the ruins. Three women are shockingly wounded, but are still living. Among the buildings are the artillery barracks, and the hospital blate, containing near 100 sick, the wall of the prison, and half of the wall of the grave-yard. To tell every thing in one word, the greater part of the population are compelled to live in shanties built among the ruins of their houses. I leave your Excellency to imagine the miserable condition of all sorts of produce growing in the fields.

"The sick have been transported to-day to the Sappers' barracks, the park to the church, which has lost one and half of another, the cannon to the lower consistorial houses, the prisoners to private houses; the latter are well guarded and none have escaped.

"I have scarcely a moment's time to send you a report, as I am fully occupied in preventing thieving—a difficult task, as every one is busy with his own private calamities."

The Courier Francais states that as soon as as the President heard of this disastrous event, he ordered, without the least delay, that relief should be transmitted to the unfortunate. It adds: "A letter from Matamoras of the 7th inst., has just been communicated to us. It repeats in detail the immense ruin which has fallen our city. Misery is at its hight among its unfortunate population, and if they are not speedily relieved, those who have survived the catastrophe may perish of famine. Never was charity solicited for a more overwhelming calamity."

Gov. Shannon of Ohio, Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico from the United States, arrived on the 22d at Vera Cruz, and was received with every mark of kindness and consideration. During his journey to the city of Mexico, he was waylaid between Perote and Puebla, and his trunks completely rifled.

General Ampudia has published an elaborate defence of his conduct towards Sentmanat and the Tobasco prisoners. It is a miserable lame affair, and admits the truth of all the revolting accusations brought against him.—N. O. Bee, Sept. 19.

A synopsis of a part of the Election Law of Ohio:

1st That place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has intention of returning.

2d. A person shall not be considered or hold to have lost his residence who shall leave his home and go into another State, or county of this State, for temporary purposes merely, with an intention of returning.

3d. A person shall not be considered or hold to have gained a residency, in any county of this State, into which he shall come for temporary purposes merely, without the intention of making such county his home, but with the intention of leaving the same, when he shall have gotten through with the business that brought him into it.

6th. The place where a married man's family resides shall generally be considered and held to be his residence; but if it be a place of temporary establishment for his family, or for transient objects, it shall be otherwise.

7th. If a married man has a family fixed in one place, and he does his business in another, the former shall be considered and to be the place of his residence.

The law, having thus defined the subject of residence, proceeds to supply, in the following searching questions under the sanction of the oath:

THE TEST.

1st. When did you come into the county.

2d. When you came into the county, did you come for a temporary purpose merely, or for the purpose of of making it your home?

3d. Did you come into this county for the purpose of voting in this county?

4th. Are you now an actual resident of this township or ward?

Having defined residence and finished the test, it proceeds to declare

THE PENALTY.

Fraudulent voters, mark!

Sec. 8. Any person being a resident of this State, who shall go or come into any county, and vote in such county, not being a resident thereof, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than three years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 23. If any person, challenged as unqualified to vote, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt false swearing, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act, such person shall be adjudged guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and, upon conviction thereof, shall suffer the punishment attached by the laws of his State to the crime of perjury.

[Imprisonment in the penitentiary and hard labor, not more than ten nor less than three years.]

Aiders, Procurers and Advisers, mark, and beware!

Sec. 10. Any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to go or come into any county for the purpose of giving his vote in any county, knowing that the person is not duly qualified to vote in such county, shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the Penitentiary and kept at hard labor not more than five years nor less than one year.

Fraudulent Voters, Advisers and Procurers! mark the last and severest penalty of the law.

An Old 'Un.—There is in the possession of one of our old Dutch families of this city, a parrot known to be eighty-two years old. This [illegible] can walk to any part of the house without difficulty, and recognizes the different members of the family by their footsteps. It whistles tunes with great exactness, and is quite fond of sacred music. We are informed that in early life, this bird, like most of its species, was a little wild and a good deal given to profane swearing, but for some time it has laid aside this habit, and save occasional fits of viciousness, the outbreakings of the inner Adam, is a staid, reputable and exemplary bird, an honor to the family in which it was reared, and an example to the younger member within the reach of its influence.—Albany Atlas.

The following extract is taken from the N. Y. Tribune—it speaks for itself:

"The following is an extract from Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836:

"Just as we reached the Duck river in the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave drivers, just picking up to start. They had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceding night *in chains*, in the woods; these they were conducting to Natchez on the Mississippi river, to work on the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembled one of the coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single horse carriages for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting the horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were, some of them, sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many black children were warming themselves by the fire of the bivouack. In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood in double files about two hundred male slaves, *manacled and chained to each other*. I had never seen so revolting a sight before! Black men in fetters, torn from the lands where they were born, from the ties they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men, with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country, to perish in the sugar mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for sugar mill slaves does not exceed seven years. *Forty three of these unfortunate beings had been purchased I was informed, of the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives. The mark of the branding iron with the initials of his name on their shoulders, distinguished them from the rest.*"

Slavery in any aspect is bad enough. With those engaged in it, be the sin rest. Though we cannot remove the evil, let us not involve ourselves in the guilt of enlarging its dominion.—Here is a cause where we can act, and act effectively; and it is the best chance for testing the principles of the friend of the freedom of mankind that has been, or probably ever will be presented. He can do without violating any social, Christian or national duty. On the contrary he is urged by all that is sacred or patriotic now to put forth his energies to defeat the most unhallowed project of the age. This is the great object of the Locofoco party. The leaders are bent upon it, regardless of consequences, and we shall consider the country pledged to it if they succeed at the approaching elections.

If Texas should not be annexed to this Union it will probably fall back under the government of Mexico, and slavery, which Texas has nationalized, will be abolished. The slave States, instead of enlarging their power, will be left to the management of their institutions as they think best.

These two measures—the repeal of the tariff and the extension of the slave power, are the objects for which the Locofoco party, both North and South are contending. Are these objects worthy of Democrats, of philanthropists?

We have three dangerous parties to war against.

1st.—The Nullifiers, who hold that a State has a right to set aside a law of Congress.

2d.—Another party, who hold that the Constitution of the United States is not binding, because, according to their construction, it conflicts with the requirements of the Bible.

3rd.—A party which hold to no *principles* in particular, but who are ready to adopt any system, or any course of action that will give them power.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Tune—Lucy Neal.

O John your most obedient,
I am that same Old Coon.
I've just step'd in to tell you sir,
That you must vacate soon,
For here comes Henry Clay,
Our gallant Henry Clay;
The People have elected him,
John Tyler clear the way.

You deserted me in 'Forty,
When I thought you were my friend,
But now I've fairly 'headed' you—
Your rule is at an end,
For here come Henry Clay, &c.

With Veto and with Dittos,
You'll trouble me no more,
For now we have a man who will
Abridge that fatal power,
That man is Henry Clay, &c.

You tried to join the Locos—
They would not disagree,
Tho' after they rejected you, sir,
'Twas sadly I confess.
O, here comes Henry Clay, &c.

Your Annexation hobby
They basely stole from you,
And mounted Mr. Polk on it,
But 'twould not take him through,
O, here comes Henry Clay, &c.

To Polk and bankrupt Taxes,
The People shouted—no!
For Clay and the United States,
They all preferred to go
O, here comes Henry Clay, &c.

Now, John, I'll just dismiss you
With a piece of good advice,
Ne'er again let weak ambition
To treachery entice,
Hazza! for Henry Clay, &c.

GROCERIES!

PROVISIONS, DRY-GOODS, TIN-WARE BOOTS AND SHOES, For sale at

A. & C. FRANKINGBERG'S

Retail Store, East side High Street, between Mound and South,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

They also manufacture and repair Boots and Shoes, and warrant their work. They keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above articles, with sundry others too numerous to mention.

They receive in payment most kinds of country produce, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, beans, pork, butter, lard, eggs, honey, beeswax, tallow, feathers, dried fruit, clover, timothy and flax seed, &c. &c. on reasonable terms.

The public are invited to give them a call.
September 18.

DRY GOODS
AT FIVE PER CENT.

WILLIAM A. BEECHER,
52 BEAVER (near William St.) NEW YORK,
Is Daily receiving from Auction,
ALL SORTS OF DRY GOODS,
which he will sell from the bills, at
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.

The actual cost is always marked in figures on each article.

☞ *Also Goods suitable for Milliners, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Shoe and Stock Manufacturers.*

July 15, 1844. 33—3m
Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser.

Sarah Calhoon
vs.
Sam. Calhoon } Franklin Com. Pleas.

THE defendant will take notice that the complainant has this, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1844, filed in the Clerk's office of Franklin court Com. Pleas a petition setting forth the marriage of Complainant and defendant, and that defendant left complainant more than three years since without cause, and has not been heard of since, and praying for a divorce.

The defendant will also take notice that depositions will be taken at the house of John Shaffer in the town of Lancaster, in the State of Ohio on the 24th day of October A. D. 1844 between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., of said day.
SWAYNE & BATES,
Sept 14, 1844. *for Complainant.*

POTTERY.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he carries on the above business at his old stand on High Street, immediately south of Peter's Tan-Yard, where he offers for sale every article in his line, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. The attention of Gardeners and others is particularly invited to his style of FLOWER POTS of different sizes which are constructed on a new plan, which renders them superior in elegance and strength of material to any heretofore manufactured.

LAWRENCE DIPPEL.
Columbus, August 18, 1844.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES R. STANSBERY, of Licking
for 29th Congress,
COLUMBUS DELANO, of Knox,
for 29th Congress.
FOR SENATOR,
ALFRED KELLY.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY, JR.
WM. M'CLOUD.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
LEWIS HEYL.
Commissioner.
SAMUEL G. DAVIS.
Director of Poor House.
A. B. DECKER.

From Two to Eight Times Cheaper Than Before,
OR NOTHING IF THE USER IS NOT DELIGHTED WITH IT.

An article that every family must consider indispensable when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts, and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that ALL BURNS AND SCALDS, EVERY EXTERNAL SORE, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, in appearance, in its effects. Inquire for "Connel's Pain Extractor Salve," at Comstock & Co., 21, Courtland Street, New York. Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents and near the times as much for a Dollar.

We assure you, on the responsibility of our characters, that sympathy for human suffering induces, at least in part, our earnest solicitation that a simple trial should be made in any affection named below. We think it not imprudent or too much to say, that *nothing like it or in any degree so effectual, has ever been discovered in* Medicine.

You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints" but only intended for *External* application and will cure the following: Burns, scalds, frosted parts, chilblains, chafe or galls, chaps, tetter, pimples, blotch, felon, ulcers, sprains, erysipelas, stabs, cuts, bruises, strains, ear and tooth ache, mumps, sore throat, sore rounds, whitlows, piles, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, carbuncle, eruption, sore eyes and lids, weak sight, sore lips, pustules, biles and warts, fever pains, pain in back and side, tender feet, inflammatory rheumatism, tic doloreux, ague in face and breast, fever sore, old burn scars, prickly heat, inflamed skin, broken breast, sore nipples, rough hands, blistered surfaces, dressing for blisters, white swellings, cold in wounds, sore corns, general sores, smallpox marks.

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that the article called Connell's is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitations that we have reason to believe are of no use but injurious. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it, and whom you may send for it. Remember it is CONNELL'S Magical Pain Extractor.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Call on all the Agents for a pamphlet gratis to all, and very interesting; also the names of all the Clergymen in New York.

CAUTION.—Be sure and get Connell's, as counterfeits and worthless appear under other names. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co., or never touch it. 24—3m 33

☞ The above Medicine is kept constantly on hand and for sale by B. THOMPSON,
General Agent.
Corner of High and Friend streets,
Columbus Ohio.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

THE following are the only duly authorized Agents for the sale of the *Genuine* BRANDRETH PILLS in Franklin county, Ohio:—

GEORGE & BROWN,	Columbus.
JNO. REES,	Reynoldsburg.
J. B. WIRT,	Wirt's Grove.
J. H. STAGE,	Lockburn.
A. HOPPER,	Alton.
HENRY MILLER,	Harrisburg.
CUTLER & DAVIS,	Dublin.
FULLER & ANDREWS,	Worthington.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale now by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

September 18, 1844. GEORGE & BROWN.

USE SCRAPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL,
THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

FOR the cure of deafness, pains, and a discharge of matter from the ears. Also all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c. &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for fifteen and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend its use. For sale at the Drug Store of J. S. WHEATON,
Aug. 14 1844. Corner Broad and High sts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing, between the subscribers, in carrying on the Blacksmithing business in Columbus, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Mr. Samuel Thompson, grocer, on Friend street, is authorised to settle the accounts.

All indebted to said Company, if they wish to save costs, are requested to call and settle with said Thompson immediately, and either pay or give a note.

S. BRADFORD.
Aug. 28, 1844. THOS. CALDWELL.

COME JOIN OUR COMPANY.

Tune.—Come join the Washingtonians.

Come join our glorious company,
We're Freedom's chosen throng,
And with a glad and cheerful zeal,
Come help our cause along.
Chorus.—Oh! that'll be Joyful, joyful, joyful,
Oh! that'll be joyful,
When the victory's won at last;

Our hosts are gathering proudly now;
Our banners floating free;
And shouts of triumph now are heard,
From land unto the sea.
Oh! that, &c.

For like some mighty foam cap'd wave,
That rolls across the main;—
So rush the mighty hosts of whigs,
From hill top and from plain.
Oh! that, &c.

They come their native land to save—
As streams they sweep along,
With banners floating proudly high,
With shoutings and with song.
Oh! that, &c.

Then! come ye patriots firm and true,
And join our glad array;
And battle with your might and main,
For our own Harry Clay.
Oh! that, &c.

And you, ye maidens bright and fair—
Ye surely will not stay;
But with your kind and winsome smiles,
Come cheer us on our way.
Oh! that, &c.

A SERIOUS POLITICAL AFFRAY.

Some difficulty occurred yesterday morning on the route of the whig delegations to the mass meeting held at Darby. At Kingsessing two hickory poles were planted on either side of the road, with a chain crossing the road at a considerable elevation, but low enough to hinder the passage of one of the poles carried by the whigs of Blockley in a large wagon drawn by twenty six horses and surmounted with a handsome flag presented by the ladies. After a short delay, the delegations passed on. When the delegations were returning home in the evening, an affray of a more serious character is said to have occurred at the same spot. On one of the poles an effigy was found to be suspended, intended for their Presidential candidate, with a pack of cards attached. Outraged at this, the Whigs dug the pole up, and threw the effigy into the creek. Their opponents were on the spot, and defended their hickories with much spirit. Blows were dealt with great liberality, and the combatants are said to have received serious injuries.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TRIBUTE TO MR. CLAY.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing under date of the 1st ult. says "I was shown yesterday a beautiful gold snuff box, which was made for and carried by Peter the Great. On top is a representation of the statute erected to him at St Petersburg; on the sides, the walls of the Kremlin, and on the bottom his private arms. It was given by him to the ancestors of one of the leading noblemen of Russia, who has given it to Mr Duncan, of New Orleans, to present to his friend Henry Clay, as an anonymous tribute to his talents as a statesman and his worth as a citizen. Even in the mountain fastnesses of Greece, Mr. D. informs me, the Suliotes inquired after Mr. Clay, associating the master spirit of our country with their own Bozzaris, as

'One of the few, immortal names,
That were not born to die.'"

CALICO PRINTING

Very few are aware of the amount of Calico printing in the United States. It is said that it gives employment to one hundred and thirty nine mills. These mills print weekly about 114,000 pieces and supposing that they work fifty weeks in the year, the total quantity of calicoes produced by them in a year is 5,700,000 pieces of 32 yards each which is about 23 yards to each family in the United States white and colored, over the age of ten years.—Cin. Comer.

SCRAPS ABOUT TEXAS AND ANNEXATION

Annexation Abandoned in the South.

The Texas question is being disgracefully abandoned in Mississippi. The Bank and Tariff have become powerfully important all at once, and the foul venom of the slimy reptiles which are hatched by the son of wickedness, in the poisoned mire of Locofocoism, are pouring their contaminating breath on Henry Clay with a renewed and double energy. Go back, you insignificant puerile demagoguery! You have amalgamated yourselves with John Tyler's midnight treaty, and with it you must sink into eternal disgrace. Although you have invited two of the sternest opponents of that treaty to attend here at your great Mass Meeting, Messrs. Benton and Wright, hoping thereby to shuffle off, you are identified with the treaty, and must die with it. Skulk back to your hid ground.—*Jackson Southerner.*

It is estimated in a foreign periodical, that the money annually spent in intoxicating liquors, wholly exclusive of the cost of jails, police, &c. in France, is 63,777,777 lbs. Great Britain, 36,692,487 lbs.; Prussia, 9,000,000 lbs. United States, 8,032,616. This is truly a large sum to pay for poverty, distress and wretchedness.

"The best definition of courtship is the following:—It consists in a number of quiet attentions not so pointed as to alarm nor so vague as not to be understood."

The Sickness at Woodville Miss.—The accounts that we receive almost daily from the interior sections of the country, are truly lamentable.—The following from the Woodville Republican of the 7th inst., is indeed a melancholy [illegible].

Those that have read a description of the "Plague in London" can have some idea of the condition of the Woodville denizens at this time. Some one remarked today that the village was crowded with the sick. The reverse is nearer the truth—the well, being the spots, while the sickness is the whole ground-work of the picture. In a word, there has not been for some time past well persons enough to take care of the invalids. The epidemic has seized all classes and all professions, especially those of the pill and the lancet.

France is a glorious place for those who adopt the editorial profession. No less than forty seven editors are now imprisoned in that country.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments served up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.
Columbus, Nov. 4. 1843.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE;
NO. 38, STATE STREET;
South side of the Market High St.

SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner. F. HALL.
Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

TREMONT HOUSE.
South end of High Street, By
WM. BROWN,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DENIG & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
N. E. CORNER OF HIGH AND RICH STREETS
AND OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' HALL.
July 8, 1843.

FLANNELS.—A Superior Assortment JAMES BECKWITH
Feb. 28, 1844.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD large Cooking Stove with furniture; one which will take in a good size stick of wood. Enquire at this office. July 17.

HAMS.

RECEIVED this day, 300 Hams of "S. Thomas' Sugar cured," superior to any in the city. June 12. GEORGE & BROWN.

BOTANIC MEDICINES,
good for all diseases. But more especially one article of
Blackberry Syrup, for Summer complaint, or Diarea;
which was never known to fail in the most obstinate cases.
H. HOWARD,
[illegible] of High and Friend sts.
Columbus, Ohio. July 8th—

TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balzarines, Chusans, and printed Lawns, together with every style of goods adapted to the season, for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM,—Office on *High street opposite the CITY HOUSE,—[illegible] at Mrs. Robinson's in the Right Buildings.*
Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

NO CURE NO PAY.

WE invite the attention of those afflicted with that troublesome disease, the
CHILLS AND FEVER,
To a remedy for sale at S. Thompson's Grocery Store, corner of Friend and High Streets,
has for sale, which he in all cases warrants to cure *permanently*, as well as to renovate and strengthen the system.
August 20, 1844.

FAMILY FLOUR,

OF the best brands, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by C. G. DESHLER & CO., Broad street.
August 6,1841.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF Summer Goods, for gentlemen's wear from ten cents to two dollars and fifty a yard, for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

CITY HOUSE,
BY P. H. OLMSTED,
Corner of High and Town streets.
Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1844.

S. THOMAS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer.

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 1843.

NOTICE. After thirty days from this date there will be a petition presented to the Trustees of Montgomery Township Franklin county Ohio, to vacate a Township road recently established between half sections No. 30 and 31, Township 5, range 22, Refugee lands running north and south along the line of said half sections from the Jacksonville road, to W. Morrison's place. West of this line is the property of Morrison's heirs, lately divided, and east the property of Ernest Frankenberg and Herman Ochs. H. C. OCHS.
May 24, 1844. pd

CASH STORE!!
NEW GOODS

I HAVE just received a new stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Boots and Shoes, which will be sold low. Call and see for yourselves, on High street, between Town and Rich, and next door to Dr. Nixon and Denig & Son.
July 29, 1844. SAM'L CROSBY.

ARROW ROOT.—50 lbs. Bermuda Arrow Root (warranted not to be [illegible]) for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets. J. B. WHEATON.

Ohio Reports, vol. 12.

THE Report of cases argued and determined in the supreme court of the State of Ohio in Bank, by Edwin M. Stanton, Esq., State Reporter are now ready for sale at 3 dollars.
By I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
June 18.

Cheap Enough.

Cholera Morbus cured for fifty cents. Thousands upon thousands of cases of Diarrhœa and summer complaint have been cured by a single bottle of Dr. Jayne's Carminative. Indeed it is a rare occurrence that it fails, no matter how long the disease has prevailed, this Carminative gives relief in a few minutes.

A case of Summer Complaint occurred in a family in North Second st., in which three physicians had pronounced the child dying, not that it would die, but that it was then actually dying: yet Jayne's Carminative very soon cured the dying child, and it still lives in spite of the doctors. The above, however, is but one case among the thousands of others, where it has cured after the patient has been pronounced incurable.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20, South Third st., Philadelphia. For sale by
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,
Cor. High and Broad sts. Columbus, Ohio
Aug. 31.

EVERY-body praises Jayne's Hair Tonic and for the best reason in the world, because it is the only hope that the bald headed can have of once more regaining the full flowing locks of hair with which nature adorned their heads in youth, which it does to the admiration of all who use it as directed. Try it all you who need more of handsome hair. It is the very thing for you. Prepared and sold at No. 20, South Third st., Philadelphia. For sale low by
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,

Buckeye House. Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. His Table is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his Bar with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.
H. HURD.
Columbus, Dec. 12, 1843.—n25

WALTER THRALL,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office—On High street, No. 38.

Only Man—No Pig With
TWO HEADS.

THE undersigned give this motto to solicit the attention of their friends and the public to their shops at the west end of Mound street, where they manufacture *WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, &c.*

ALSO—*Wool* wheels, Cut reels made; Flax wheels repaired. ALSO—*EDGE TOOLS*, such as chopping, broad, and hand axe's, Cooper and foot addses; Pump augers and drawing knives; Mattocks, Picks, &c. Common smithing in all its branches.
R. WARFORD.
ISAAC ALTHOUSE & Co.
Columbus, April 1st, 1844.

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry; embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has been received at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
March, 30.

George & Brown,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets*, Columbus, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce.

Dr. Rosenbaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers; all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits and other diseases.
September 10.

☞Incorruptible Teeth.☜
H. THOMPSON, Dentist, *High street, Columbus* Ohio, has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sizes and class, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Uffington and Knox. Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the [illegible] wholesale prices.
Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves
Nov. 18, 1843. n3n

AGENCY.

THERE is an Agency established in connection with the Office of the Ohio State Tribune, Columbus, Ohio, for the collecting and receiving subscriptions for *Periodicals, Magazines, and Newspapers. Also, for the sale of Books, Paper, and Patent Medicines, on commission. Advertising and collecting accounts, and will extend through the central counties. Terms reasonable.*

All communications, post paid, addressed to the Ohio State Tribune, will receive prompt attention.
August ,28 1844

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of those articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.
Jan. 17-40 tf

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 640 pages

Price Reduced to Two Dollars,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions and improvements. The Publisher indulges a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and men of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, he also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments, of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
Columbus, May 28th.

THE CLAY MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or National Songster, to which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, Public Services and character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown Illustrated with a likeness of Mr Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the elevation of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests of the whole Union, and laying the deep foundations of its prosperity, may truly be denominated national. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq., of Germantown; in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the "Minstrel," is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States, by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circulated both in our own and in all the other States. Its illustrations are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United States Gazette.*

For sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
January, 23, 1844

I. D. POUNDS
GUNSMITH,
AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.
Columbus, April 16th, 1841
Comlubus, May 8.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.
Kept constantly on hand, a good assortment of Botanic Medicines. A fresh article of Blackberry Syrup, for Summer Complaint, or Diarea; and Dr. B. Howard's Books at Reduced prices, and Dr. R. H. Agent Asthmatical Medicine.
H. HOWARD.
Corner of High and Friend St., Columbus.

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale 20 Kegs of
Rifle powder,
4 Kegs Cannon or Blasting, do. by
GEORGE & BROWN.

A CARD.—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for collections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required, and in general to act as Agents in all monied operations entrusted to their care.

Sight exchange constantly on hand, [illegible]
Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.
Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843.

WHITEFISH.—The subscriber has just received on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in size to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.
B. F. FISK, Grocer,
High street, opposite Franklin House.
Nov. 25, 1843.

A. W. READER,
CABINET MAKER,
High St., between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffins of all kinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.
Columbus, June 17, 1843.

REMOVAL.
H. W. CHAMPION,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as
Ironing and Repairing Wagons, Carriages Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or products.
Columbus, May 7th.

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel B. Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try.
Potash, Feathers, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by
Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

A general assortment of SILK can be found at the store of J. BECKWITH.
Feb 20

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at this well known stand.
Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.
Columbus, Jan. 24—n4tf WM. BARKER.

DURAND & WISWALL,
SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems, Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings, Prospective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes, Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daugereotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs, Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Enameling and Christaling.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinto, and Fancy Drawings.
ALBERT DURAND,
GEORGE WISWALL.
Columbus, Jan. 1844—39-tf

Columbus Academical and Collegiate Institute.

This institution will commence its fourth year on Monday the first of September next. The Trustees have recently adopted a systematic and somewhat extensive course of studies in the Female Department, and will present a Diploma to each young lady who shall reputably complete this course. A Diploma will also be given to each young gentleman who creditably pursues and finishes the course prescribed for the Male Department. Those wishing to know what studies are embraced in these respective courses, are respectfully referred to the catalogue just published. The institution is situated in a healthy and retired part of the city, and is supplied with competent and experienced instructors. The government is parental, yet decided, and a healthy moral and religious influence is exercised on the pupils. The Female Department is entirely separate from the other, yet has the advantage of attending Lectures, and in some branches of reciting to male teachers. All the branches of science usually taught in the best institutions of our land are thoroughly taught here. From our knowledge of the Institution, and of the competency of the instructors, we most cordially recommend the Institute to the confidence and patronage of those who wish thoroughly to educate their sons and daughters. Board may be had on reasonable terms, and several may be accommodated with board in the family and under the superintendence of the Principal.

The Faculty consists of Rev. J. Covert, A. M. President; R. S. Bosworth, Professor of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; T. C. Hunter Assistant and Teacher of Vocal Music; Mrs. L. Covert, Principal of Female Department; Miss ———, Assistant, Miss ———, Teacher of Music on the Piano.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Juvenile Department	$4,00
Common English Department	5,00
Higher English and Classical Department,	7,50
Music on Piano, extra	8,00.
Painting in Water Colors, Theorem and Mezzotint, Extra	[illegible]
Embroidery, without charge.	

TRUSTEES.

H. N. Hubbell, Prest.
J. Ridgway, jr. V. P.
M. J. Gilbert Secy.
Wm. Chapin.
D. W. Deshler
J. S. Hall.
I. G. Jones.
M. L. Hitchcock.
R. Thompson.
A. P. Stone.
J. Covert.

B. R. Bronson.
H. F. Huntington
B. F. Gard.
S. Medary.
T. C. Hendren.
W. Thrall.
J. W. Thompson.
B. Dickinson.
B. B. Clark.
L. Curtis.

Aug. 28.

New Establishment.
FOREMAN & SELLS,

TAILORS, two doors north of the City House in the shop formerly occupied by J. E. McCormick, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest and most fashionable style. Persons buying cloths of the Merchants will find it to their advantage to have them selected by the undersigned, by so doing they will get those which will be durable; and, at the same time will get a garment as cheap as can be purchased at any establishment in the city the State establishment not excepted. From their experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Cutting done at the shortest notice and warranted to fit. Feb. 20, 1844

N. B. Messrs. Foreman and Sells have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions direct from New York.
Saturday March 23.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 62 cents to $2 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shalleys, Muslin de Lanes, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.
Columbus, Feb. 20, 1844. JAS. BECKWITH.

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

A two horse wagon of a superior quality, also a [illegible] for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, Feb. 20

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

SILKS. A variety of splendid Chamelion silks, a new and fashionable article, together with a general assortment of dress and Bonnet silks for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

A Munson

WEEKLYOHIO STATE TRIBUNE.

Vol. 1. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844. No. 89

WALTER THRALL, *Editor*,

Will be published every Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, for Three Dollars per year; and once a week for Two Dollars—payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the most LIBERAL terms. Office of the Tribune on High, between Rich and Friend streets, nearly opposite the Franklin House.

Antiquities of South America.—New and Interesting Discoveries.—The National Intelligencer contains a long letter from Mr. Pickett, at Lima, commenting upon discoveries of very extraordinary ruins, said to have been found by Judge Neito in the Province of Chachapoyas, while on an exploring expedition.—As Judge Neito is represented to be of good standing, both personally and officially, we are bound to repose full faith in his declarations, otherwise great doubts would be thrown over his statements. Judge Neito writes to the prefect of the Department, that in making a survey of the country he found at *Cuelap* a building of a most extraordinary character, which he describes as a wall of hewn stone 560 feet in width, 3600 feet in length, and 150 feet high. This edifice being solid in the interior for the whole space contained within 5, 370,000 feet of circumference, which it has to the before mentioned height of 150 feet, is solid and levelled, and upon it there is another wall 800,000 feet in circumference in this form, 600 feet in length, and 500 feet in breadth, with the same elevation (150 feet) of the lower wall, and, like it, solid and levelled to the summit. In this elevation, and also in that of the lower wall are, a great many habitations or rooms of the same hewn stone, 18 feet long and 12 wide, and in these rooms, as well as between the dividing walls of the great wall are found neatly constructed niches a yard or two-thirds in length, and a half yard broad and deep, in which are found bones of the ancient dead, some naked and some in cotton shrouds or blankets of very firm texture, though coarse, and all worked with borders of different colors. If this description is authentic—and we have no reason to doubt it—this must be the greatest building in the world in point of size We know of nothing in Egypt or Persia to equal it. From the description it must have been a vast tomb, but whether erected by the indians, before the Spanish discovery, or by remoter generations, cannot be decided; yet the Judge says that the ingenious and highly wrought specimens of workmanship, the elegance of the cutting of some of the hardest stone, the ingenuity and solidity of the gigantic work, all in stone; the elegant articles of gold and silver, and the curiously wrought stones found in the mounds, all satisfy him that that territory was occupied by an enlightened nation which declined in the same manner as others, more modern, as Babylon, Balbec, and the cities of Syria, and this he says is evidently the work of people from the old world, as the Indians had no instruments of iron to work with.

We consider it the duty of liberal governments to appoint Commissioners, properly organized, to explore all the continent of South America, and in particular to penetrate the vallies in the Cordilleras.—Great discoveries are yet to be made there.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COIN.

A letter has been communicated to the Department of *State*, at Washington, from an intelligent gentleman of London, from which the following extract is published for the information of the public:

London, September 17, 1844.

"On Saturday last, the officers of the Mint, brought me a false sovereign to examine and report its specific gravity; we found it to be 13, 58, (with reference to distilled water as unity at 62 degs. Fahrenheit,) which is about half the value of the standard gold. The immitation of the coin is so perfect as to have deceived the die sinker himself, and its execution altogether is of such a quality as to excite the most intense interest and anxiety in all who have seen it. The impression of the sovereign immitated is that of Queen Victoria, and is so exquisitley done as to defy detection by comparison except in two or three minute instances, the most obvious of which is the difference of dotting of the ground or field, *or*, in that quarter of the shield containing the single lion; with the aid of a magnifying glass, the dots on the ground of the *false* coin will be found to be more distinct, being *coarser*, or further asunder than in the real coin. The specimen we have seen was gilt of fine gold; but on being cut it showed the redness arising from the alloy of copper.

It is supposed that this false coin must be principly intended for circulation on the Continent, or rather in the United States, (on account of the large quantity of sovereigns known to be in circulation with you,) because although the state of the coin indicates some degree of wear, there has not yet been any passed through the hands of the Bank of England, the issues being without doubt aware of the rigid scrutiny now exercised there."

Poverty on Horseback.—The Baltimore clipper says: "No little curiosity was excited yesterday morning, upon Baltimore street, at which seemed to be a beggar on horseback,—or rather we should say beggars, for the curious spectacle presented consisted of a man, and two children, a girl and a boy, mounted upon a horse. The children were nearly hid from view by a quantity of rather uncleanly bedding material, which concealed probably articles of a more weighty nature, for the poor animal staggered along under the load. Associated with this party, a female followed along upon the street, thinly clad and barefooted, leading a small dog. The children's heads were uncovered; and the appearance of this entire party, presented a melancholy scene of squallid poverty."

☞Boys here is an item for you. Mr. Jacob Clements, a city broker, who died recently in London, at an advanced age, leaving a fortune of £400,000, began life as a pot boy at an Inn in Aylesbury. His first employment in London was a waiter at a hotel; he became master and owner of the house then banker, and lately stock holder.

☞A clock is making that will run four years to be presented to the next President, so that he may be reminded that the time for its being wound up is also at the period for the winding up of his executive duties.—So says an eastern paper.

Col T. H. Benton made a speech at Hannibal, Mo. on the 1st inst. in which he announced that he shall not be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate if there is any danger that his standing will disturb the harmony of the party—in other words, he won't run again unless he is sure beforehand that he can be elected. In the course of his speech he said—

"Missouri, though the youngest State in the Union, was one of the most distinguished in the Democratic ranks. She had given a true and a triumphant vote for the democratic cause on "every trial."

Now the first Presidential vote ever cast by Missouri was for Henry Clay. Col. Benton was active in his support. He placed that support expressly on the ground of Mr. Clay's being a prominent advocate of a Protective Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c.—in short of The "American system" He is the same man now, and holds the very doctrines which commended him to Col Benton twenty years ago. Who has changed?

British and Locofoco League.—The Albany Evening Journal after showing the evidences from England, that British gold had been sent over to this country to destroy our Tariff, thus sums up the evidence on this side the water!

"But this is not all. We have proofs on the subject *on this side the water*, and directly at head quarters. The Madisonian, John Tyler's organ at Washington City, of the 1st, inst, contains the following upon the same subject. It says:—

"*We admit that "British Gold" has been sent to this country in abundance, to be expended in the advocacy of the doctrine of Free Trade.*"

What American can read this and not feel his cheeks burn with indignation to think that men, and a party, can be found willing to receive aid from a foreign nation to prostitute our elections at the shrine of mammon, to all w foreign bribery and corruption to gounchecked among us' and even allow themselves to be the tools thus to bring disgrace upon the nation and sacrifice its indipendance through our own elections? Can any honest man hesitate what course to take when such glaring evidence is before him of the base and damning efforts makeing to subvert the freedom of elections, sacrifice American interest, and bring us down to the state of purchased vassals of a British aristocracy? Where has the once proud Liberty fled, if Americans will not arise and *put down utterly* this last attempt to bring us in subjection to a foreign power?

OHIO SAFE FOR CLAY.

Ohio is safe for Clay, Protection, and the Union as it is, unless the Whigs fold their arms and sleep on their recient victory. *Let us prepare for the* ONE FIRE MORE *on the 1st of November!* Frauds have been—extensively committed—at the late election. Our committees, should compare their own list of voters, with the names on the poll books in the hands of the Township Trustees, and see if there be error or fraud, and correct or expose it. *If the* COMMITTEES *will not do it, individuals should, on their own hook!* See that the tickets are prepared for electors, and in proper hands. See that every Whig comes out to vote. The time for shows, large meetings and large speeches, is past—*it is now time to act, and to act efficiently!* The day is ours—nothing but careless indifference can defeat us. Say, Whigs, will you maintain your ground or yeld it? There is no time to be lost. GO TO WORK NOW.

MR. CLAY, & MR. WEBSTER.

An attempt has been made in certain quarters to create a belief that Mr. Webster gave a cold support to Mr. Clay, and some Locofoco papers with a sort of oracular tone, have gone so far as to say that he would not dare to say any thing in favor of Mr. Clay. Let all such read the following from his speech at Valley Forge, a few days ago:

"Mr. Clay has been before the country for a long period—nearly forty years—over thirty years he has taken a leading and highly important in the public affairs of this country—he is acknowledged to be a man of singular and almost universal talent—he has had great experience in the administration of almost all our public affairs—he has served for many years with wonderful judgement and ability, in both houses of Congress—of one of which he performed the arduous and difficult duties of its Presiding officer, with unexampled skill and satisfaction—he has performed most important services to his country of a Diplomatic character, as the representative of this government in Europe, at one of the most trying periods of its history, and most ably conducted it to a satisfactory conclusion a very delicate and troublesome negotiation—he has performed the duties of the Department of State with consummate and unexampled ability. He is a man of frankness and honor—of unquestioned talent and ability, and a man of a noble and generous bearing!!!" (Repeated and enthusiastic cheering frequently interrupted Mr. Webster during the above remarks on Mr. Clay, and continued for some minutes.)

MORE GOLD.—It is said that a new and very rich Gold Mine has been discovered on the lands in the upper part of Moore county, N. C. The ore is said to be worth from $10 to $20 a bushel, as far as it has been examined. It is imbedded in a blue flint stone. One of the veins is twelve feet wide; but the richest vein is from eight to twelve inches wide.

The Ice Trade is one of considerable [illegible] growing importance to Boston. The [illegible] ments for the last four months have [illegible] 214 tons.

SENTIMENTS OF HENRY CLAY.

I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered whilst life endures, ready to second the exertions of the people in a cause of Liberty, the Union and National Prosperity.

The colors that float at the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen.

No portion of our population is more loyal to the Union than the hardy freemen of the west; they cling to it as their greatest, their last support."

I have no fears for the safety of the Union; whilst our liberties are preserved, it is a tough and strong cord, as all will find, who shall presumptuously attempt to break it.

Our agricultural is our greatest interest; it ought ever to predominate, and all others should bend to it.

The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection of its industry.

Merchants, mechanics traders, laborers, never cease to recollect that without freedom you can have no commerce or business, or that without laws, you can have no security for permanent liberty."

This Government [illegible] we may at least hope it will endure until the waves of population, cultivation, and intelligence, shall have washed the Rocky mountains, and mingled with the Pacific.

Nations like men, fail in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purposes and firm resolution.

With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in mechanical pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native or naturalized, without any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety and general deportment.

☞The Tariff act of 1842 has been bitterly denounced, and gross epithets applied to it. Its repeal was pronounced to be a favorable subject of our political opponents, they have a majority of some fifty or sixty in the House; a bill to repeal that tariff has been pending a great part of the present session of Congress and yet, yesterday, on a test vote, a majority of the House decided against the repealing bill, leaving the Tariff of 1842 in full and salutary operation! The decision was an involuntary concession of our political opponents to the wisdom, & benificence of Whig policy, produced by the returning prosperity of the country, and the enlightended opinion of the people.

HENRY CLAY.

HAPPY DEVICES.

The following devices were in a procession of the Whigs of Alleghany county, Maryland:

Shoemakers.

Clay first, Clay Last. Clay ALL the time.

Blacksmiths.

The motto was, "Clay and Protection, we STRIKE for Clay.—the sons of Vulcan,

Tinners & Coppersmiths.

Clay, Tariff, and Union, versus
Polk, Free Trade, and Texas,
Polkites, you can't "softsoulder" us.

Brick makers.

By "Clay" we live.

Sculptors & Stone Cutters.

The "Union" stands a "Monument."
To gallant Harry Clay.

Carpenters.

"'Tis 'plane' their 'screws' are all loose,
This "bores" the Locos, and "augers" well for Clay."

Cabinet Makers,

Clay made a good "Secretary"—
He must be "boss Cabinet Maker,"
Another—"Know us by our works."

Coopers.

American Independence,
Let every "tub" stand on its own bottom."

Barbers,

The "East" is good, the South is "raising"
The West will keep the fire blazing."
Henry Clay—A friend in "need"
Is a friend indeed.

☞TOD, in the German language, means *dead* or *death*. Besides possessing a peculiar significance at the present juncture, per se, it forcibly calls to mind a certain well known phrase which may now be very appropriately rendered thus:

"Oh, TOD, where is thy *Victory*.

INDIANS.

Recently assembled at Macinac, at the mouth of Lake Superior, over three thousand Indians to receive pay from our government. As usual a large number of whites attended to trade the poor Indian of his stipend. The scenes which transpire at such times are beyond description. Formerly, the country around where the government paid the Indians was strewed with drunken Indians for days before and after, and we presume, the practice still prevails.—Cin. paper.

John, I saw your cousin Isaac a few days ago, and he has just received a fall which cut a most horrid gash in his arm."

Ah, poor fellow, what did he fall on?

"Well really I don't recollect now, but it rather strikes me, he fell on Tuesday morning!—Ex paper.

MORMONS.

We learn from our Western files of dates up to Sunday last, that Governor Ford, of Illinois had issued writs returnable at Nauvoo, for the immediate apprehension of the whole guard that was placed over the Smiths at Warsaw at the time of their murders. On account of this the inhabitants were hourly flying.

The Locofoco editor of the Cadiz Sentinel has been severely flogged for slandering the ladies of that town.

STYLE.

Very much depends upon style. A young gentleman having occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers across the table, addressed her in the following emphatic strain.

"Most beautiful, accomplished, and charming madam, will your ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserving condescension of your infinite goodness, please to extend to your most obsequious, devoted and very humble servant that pair of ignipotent digestors, that I may exasperate the excrescence of the nocturnal cylindric luminary, in order that the refulgent brightness of its resplendent brilliancy may dazzle the visions of our occular optics more potently!!!"

COL. POLK, AND THE TARIFF.

We invite attention to the following letter from Gov Jones of Tennessee. It is clear and conclusive in relation to Col. Polk's hostility to the Tariff—and should be circulated among the pepole of all parties every where.

Nashville, Oct. 3d. 1844.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.—Sir: Your letter enclosing the proceedings of the National Clay Club of Pennsylvania, and also a pamphlet containing extracts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk, have been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vindication of their fidelity touching the enclosed publication, you may rest assured that it will promptly and cheerfully be performed. I have examined your pamphlet with much care, and have compared it with the copies of Gov. Polk's speeches and addresses that I used in my late canvass with him (such as I knew to be genuine) and find the extracts fairly made and with the exception of such immaterial typographical errors as usually attend a reprint, not at all affecting the sense or meaning of the author, it is literally correct. I not only know this publication to be a true exposition of the opinions of Gov. Polk on the subject of the Tariff from comparing it with his published opinions but I know it from having heard them from his own lips, for months in succession. To attempt to make James K. Polk the friend of a Protective Tariff, can only excite the ridicule and contempt of those who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the public mind on a subject of so much importance, and the detection of which is so certain. I can but regard the effort that is making in your State to pass James K. Polk off as the friend and advocate of Protection as an outrage, which, for impudence and falsehood, is unparalleled in the history of party warfare. It is a gross attempt at fraud, one that would disgrace the veriest party hack but disgraceful as is this attempt on the part of the friends and supporters of Col. Polk I can but regard his position as equally disreputable. If truth, fairness and justice is his object, as it ought to be, of one aspiring to the high and dignified position he seeks, why does he not speak out like a man? Why are his lips sealed with the stillness of death? Where is that boldness and independence that ever characterises a man conscious of his own integrity, and the correctness of his principles and conduct? Possessing the power and the means [and having been respectfully asked to do so] of arresting falsehood and undeceiving his countrymen; and refusing to do so makes him *particeps criminis*; and should consign him to the same unenviable distinction.

Col. Polk cannot, will not, dare not deny that he has always opposed the Protective policy; this has always been his boast. He has never ceased to denounce the Tariff of 1842, in terms unmeasured; and yet he observes the most *dignified silence*, permitting truth to be crushed to earth, & falsehood raised in its stead, and all, that some political advantage may ensue to himself.

I repeat now, what I have frequently written, spoken, and published, and which has never been denied by Col. Polk or any of his friends in this State, that Col. Polk at all times, during both of my canvasses with him, opposed, denounced and condemned the principle of Protection, and during the last campaign, the Tariff of 1842 received his most unqualified condemnation. To this statement I pledge my reputation as a man of honor, and challenge Col. Polk or any of his friends to deny it. If any friend of protection or of the Tariff of '42, is prepared to vote for him, believing that he is any other than the unqualified opponent of this system, (if he shall be elected,) he will discover that he has been deceived and mislead, and his only comfort in cursing his folly and credulity. If I had a voice that would reach every city, town and hamlet in Pennsylvania. It should be raised to warn every freemen of the impending danger, and invoke him to spurn and despise with a freeman's spirit, the base attempts that are made to seduce him from his fidelity to his principles, and lead him into the support of a man whose principles are at war with the best interests of the country. I cannot doubt that the intelligence of your citizens will enable them to detect the fraud, and when detected, I know their virtue and integrity will at once put the broad seal of condemnation on it, and it authors.

One word as to Tennessee; she is firm, fixed and immovable; the political tempest may blow—the rains of falsehood descend—the floods of calumny and detraction may gather around her; unmoved and unbiased she will stand firmly by her principles, and cast her vote for HENRY CLAY. She is resolved to make one more gallant effort to dispel the gloom that gathers around our hopes—one more effort to arrest the impending gloom that threatens our common country.—Where will Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch, to be in this great and glorious work!—This is the question that Whigs of Pennsylvania must answer. If she and our sister States will come to the rescue, and stand by the side of Tennessee in this glorious enterprise, we shall yet see the proud and gallant old ship of State brought back to her ancient moorings, and peace and prosperity permanently restored to a long oppressed and much injured people.

I am, sir, your friend and serv't,
JAMES C. JONES.

The Tallest Pole in the Miami Valley!—At Brent, Miami County, the Whigs have raised an ash pole 275 feet high, from which is spread to the breeze a large, beautiful national flag.

We cannot better occupy the same space in our paper than by giving the following eulogy of Henry Clay, from the Lexington Intelligencer. There is no exaggeration in it, as is fully attested by every one who is familiarly acquainted with his public and private life.

"Mr. Clay is now in the sunset of his days. His life, in its morning brilliancy, in its meridian glory, and its more tempered and declining radiancy has been spent in the service of his country—in an honest, upright endeavor to promote her honor, her glory and her prosperity. If ever a country had a faithful son, a faithful servant, that country is ours—that servant is HENRY CLAY. On him—on his noble and self-sacrificing patriotism—his GREAT HEART we have relied in every crisis and peril, and our confidence has never been misplaced—we have never been deceived or found him unequal to the occasion. His name and his fame are interwoven with the history of our country—they are the brightest marks upon its pages, and will forever, not only illustrate them, but ornament the history of *man* and sparkle in every region where mind, moral light and political liberty are known and appreciated. In the course of nature, his long, stirring and eventful life must soon come to a close. This is the last time, in all human probability—yes, the *last*, that he can ever appear before his countrymen as a candidate for their suffrages—the last opportunity that they can ever have of rewarding an old and faithful public servant for his long devotion to them an their interests."

This is the man whose character is traduced and calumniated by those who are opposed to him in principles, for what purpose, we leave others to judge. We cannot believe them so reckless and devoid of honor, as to suppose their malevolence will forever prohibit them from doing honor to one who has been a benefactor to the country. He has been the means of perpetuating its independence. In soberness, our opponents will have to admit this. When this party strife and contention shall cease, when the notes of discord shall grate no more on our ears and all commotions hushed in silence—when he and we pass from earth "to that borne from whence no traveller returns," then will posterity review, without partiality, the deeds and actions of this noble man. Then, will they dwell with awe and reverence on the name of CLAY. Then will that name be engravened on the tablets of memory in characters never to be effaced, while those who persecute and revile him, will dwindle into utter insignificance, and be forgotten as things not worthy of remembrance.

They cannot deny that his talents are far above mediocrity; in fact, not surpassed by any one of the present day. This being true, where is the incitement for the aspiring youth to rise and become an ornament to his country, when the shafts of persecution are hurled at those whose example he should follow, and who he would desire to emulate?

QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and for sale, at the Drug Store, of J. S. WHEATON.
Corner of High and Broad Streets.
Oct. 15, 1844.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,

District. *Congressional Electors.*
1st Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2nd William Bebb of Butler;
3rd Aaron Harlan of Greene,
4th Samson Mason of Clark;
5th David J. Corey of Hardin;
6th Josiah Scott of Crawford;
7th Reader W. Clarke of Clermont;
8th David Adams of Ross;
9th Joseph Olds of Pickaway;
10th Daniel S. Norton of Knox;
11th Washington W. Conckling, Marion;
12th Samuel R. Holcomb of Gallia;
13th Harlow Chapin of Washington;
14th John Crooks of Guernsey,
15th Samuel W. Bostwick of Harrison;
16th William R. Sapp of Holmes;
17th John W. Gill of Jefferson;
18th Cyrus Spink of Wayne;
19th Jacob H. Baldwin of Trumbull
20th William L. Perkins of Lake
21st John Fuller of Erie.

NEAR THE LAST WARNING.

We once more sound the trumpet to call our Whig friends, our Whig committees, and we would call every lover of this our country to prepare for the coming contest.

Our opponents secretly are very active, and are now circulating numberless false reports in the country, endeavoring to lead away the unwary. We hear of them in various quarters.

They are aware that by small changes in each township, would amount to a large number of votes in the State.

We have the consolation of hearing of numbers who voted the loco ticket at the last election, who will either vote the Whig ticket at the coming election or not at all,

But we must expect some changes amongst the Liberty party against us, and some Whigs will be absent, and some who will think their other business too pressing for them to take time vote. We again call on every Whig to see that there is no Whig vote lost.

OUR VICTORY HAS BEEN GLORIOUS.

Let us follow up the victory now while the flushing honors are thick upon us—double our diligence to make our election sure.

RESULTS.

Since the news of the Whig success in Ohio, the stocks and bonds of Ohio have risen considerably above par.

All property will increase in value if the Whigs are successful,

Anson Jones is chosen President of Texas. He was the anti-Annexation candidate—that is, he is opposed to annexation unless Texas can have both ends of the bargain. His competitor was the avowed champion of Immediate Annexation. If the Texas party cannot carry Texas, how can they expect to carry the United States?

EXPERIENCE.

All who look at the history of our country in 1839-40-41, must know that in those years it was rapidly going the downward road to ruin. Our country from the heighth of prosperity in 1836-7—flushed with an overflowing treasury, had so soon become deeply in debt, embarrassed, out of credit, and out of funds, so that some part of the Government machine well nigh stopped for want of means to go on, and ruin stared us full in the face. What were the causes of this. Reverse of fortune? The answer is plain—our tariff had run down to near the lowest end of the scale—the sub-treasury was in full operation—the U. S. Bank was extinct—other banks were going down, and Locofocoism reigned triumphant.

Do any one wish for these scenes and circumstances to return; if they do, let them vote for Polk, and all those measures will be recommended, with the addition of Texas, an increase of slavery and a heavy national debt. But all who wish the prosperity of our country to continue, with such improvement as a good currency will make, let them vote for Clay, and go on their way rejoicing.

REJOICING.

Our Loco friends are continually rejoicing. They rejoice over every defeat; and their defeat comes of often. To us it appears perfectly natural that they should do so. Were we to vote that ticket it would rejoice our heart exceedingly to learn that the ticket did not succeed, and the vote had done no harm.

The course of the Locos is like the crazy man who attempted to hang himself, as he jumped off the rope broke; the break of the rope, the fall, and the disappointment brought him to his senses, and he rejoiced at the result. Such is the rejoicing of the locofocos.

They also often affect to have one other cause for rejoicing. They say if the whigs have beat this time it is by a less majority than it was in 1840, or some other time. And at this they rejoice most gloriously.

And we rejoice that they have just such causes for rejoicing.

WHIGS AROUSE

Be early at the polls. Inquire for and see that all your Whig neighbors are there. There is no time to be lost. Let no Whig vote be lost. Guard well the ballot-box; watch the locos; great frauds will be attempted by them—pipe laying and false tickets—new modes will be invented, and old ones repeated. And every secret effort will be used by them to carry the State. Their secret agents are now all through the country spreading falsehoods and poison among the people, with a determination to rule or ruin. Constant vigilance and untiring activity on the part of the Whigs, are the only means that will save the country. Whigs be a doing.

TO THE LIBERTY MEN IN OHIO.

We believe that four-fifths of the Liberty party prefer Whig principles to locofocoism.

We will suppose that out of 300,000 votes in Ohio, there will be cast 5,000 liberty votes, averaging about three in a township, and the 4,000 of them will be taken from the Whigs. Suppose by that vote the Whigs should loose the State—could an honest reflecting citizen, after throwing away his vote on that hopeless candidate, Birney, ever enjoy the consciousness of having performed his duty to his country. Surely he could not. All know now that Birney is a loco. Let no Whig throw away his vote on him.

CLAY, THE TARIFF AND THE UNION, *VS.* POLK, FREE TRADE AND TEXAS;

A Suit now pending before the great American Jury.

The claims of the Plaintiff are the Protection of the American System, the confinement of Slavery within its present limits, and no Annexation.

The Defendant claims the right of Free Trade, except merely for revenue, Annexation of Texas, extension of Slavery, &c

The evidence on both sides has nearly all been produced—nothing new is expected. The Attorneys have almost finished their speeches. These are the parties. These are the measures. The great people must soon bring in their verdict.

Who can hesitate how to decide between them. Who can falter. Surely not one who is properly informed, and has his country's good at heart. The verdict is for the Plaintiff.

☞ Blackwood's Magazine for July puts the utility of advertising thus pointedly and truly: "There is but one way of attaining business—publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisement; the newspaper is the fly wheel by which the motive power of commercial enterprise is sustained, and money the stream by which the advertising is kept going."

Madame Lopez Santa Ana, the wife of the President of Mexico, died of a breast complaint, on the 22d of August.

ELECTION RETURNS.

In Georgia 4 Whigs and 4 Democrats are elected to Congress, last Congress there were 6 Locos to 2 Whigs. As no Governor was elected, and in some Districts one of the parties were so much stronger than the other, that the weakest party did not go to the election, so no estimate can be made of what the vote will be.

Reports from Arkansas, still say that Gibson the Whig candidate is probably elected. As the Intelligencer says, he ran powerfully strong, for he bate two Loc focos.

Baltimore has elected a Loco Mayor by only 498 majority, being a loss, since the 2d inst of 722!!! Great cause for rejoicing, that, for the Locos. 722 pipe layers less than on the 2d inst.

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT.

Ohio,	Nov. 1st,	the 5th Friday preceeding the first Monday in December.
Pennsylvania,	"	"
Maine,	Nov. 4th,	1st Monday in Nov.
N Hampshire,	"	"
Connecticut,	"	"
Virginia,	"	"
Georgia,	"	"
Mississippi,	"	"
Kentucky,	"	"
Indiana,	"	"
Illinois,	"	"
Missouri,	"	"
Michigan,	"	"
Arkansas,	"	"
New York,	Nov. 5th,	1st Tuesday in Nov.
Louisiana,	"	"
Tennessee,	"	"
New Jersey,	5th & 6th,	Tues'y & Wednes'y.
Rhode Island,	6th,	1st Wednes'y in Nov.
Massachusetts,	11th,	2d Monday in Nov.
Maryland,	"	"
Alabama.	"	"
Vermont,	12th,	2d Tuesday in Nov.
N. Carolina,	"	"
Delaware,	"	"
S. Carolina,	Dec. 1st,	by the Legislature.

TO THE LIBERTY MEN.

To such of the Liberty party as prefer Whig measures to locofoco measures, we say in particular that we have good and clear evidence that the object of Birney and the leaders of that party is to divide the Whig ranks so as to give the reigns of government to Polk and locofocoism, and bring down upon us all the leveling principles which were rife in 1840. Birney, the pretended Liberty candidate for the Presid[illegible] says in his letter to his loco friends, "[illegible] my abolition principles are assigned as a r[illegible] why I should not receive the nomination [illegible] the hands of the democracy, you are hereby authorized to say to the Convention ☞ that I am now, and ever have been, a democrat of the Jeffersonian school.☜ The democracy of the country must be well satis[illegible] that I am rendering them more effectual service by advocating Abolition principles, than if I were openly a democrat." What base hypocricy. What wicked deception. What deceitful political craft is here exhibited. No honest man who is wishing for Whig measures or for his country's good can vote for Birney.

Our readers know that we have not hereto[illegible]id one word against Birney, because we [illegible]ve, he was honest in his pretentions. hu[illegible] du[illegible] to other leaders. But we have now learned that he has been playing a deceitful game, and that his object always has been to lead off a sufficient number of Whigs into the delusive ranks of the Liberty party, so that locofocoism might reign triumphant. But a wise Providence has devulged the deception in time to save the country. Whig Abolitionists cannot vote for Birney.

From the Genesee County, (Mich.) Democrat Extra, Oct. 21, 1844,

Since our paper went to press this morning, we have received the following statement and accompanying letter from Mr. Garland, together with his affidavit and the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, which we hasten to lay before our readers, that they may judge of the political honesty of James G. Birney.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 28th of September last, the Democratic county Convention of Saginaw Michigan, met at the house of E. Jewett in said county for the purpose of nominating county officers. I was a member of that convention, and with several of my Democratic friends strongly urged before the convention the propriety of nominating Jas G. Birney to fill the office of representative to our State legislature. We so far succeeded as to obtain the unanimous nomination of Mr. Birney.—In so doing, I (and I believe those who acted with me) were prompted by good motives. We believed Mr. Birney honest and capable, and without any reflection as to what effect the nomination would have abroad, his name was announced as a candidate. The only objection urged by any member of the convention was, that was, that Mr. Birney was not a democrat. In reply to this, I stated to the convention that I had in my possession a letter from Mr. Birney, stating that he was and always had been a democrat, and pledging himself (that in case he should be elected) he would go for democratic men and measures.

A few days after the nomination, and after the news had gone abroad, I was informed that some of the democrats of this county had received letters from different parts of the State complaining bitterly of the injury that Mr. Birney's nomination was doing the democracy throughout the Union. I was called upon by several gentlemen from Detroit, Pontiac and elsewhere, [members of all the parties] and requested to exhibit the letter referred to I declined upon the ground, that it looked like a breach of confidence on my part towards Mr. Birney, but promised that in case Mr. B. denied having authorized me to use his name before the convention in the manner in which the same was used, that I would publish the letter to the world. Within a few days past I have become well satisfied that Mr. B. has denied authorizing his name to be used before the Convention as a candidate for office.

The question now becomes a subject of veracity between Mr. Birney and myself, which I trust will be deemed by all a sufficient apology for publishing the letter. The following is a true copy of the same—

Saginaw, Sept. 28, 1844

Dear Sir—I have for several days past, been seriously reflecting upon the proposition made me by you and your friends, at our private meeting, on the evening of the 17th inst. To morrow I start for the East, and shall not return until after the election. My journey is indispensible, else a Duelist and Gambler, will [illegible] fill the seat of a Washington, Jefferson, and a Jackson

After mature reflection, I have concluded to accept the nomination of Representative to the State Legislature, provided your convention see fit to nominate me. In case my abolition principles are assigned as a reason why I should not receive the nomination at the hands of the Democrats, you are hereby authorized to say to the Convention that ☞I am, and ever have been a democrat of the "Jeffersonian School"☜ The Democracy of the country must be well satisfied that I am rendering them more effectual service by advocating abolition principles, than if I were ☞openly a democrat.☜ You are further authorized to say to the Convention, that in case I should be elected to the office of Representative from this county, I shall cheerfully and gratefully perform the duties assigned me, and (as you suggested in our recent conversation) will forego the agitation of the slavery question in our State Legislature.

Commend me to your amiable lady, and believe me truly yours, &c,

JAS. G BIRNEY.

State of Michigan, }
County of Genesee. }

J. B. Garland, being sworn, says, that he has carefully compared the above copy with the original now in his possession, and believes the same to be correct

J. B. GARLAND.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of October 1844.

ROBT. R. PAGE,
Justice of the Peace.

State of Michigan, }
County of Genesee }

I, Thomas R. Cummings, Clerk in, and for the County of Genesee, aforesaid, do certify, that Robert R. Page, the person before whom the affidavit purports to have been taken, was at the time of taking the same an acting Justice of the Peace duly qualified to administer oaths; and I further certify that I am acquainted with the hand writing of said Page, and believe the same to be genuine.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Circuit Court [L. S.] the County of Genesee aforesaid, on this 21st of October, 1844.

THOMAS R. CUMMINGS.
Clerk of said County.

State of Michigan }
County of Genesee, }

We, the undersigned, Whig county corresponding committee, for the county aforesaid, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the above named J B. Garland, that he is a man of irreproachible character, and a member of the Presbyterian church of good standing in this village—that he this day called upon us and exhibited for our inspection the letter, of which the above is a true copy—that he stated to us that he had called upon the publisher of the "North Star" published at Saginaw, and requested him to publish the foregoing, but that he refused—to all of which we hereby certify.

Flint, Genesee Co. Oct. 21, 1844.

JAMES BRIDSAL,
A THAYER,
A P. DAVIS,
County Corresponding Committee.

Murder of U. S. Troops.—The Lancaster, W. T. Herald of the 12th inst, says: We are informed that an express arrived at Prarie du Chien from Fort Snelling, with news of the murder, by a band of Sosseton Indians, of ten of the detachment of Dragoons lately sent out from Fort Atkinson, for the purpose of ferriting out the perpitrators of the late murders in that quarter.

ELLA AUBREY.

OR THE MAGIC OF MUSIC.

Ella Aubrey was every thing that was amiable in woman—fair, beautifully proportioned—her lip ever crossed with smiles—her deep blue eye so full of innocent animation. Her fascinating loveliness had won many hearts, but of that many, none were greeted with so sweet, though tremulous welcome, so bright a smile, as Edgar Morris. Mild, generous, and noble; possessed of every external or mental quality which could charm the soul or attract the eye, no wonder that her young heart so soon owned a reciprocity of feeling; and when the sentiments of his heart were disclosed to her, she blushed and smiled assent. Open as day to all the soft and amiable feelings of the soul, what she felt of her sincerity thought not of disguising.—Charmed with her innocent frankness, his affection increased every day; and for a short time there appeared no interruption to their happiness, but it was doomed soon to be clouded. Ella was the daughter of Mr. Aubrey, by a former marriage. The present partner of his joys and griefs, (or rather of his property) likewise had a daughter by a previous marriage. Henrietta was in every respect the reverse of Ella. Art, deceit, and selfishness, were as conspicuous in the character of the former as simplicity, sincerity and disinterestedness, were in that of the latter.

Henrietta had always looked upon Edgar Morris as a desirable match for herself, and it was during her absence from home, on a visit to a friend in ———, that his attachment for her sister had been revealed; and it was a communication to her mother to that effect, which had hastened her return. Herself and mother, therefore, (who had always been reckoned an excellent hand at a plot,) immediately concerted a plan to supplant Ella and bring about the desired event. She was therefore never permitted to see her lover, except in the presence of her sister, who always found some trivial excuse for being present during his visits. She also contrived to have *tete a tetes* with him, in which she artfully aspersed the unsuspecting Ella, and with seeming reluctance, and well counterfeited sincerity and delicacy, that was suggested. She expressed great concern that he should be the dupe of an artful girl, (such as she represented Ella,) who did not appear to have any regard for him, but in private made him the constant object of ridicule and sneers; and then apparently excusing her as a spoiled child, and one whose affections had been previously thrown away on a most dissolute character, who was the contempt of the whole family but herself, the knowledge of which caused her father to threaten his eternal curse, if she married him. "There is, however, some extenuation of her conduct," she continued, "in her extreme youth, but I grieve for you, dear Edgar, for whom I already feel all the affection of a sister; but there may be a great change wrought by your kindness and attentions after you have married her, (if she has any remaining feeling to appreciate it,) and for your sake, Edgar, I sincerely hope it may be so." A low sigh here escaped her, and putting her handkerchief to her eyes, she artfully retired to conceal the absence of tears.

This recollection of a similar story which had reached Edgar, previous to his introduction to the Aubrey family. Hitherto he had supposed it related to Henrietta, (which was in reality the case,) as Ella must have been at that time almost too young to have entered into any matrimonial engagement, for he remembered her then as a mere school girl; but he had now learned the truth, from one who, had it been herself, would have foreborn to mention the circumstance, and who could have no object in communicating any thing which could tend to disadvantage one so nearly connected with her, and who evidently regretted the necessity (or rather her sense of justice) which compelled her to betray it. He therefore at length grew evidently cool, and the unsuspicious girl remained long in ignorance of the cause. She very naturally attributed it to a change in his sentiments, but could not determine what could have produced so sudden a revolution in his feelings. She could not believe in a transfer of his affections to her sister, as he had known them both at the same time, and long enough to have made the election of his heart dictated without fear of a change. Her cheek soon lost its wonted bloom, and her lip its freshness—her innocent laugh no longer resounded through the house. Her father noticed the change and endeavored to rally her drooping spirits, little suspecting the cause, still supposing the engagement between Edgar and herself (which he fully sanctioned) existed as formerly. He was naturally a fond father, but his close attention to his business, had prevented him from noticing many little unkindnesses which were received by his daughter from her mother-in-law, and sister; and she was too meek and gentle to offer resistance or complain; so he remained in ignorance of many things which passed beneath his roof.

At length, accidentally overhearing a part of a conversation between Mrs. Aubrey and Henrietta, Ella learned the treachery which had been practiced against her. Hitherto their schemes had succeeded admirably. Edgar had indeed never made love to Henrietta, but she flattered herself he could not much longer resist her charms if he were once entirely detached from her sister; and the rupture of this connection seemed very nearly accomplished, for he sometimes saw her and scarcely noticed her presence, but directed his attention entirely to Henrietta. His heart had in reality, never been estranged from the innocent Ella; and frequently on observing her ingenuous face, it would make him incredulous, and he would determine to solicit an explanation, but the chilling idea that she had or still loved another, and her supposed art and coquetry, would again rise before him and deter him.

One day Ella happened to be present and Edgar had treated her with the most marked and indignant coolness, which she returned with interest, reproaching him in her heart, for believing so easily and without enquiry, the base falsehoods that had been told of her, when the attention of all present was arrested by a female voice from the opposite house, accompanying too piano with a soft and plaintive air. The words were distictly heard and were as follows:

Thou saidst that thou
Wouldst love me, and forever, and my heart
Unconscious, dreamt not that we must e'er part
Where art thou now?

I could have breath'd
My latest sigh, my dying prayer for thee,
Nor murmur'd at my fate—but thus to be
By thee deceived!

'Tis well, 'tis well!
Those charms once loved are fleeting fast away
This heart—it cannot curse, but only say
Farewell!—farewell!

But yet, should e'er
Thy footsteps stray to where this form is laid,
Think of her, whose fond heart thou hast betrayed:
Give me one tear!

The voice of the singer died away, and Edgar stole a glance at the neglected Ella. A tear trembled in her eye, which she endeavored to conceal. A sigh escaped him—perhaps a doubt that the assertions her sister had made were untrue, suggested itself; perhaps a hope that it was so, at this moment lingered at his heart. That tear had revived all his former tenderness. The sigh which the recurrence of former feeling had called from him was not unheeded by Ella. She raised her head, their eyes met, and in that one look all was explained. It was too much for the excited nerves of Ella, and before Henrietta had perceived that which was likely to be a death blow to her hopes, Ella had burst into tears and left the room. The deceived Edgar, forgetful in his desire to a reconciliation of every thing else, flew after and detained her, before she was arware of his object, had made a thousand apologies, and asked a thousand questions with the rapidity of lightning. The remaining actors in the scene, looked awkwardly on each other. Henrietta's passion could scarcely be restrained to see all her plans thus easily frustrated. The mother was furious, but it was all unheeded by the lovers. In the explanation that followed, Edgar soon detected the base deceit which had been practiced against the innocent and lovely Ella, and never desisted till he had overcome every obstacle, and obtained the forgiveness (for she could not withhold it after discovering the various stratagems which had been resorted to, in order to separate her from her lover,) and hand, of her whose heart he could no longer doubt he possessed.

The leading incidents of the above little story are strictly true.

☞ The bet of $5,000 offered by the Hon. George H. Proffit, of Indiana, on the election of Polk, has been accepted by Senator Barrow of Louisiana.

[illegible]phia American of Wednesday [illegible] of Millerites returned to the city [illegible] others, as we understand, in- [illegible] remain at their camps until twelve [illegible] is reported on good authority that [illegible] preachers has gone to "parts unknown" with £1900, which had been placed in [illegible]sury.

[illegible] Philadelphia Enquirer of Wednesday, [illegible]ing of the encampment formed near that [illegible] says—The scene at times was frightful. [illegible] shouts and screams of the women and chil[illegible], together with the groans, lamentations, [illegible] exclamations of the men were calculated [illegible] excite feelings of deep commiseration for [illegible] wretched objects of delusion. In the [illegible]rning two little children were found in the encampment, perfectly cold, stiff and dead. Many grown persons were also suffering severely, and the persons who reside in the neighborhood absolutely forced some of the females into their houses, with the object of saving their lives. Much misery and poverty will no doubt be the result of this delusion.

A Newspaper in Oregon.—A newspaper is to be established in Willamette, in the Oregon territory, the materials for which are to be shipped at New York, to the care of Messrs. Ladd & Co., Oahou, Sandwich Islands. The people subscribed $345 for this purpose, and the Hudson Bay Company increased it to $800.

St. Louis Repub.

Sending Troops Abroad.—Petitions are circulated in England against the prevailing practice of sending troops to foreign and Colonial countries It is stated that in the last three years 12,000 soldiers have perished in India, China and Bermuda; that, in a regiment of 1000 in Jamaica, 140 died. They beg that no appropriations may be voted for sending troops out of the country.—N. Y. Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The National Intelligencer says:—It is said we know not how truly, that a comparison of the Congressional votes will show a popular Whig majority. We have examined the vote of two of the districts—those of Mr. Pollock and Mr. Buffington—and Mr. Shunk's majority in the former to be 711 and in the latter 142 votes, while the Whig Representatives to Congress are elected by a majority exceeding 200 votes.—This exibits a difference in favor of the Whigs in these two districts, of more than a thousand.

Loss of Brig Mentor, of Boston.— We are indebted to Captain Carson, of the ship Adirondack, for the following intelligence:

"The brig Mentor, Capt. H. F. Merrill, sailed from Bath, Maine, on the 1st of October, loaded with lumber bound for Guadaloupe. On Sunday, the 6th, in lat. 40 30, lon. 65, encountered light buffeting winds, from the North and East, accompanied with a heavy sea. Toward evening the wind increased, and before ten o'clock P. M. a heavy gale set in, wind blowing from the South-east; by 11 o'clock hove to under a close reef main topsail.

The gale all the while increased and before 4 o'clock, A. M. of the 7th, it blew a harricane; every particle of canvass was blown off the brig, and a heavy topping sea makeing a clean breach over her. With difficulty the lumber lashings were cut away, and with the loose timber a seaman by the name of Peter Francisco, was swept overboard.

By six o'clock, every spar was blown off the vessel. The fore and main mast were snapped off even with the deck. In a few hours the harricane abated leaving the wreck with eight souls on board entirely, at the mercy of the waves For thirteen days they were drifting about on the ocean.

A barrel of bread, some pork and a few apples were got out by cutting through the deck on which the the crew subsisted. While on the wreck they passed by a vessel of about 70 tons, bottom, up, painted green.

On the morning of the 19th they saw a large ship standing towards them; it proved to be the Proponies of Salem, Cabt. Silver, bound for Sumatra, who immediately sent his boat and removed the unfortunate sufferers on board.

He paid them every attention humanity could prompt. In about three hours afterward the ship Adirondack, Capt. E. B. Carston, from Liverpool bound to New-York, hove in sight and kindly took the sufferers on board and brought them to New-York.

In about an hour after the removeal of the crew from the Proponies, the Adirondack fell in with the wreck of the brig, and passed her about 200 yards to leeward. She was completely water logged and every thing above deck swept clean off.

N. Y. Tribune.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—RELEASE OF ALL THE PEROTE PRISONERS.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th, has the following advices by way of Havana, from Vera Cruz up to the 30th of September, being sixteen days later than we have received direct. They were taken to Havana by the British royal mail steamer Trent. Quite the most important intelligence received is the release of the 104 remaining Texian prisoners confined in the Castle of Perote. The glad event took place on the 16th ult. We hail it with unaffected pleasure. It not only restores to freedom a hundred hearts, as brave as ever beat, but will releive a painful solicitude in their behalf, existing in the minds of hundreds of relatives and friends, both in Texas and the United States. We presume this act of clemency is due to Santa Ana, whose heart [having been quite recently wounded by a severe domestic affliction] may have sought fitting alleviation in this deed of mercy.

We have before stated that Santa Anna has obtained leave of abscence from the Chambers to attend to his private affairs, and solace himself in his affliction at the loss of his wife. He left the capitol on the evening of the 12th of September, for his retirement at Megos de Clavo.—[N. Y. Sun.

SHIPWRECKS.

Reported loss of the U. S. Cutter Vigilant, and Twelve of her Crew.

The Charleston Mercury has the following account of two shipwrecks:—"We learn from Capt. Churchill, of the ship Nathaniel Hooper, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Boston, that he spoke on the 14th inst ship Lizzie, of Newburyport, from New Orleans, sailed 4th inst, for London who requested him to receive on board three wrecked seamen, two of them, Michael Driscoll and Henry Hoyt, believed to be the only survivors of a crew of fourteen persons belonging to the U. S. Revenue Cutter Vigilant Captain W. B. G. Taylor, of New Orleans, which vessel was blown from her anchors out of the harbor of Key West, on the 5th inst, during a gale, and capsized. The above named seamen caught hold of a very small canoe, which got loose from the schooner while bottom up; they there retained their hold for two days and nights, the sea continually breaking over them.

AN OLD HORSE.

A horse is exibiting at Vauxhall Gardens, New York, forty two years old. Mr. Maurer his owner drives him into N. York almost daily from Staten Island, and he can now travel a mile in less than 4 minutes. He is active, and eats hay as well as ever. The oldest horse on record in the British Museum, was 53 years. This is believed to be the oldest horse in the country.

☞ We take the following, relative to the different classes in England, from the Commercial Bulletin:

ENGLAND AS IT IS.

We are accustomed to talk of the vast power of England and its great property. Let us see where it lies. England, Scotland, and Wales, have a population of about twenty four millions, divided into the following classes:

1st Nobility, Clergy, Bankers, rich Manufacturers, Military and Naval Commanders and principal merchants—one million.

2d. Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, large Farmers, and persons with incomes—two millions.

3d. Boss Tradesmen, mechanics, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Traders—one million.

4th. Laborers in manufactories, mines and buildings—eight millions.

5th. Agriculturists, and working Farmers—eight millions.

6th. Paupers, &c.—four millions.

Clay we say will carry the day,
So dont delay or stay away,
But come and vote,
On Friday next be at the pole.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

There is great force in the following considerations urged by the New York Evening Mirror, in favor of cheap postage:

"Constant intercourse with home is of the last importance to the morals of the young when they quit the parental roof. Cheap postage would generally secure it. And we hesitate not to say that the frequent use of the pen is one of the most valuable modes that can be contrived for training the youthful mind. Scarce a better boon could be conferred on the young by a government, than the encouragement which would be given to this practice by the removal of all expense from it. It is our opinion that the benefits intellectually and morally would fall not far short of those derived from the common school system. The "National Education" scheme failed in England, and it was a lamentable failure; yet the government did a vast deal for the education of the common mind, when it established the penny postage system. Two hundred and twenty millions of letters in one year are not written without putting to use a vast number of pens, which under the old system would never have indicated a solitary epistle. Every one of these which was written with a social, a friendly or a benevolent aim, has carried a blessing with it at least to the writer. Very many, even of this class, were written because they could be sent for a penny.

Fifty letters a year, or about one a week for every family in the Kingdom! The number of letter writers is probably double under the operation of the new system. What an immense addition to the intelligence and mental power of the masses! And the impulse must be felt throughout the community.

Whenever, in our country, the number of letters transmitted through the post office, shall equal one per cent for every family in these United States, the mental power of the nation will be vastly increased. The reduction of postage to one quarter its present rate, will speedily bring about this desirable consummation.

Does *James K. Polk* believe that the people have *no right* to know the opinions of a candidate for office? Hear what he said in a letter to a Committee at Memphis, in a letter dated

COLUMBIA, May 15, 1843.

"The chief, if not the only value of the right of suffrage, consists in the fact that it may be excercised *understandingly by the constituent body.* It is so, wether the immediate constituency consists of the Legislature, or of the people in their primary capacity, in the election of their executive or Legislative agents in *either* case *the constituent has a* RIGHT TO KNOW THE OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATE BEFORE HE CASTS HIS VOTE.

JAMES K. POLK.

IMPORTANT ELECTION DECISION.

Judge King, of the Court of Common Pleas, at Philadelphia, decided on Saturday morning that by the naturalization of a man, all of his minor children residing in the United States are, ipso facto, made citizens, and entitled to vote when of age. Judge King based this decision on the Act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, and on a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Cranch's Reports, where it is expressly laid down that "the children of persons duly naturalized shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States."

This decision is in accordance with the opinion given by Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore, and Judge Marshall, of Frederick.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A scoundrel named Bennett was committed to prison in Philadelphia on Thursday, charged with knocking down a woman in the street, without any provocation whatever. The villian attempted to knock down the officer who arrested him. The police judged very properly, that a man who would raise his hand to strike a woman must be guilty of other crimes, and on inquiry it was discovered that he had been an active rioter in Kennington, 7th May last. He was committed on three charges.—New York Sun.

The Birney Abolition paper in Syracuse is edited by a Locofoco, who issues a Polk Locofoco paper from the same [illegible] Mr. Clay and the Whigs [illegible] though not worse than from the [illegible]tor, Albany Patriot, Christian F[illegible] other organs of the misnamed "Liberty" party.

N. Y. Trib

American Steamers.—"Talk about your northern steamboats," said a Mississippi fireman the other day, "you haint had a biler burst for five years. It dont require no [illegible] to navigate them waters; any fool can [illegible], but it takes a man, stranger, to ride one of these here alligators boats head on to a sawyer, high pressure and the valve soddered down, 600 passengers on board, and every soul endangered."

Morse's Telegraph worked by lightning from the Clouds.

During a thunder storm [illegible] on Tuesday, the superintenden[illegible] Magnetic Telegraph removed the [illegible] batteries and suspended the operations [illegible] Telegraph to avoid being injured by the electrical discharges from the clouds, the lightning having been attracted by the wires, counteracted the effect of the discharge from the batteries, and interrupted the operation of the Telegraph On the withdrawal of the Batteries, the wires were operated upon by each successive flash of lightning, the telegraph working precisely in the same way as when in operation for the transmission of intelligence: thus proving what few doubt that the electricity of the atmosphere and that generated by the galvanic battery are identical, or alike in their operation upon conducting substances.—

SHAKESPEARE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Queen Elizabeth condescended sometimes to a little flirtation. Shakespeare was performing the part of a king, Queen Elizabeth's box was contiguous to the stage; she purposely dropped her handkerchief upon the boards, at the foot of Shakespeare, having a mind to try whether her poet would stoop from his assumed majesty. She was mistaken—"Take up *our* sister's handkerchief," was his prompt and dignified order to one of the actors in his train.

At an evening party a gentleman carving a chicken, asked a lady what part she preferred. "I will take a foot handle," said she. The squeamish creature wanted a leg.

Handel used to console his friends, when previous to the curtain being drawn up, they lamented that the house was so empty, by saying—"Never moind, de music vil sound de petter."

Terrible Disaster!

EXPLOSION OF THE LUCY WALKER!!

From 60 to 80 Killed and Wounded!!!!

It is with feelings the most acute and painful that we record the following fearful disaster, and the loss of so many valuable lives.

The steamboat Lucy Walker, Captain Vann; left this place for New Orleans, yesterday, crowded with passengers. When about 4 or 5 miles below New Albany, and just before sunset, some of her machinery got out of order, and the engine was stopped in order to repair it. While engaged in making the necessary repairs, the water in the boilers got too low, and about five minutes after the engine had ceased working, *her three boilers exploded with tremendous violence, and horrible and terrific effect!!!* The explosion was upwards, and that part of the boat above the boilers was blown into a thousand pieces.

The U. S. Snag Boat Gopher, Capt L. B. Dunham was about two hundred yards distant at the time of the explosion. Capt Dunham was immediately on the spot, rescuing those in the water, and with his crew rendering all the aid in his power. To him we are indebted for most of our particulars. He informs us that the Lucy Walker was in the middle of the river, when the accident happened, and that such was the force of the explosion that parts of the boiler and boat were thrown on shore. Just after the explosion the air was filled with human beings and fragments of human beings. One man was blown up 150 feet and fell with such force as to go entirely thro' the deck of the boat. Another was cut entirely in two by a piece of the boiler. We have heard of many such truly heart-rending and sickening incidents.

Before Capt. Dunham reached the place where the Lucy Walker was, he saw a number of persons who had been thrown into the river drowned. He however saved the lives of a large number of persons by throwing them boards and ropes, and pulling them on his boat by hooks. Immediately after the explosion the ladies' cabin took fire, and before it had been consumed, she sunk in 10 or 12 feet water. Thus is presented the remarkable circumstance of a boat exploding, burning and sinking, all in the space of a few minutes.

The screams and exclamations of the females and those who were not killed, is represented as having been distressing and awful—We believe none of the females on board were injured—some however may have been drowned. The books of the boat were destroyed, and of course it will be impossible to ascertain the names or the number of those killed. There are at least fifty or sixty persons killed and missing, and fifteen or twenty wounded, some seriously.—Louisville Courier.

ATTACHMENT.

AT my instance an attachment was this day issued by George D. Graham, a Justice of the Peace, of Truro township, Franklin county, against the property and effects of Benjamin Tompson, a non-resident of said county.

PATRICK BU-EY.

October, 30, 1844. 4w—67

Land for Sale.

200 acres of land lying near the west line of Licking County, about two and a half miles north east of Reynoldsburgh one and a half north of the National Road, thirteen from Columbus lying South West of and adjoining Mathias Young's farm, being lots No. 21 and 33 in S. 3 S 1 R. 15 of the U. S. Military land.

The land is of a good quality well timbered, a small stream running across it, is unimproved except about ten acres deadened and partly cleared—it is considered worth $7,00 per acre. It is offered for sale on favorable terms. A part is required down. A good title will be given.—For further particulars inquire of

WALTER THRALL.

Columbus, Oct. 17 1844.

Sarah Calhoun
vs.
Sam. Calhoun } Franklin Com. Pleas.

THE defendant will take notice that the complainant has this, the 12th day of September A. D. 1844, filed in the Clerk's office of Franklin court Com. Pleas a petition setting forth the marriage of Complainant and defendant, and that defendant left complainant more than three years since without cause, and has not been heard of since, and praying for a divorce.

The defendant will also take notice that depositions will be taken at the house of John Shaffer in the town of Lancaster, in the state of Ohio on the 24th day of October A. D. 1844 between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., of said day.

SWAYNE & BATES,
for Complainant.

Sept 14, 1844.

DRY GOODS
AT FIVE PER CENT.
WILLIAM A. BEECHER,
52 BEAVER (near William St.) NEW YORK,
Is Daily receiving from Auction,
ALL SORTS OF DRY GOODS,
which he will sell from the bills, at
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.

The actual cost is always marked in figures on each article.

☞ *Also Goods suitable for Milliners, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Shoe and Stock, Manufacturers.*

July 15, 1844. 43—3m$3.

Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser.

New Counterfiets.

WE have this day seen and examined two boxes of Counterfiet Brandreth's Pills. We are sorry that there is living in our community any set of men so base as to attempt to palm off on the public a medicine of such a discription, as they not only injure the character of the *Genuine* Brandreth Pills, but seriously affect the health of all that buy the Counterfeits, and use them, as we have been informed by those who have been imposed upon by the venders of the Counterfeits.

Remember that no druggist, Apothecary or Pedler ever sell the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, and no person in Franklin County but the advertised agents and in Columbus only by

GEORGE & BROWN,
Sole Agents.

Oct. 5, 1844.

GROCERIES!

PROVISIONS, DRY-GOODS, TIN-WARE BOOTS AND SHOES, For sale at
A. & C. FRANKINGBERG'S
Retail Store, East side High Street between Mound and South,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,

They also manufacture and repair Boots and Shoes, and warrant their work. They keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above articles, with sundry others too numerous to mention.

They receive in payment most kinds of country produce, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, beans, pork, butter, lard, eggs, honey, beeswax, tallow, feathers, dried fruit, clover, timothy and flax seed, &c ,&c. on reasonable terms.

The public are invited to give them a call.

September 18.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.* ☜

THE following are the only duly authorized Agents for the sale of the *Genuine* BRANDRETH PILLS in Franklin county, Ohio:—

GEORGE & BROWN,	Columbus.
JNO. REES,	Reynoldsburg.
J. B. WIRT,	Wirt's Grove.
J. H. STAGE,	Lockburn.
A. HOPPER,	Alton.
HENRY MILLER,	Harrisburg.
CUTLER & DAVIS,	Dublin.
FULLER & ANDREWS,	Worthington.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale only by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

September 18, 1844. GEORGE & BROWN.

VILLAGE HOTEL,
BY U. AND J. BEERS,
Worthington, Ohio.

A WORD TO MECHANICS.

It is the case of politics that brainless but brazen men undertake and usurp the leadership of a campaign. Their ignorance confounds well-said undertakings, and their impudence disgusts well-meaning men. Deluding demagogues, professing patriots, pestilential politicians: these are the kind of men who, too frequently, control the direction of elections, to the great disgust of an honest community.

The remedy is in the people themselves. They can assume the management of their own affairs, and should. It is their interest, and therefore their duty, to lend occasional attention to the affairs of the commonwealth—at all times most assuredly, when the election of the agents, through whom they wish the Government administered, is concerned.

The blacksmith, even if his labors were so onerous and lucrative—for in this happy country labor and wealth are the hand maidens each of the other—as to require whole days of vigorous exertions, could yet find time, in the pauses of labor between the descending and ascending stroke, to agitate public questions of paramount importance—could find time, at the required period, to give his public approval to measures he has endorsed in the secret meditations of a smith

The carpenter, as with vigorous hand he planes the yielding board, could at the same time make clear to his apprehension the dangers of a doubtful policy; could separate the useful from the only specious, and detect the arts of the demagogue in the professions of the eager candidate for office.

The tailor, whose sedentary occupation suggests reflection, and whose temperament feeds upon it—for thinking is the badge of all their tribe'—could go through with a long process of ratiocination compare and combine differences; detect and expose sophism—construct and recommend theories—originate and mature—without encroachment upon his sedulous labor; with Harrington, frame immortal commonwealths, which need but the opportunity for establishment.—I. P. Buckingham.

The last number of Browson's Quarterly Review contains several papers written by the ed tor in his usual vigorous style, and breathing his well known independent tone and spirit. In one of these papers, upon the subject of "the Protective policy," Mr. Brownson, who avows similar views on the protective policy annexation of Texas, &c., to those entertained by Mr. Calhoun, is very severe upon Mr. Polk for his coquetry in regard to the tariff question, as is shown in the last letter of that gentleman on the subject. He more than intimates that Mr. Polk dares not avow his honest convictions to the people, and to call things by their right names, lest, if he should avow the policy which he believes to be the true one, the people should go against him. He says:

"We are not a little impatient with this unfair dealing with the people. We, as one of the people, demand on the part of all men, no matter how high or how low, frankness and honesty; and especially do we demand of the politician who solicits our suffrages, a plain, honest frang statement of the policy he really and truly approves, and wishes to see adopted. We despise the meanness, we detest the wickedness, of attempting to get into power by false pretenses, by double dealing, by concealing our views, or using language which permits the inference that we are in favor of one thing, while we are really in favor of another. Success by such means is more dishonourable, more fatal, than defeat. Better to be defeated fighting for principles, than to succeed by abandoning them.

We have been deeply grieved at Mr. Polk's letter. We had hoped, that, with Mr. Van Buren, the 'betwixt and betweenity' policy he had represented for so many years would retire to the shades of Lindenwold, and that henceforth we should be at liberty to adopt an open, manly, straight-forward policy, alike creditable to the leaders of the party, and beneficial to the country; but we fear we have gained little by the exchange. We have, we fear, only another disciple of the same school, and that the same old demigogical dynasty is to be renewed and perpetuated; the same dread of open honest avowals, the same want of confidence in the people, the same crooked, serpentine policy, which caused us to be hured from power with such overwhelming indignation in 1840, are to be again our characteristics. We are afraid that we are likely to prove, as a party, that we cannot profit by experience, and can learn no wisdom from defeat. We have not read, we have not heard, during the canvass thus far, a single noble sentiment, or a single manly appeal. The whole canvass has been conducted in a tortuous manner, by low and demoralizing appeals, disgraceful to the actors and deadening to the public conscience. We justly merit the wrath of Heaven; and should we fail, it would only be a righteous judgment upon us for our want of firm principle, nobility of soul, confidence in the people, and fidelity to the sacred cause intrusted to our keeping."

New York Courier and Enquirer.

"Faith," said an Irishman the other morning, "there are sex States going for Polk an' Texas."

"What are they," inquired a by-stander.

"Wy theres Ellinoy, and Missouri, and Peney, and Faro, and Sheceago, and Gallany."

"Jim, what are you doing there on the floor?"

"Why sir, I've had a shock."

"A shock?"

"Yes sir."

"What kind of a shock?"

"Why sir, one of our subscribers came in during your absence, and offered to pay a year's subscription, which produced such an effect upon me that I have been perfectly helpless ever since."

"No wonder, Jim, but cheer up! if you survive this you are safe, as there is little prospect of another such a catastrophe in this office.

OHIO STATE TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN of New York

Senatorial Electors.
THOMAS CORWIN, of Warren,
PETER HITCHCOCK, of Geauga,

District.	*Congressional Electors.*
1st	Bellamy Storer, of Hamilton;
2nd	William Burr of Butler;
3rd	Aaron Harlan of Greene,
4th	Samson Mason of Clark;
5th	David J. Corey of Henry;
6th	Josiah Scott of Crawford;
7th	Reader W. Clarke of Clermont;
8th	David Adams of Ross;
9th	Joseph Olds of Pickaway;
10th	Daniel S. Norton of Knox;
11th	Washington W. Concklin, Marion;
12th	Samuel R. Holcomb of Gallia;
13th	Harlow Chapin of Washington;
14th	John Crooks of Guernsey,
15th	Samuel W. Bostwick of Harrison;
16th	William R. Sapp of Holmes;
17th	John W. Gill of Jefferson;
18th	Cyrus Spink of Wayne;
19th	Jacob H. Baldwin of Trumbull
20th	William L. Perkins of Lake
21st	John Fuller of Erie.

NEAR THE LAST WARNING.

We once more sound the trumpet to call our Whig friends, our Whig committees, and we would call every lover of this our country to prepare for the coming contest.

Our opponents secretly are very active, and are now circulating numberless false reports in the country, endeavoring to lead away the unwary. We hear of them in various quarters.

They are aware that by small changes in each township, would amount to a large number of votes in the State.

We have the consolation of hearing of numbers who voted the loco ticket at the last election, who will either vote the Whig ticket at the coming election or not at all.

But we must expect some changes amongst the Liberty party against us, and some Whigs will be absent, and some who will think their other business too pressing for them to take time vote. We again call on every Whig to see that there is no Whig vote lost.

OUR VICTORY HAS BEEN GLORIOUS.

Let us follow up the victory now while the flushing honors are thick upon us--double our dilligence to make our election sure.

RESULTS.

Since the news of the Whig success in Ohio, the stocks and bonds of Ohio have risen considerably above par.

All property will increase in value if the Whigs are successful.

Anson Jones is chosen President of Texas. He was the anti-Annexation candidate--that is, he is opposed to annexation unless Texas can have both ends of the bargain. His competitor was the avowed champion of Immediate Annexation. If the Texas party cannot carry Texas, how can they expect to carry the United States?.

EXPERIENCE.

All who look at the history of our country in 1839--40-41, must know that in those years it was rapidly going the downward road to ruin. Our country from the heighth of prosperity in 1836-7--flushed with an overflowing treasury, had so soon become deeply in debt, embarrassed, out of credit, and out of funds, so that some part of the Government machine well nigh stopped for want of means to go on, and ruin stared us full in the face. What were the causes of this. Reverse of fortune? The answer is plain--our tariff had run down to near the lowest end of the scale --the sub-treasury was in full operation--the U. S. Bank was extinct--other banks were going down, and Locofocoism reigned triumphant.

Do any one wish for these scenes and circumstances to return; if they do, let them vote for Polk, and all those measures will be recommended, with the addition of Texas, an increase of slavery and a heavy national debt. But all who wish the prosperity of our country to continue, with such improvement as a good currency will make, let them vote for Clay, and go on their way rejoicing.

REJOICING.

Our Loco friends are continually rejoicing. They rejoice over every defeat; and their defeat comes of often. To us it appears perfectly natural that they should do so. Were we to vote that ticket it would rejoice our heart exceedingly to learn that the ticket did not succeed, and the vote had done no harm.

The course of the Locos is like the crazy man who attempted to hang himself, as he jumped off the rope broke; the break of the rope, the fall, and the disappointment brought him to his senses, and he rejoiced at the result. Such is the rejoicing of the locofocos.

They also often affect to have one other cause for rejoicing. They say if the whigs have beat this time it is by a less majority than it was in 1840, or some other time. And at this they rejoice most gloriously.

And we rejoice that they have just such causes for rejoicing.

WHIGS AROUSE

Be early at the polls. Inquire for and see that all your Whig neighbors are there. There is no time to be lost. Let no Whig vote be lost. Guard well the ballot-box; watch the locos; great frauds will be attempted by them--pipe laying and false tickets --new slanders will be invented, and old ones repeated. And every secret effort will be used by them to carry the State. Their secret agents are now all through the country spreading falsehoods and poison among the people, with a determination to rule or ruin. Constant vigilance and untiring activity on the part of the Whigs, are the only means that will save the country. Whigs be a doing.

TO THE LIBERTY MEN IN OHIO.

We believe that four-fifths of the Liberty party prefer Whig principles to locofocoism.

We will suppose that out of 300,000 votes in Ohio, there will be cast 5,000 liberty votes, averaging about three in a township, and the 4,000 of them will be taken from the Whigs. Suppose by that vote the Whigs should loose the State--could an honest reflecting citizen, after throwing away his vote on that hopeless candidate, Birney, ever enjoy the consciousness of having performed his duty to his country. Surely he could not. All know now that Birney is a loco. Let no Whig throw away his vote on him.

CLAY, THE TARIFF AND THE UNION, *VS.* POLK, FREE TRADE AND TEXAS;

A Suit now pending before the great American Jury.

The claims of the Plaintiff are the Protection of the American System, the confinement of Slavery within its present limits, and no Annexation.

The Defendant claims the right of Free Trade, except merely for revenue, Annexation of Texas, extension of Slavery, &c.

The evidence on both sides has nearly all been produced--nothing new is expected. The Attorneys have almost finished their speeches. These are the parties. These are the measures. The great people must soon bring in their verdict.

Who can hesitate how to decide between them. Who can falter. Surely not one who is properly informed, and has his country's good at heart. The verdict is for the Plaintiff.

☞ Blackwood's Magazine for July puts the utility of advertising thus pointedly and truly: "There is but one way of attaining business--publicity; one way of obtaining publicity--advertisement; the newspaper is the fly wheel by which the motive power of commercial enterprise is sustained, and money the stream by which the advertising is kept going."

Madame Lopez Santa Ana, the wife of the President of Mexico, died of a breast complaint, on the 221 of August.

ELECTION RETURNS.

In Georgia 4 Whigs and 4 Democrats are elected to Congress, last Congress there were 6 Locos to 2 Whigs. As no Governor was elected, and in some Districts one of the parties were so much stronger than the other, that the weakest party did not go to the election, so no estimate can be made of what the vote will be.

Reports from Arkansas, still say that Gibson the Whig candidate is probably elected. As the Irishman says, he ran powerfully strong, for he bate two Loco focos.

Baltimore has elected a Loco Mayor by only 498 majority, being a loss, since the 2d inst of 72.1!!! Great cause for rejoicing, that, for the Locos. 722 pipe layers less than on the 2d. inst.

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT.

Ohio,	Nov. 1st,	the 5th Friday preceding the first Monday in December.
Pennsylvania,	"	"
Maine.	Nov. 4th,	1st Monday in Nov.
N Hampshire,	"	"
Connecticut,	"	"
Virginia,	"	"
Georgia,	"	"
Mississippi,	"	"
Kentucky,	"	"
Indiana,	"	"
Illinois,	"	"
Missouri,	"	"
Michigan,	"	"
Arkansas,	"	"
New York.	Nov. 5th,	1st Tuesday in Nov.
Louisiana,	"	"
Tennessee,	"	"
New Jersey,	5th & 6th,	Tues'y & Wednes'y.
Rhode Island,	6th,	1st Wednes'y in Nov.
Massachusetts,	11th,	2d Monday in Nov.
Maryland,	"	"
Alabama,	"	"
Vermont,	12th,	2d Tuesday in Nov.
N. Carolina.	"	"
Delaware,	"	"
S. Carolina,	Dec. 1st, by the Legislature.	

TO THE LIBERTY MEN.

To such of the Liberty party as prefer Whig measures to locofoco measures, we say in seriousness that we have good and clear evidence that the object of Birney and the leaders of that party is to divide the Whig ranks so as to give the reigns of government to Polk and locofocoism, and bring down upon us all the leveling principles which were rife in 1840. Birney, the pretended Liberty candidate for the President, says in his letter to his loco friends, "[illegible] my abolition principles are assigned as a [illegible] why I should not receive the nomination at the hands of the democracy, you are hereby authorized to say to the Convention ☞ that I am now, and ever have been, a democrat of the Jeffersonian school.☜ The democracy of the country must be well satis[illegible] that I am rendering them more effectual service by advocating Abolition principles, than if I were openly a democrat." What bare hypocricy. What wicked deception. What deceitful political craft is here exhibited. No honest man who is wishing for Whig measures or for his country's good can vote for Birney.

Our readers know that we have not hereto[illegible] one word against Birney, because we [illegible]ve he was honest in his pretentions, [illegible] to other leaders. But we have now learned that he has been playing a deceitful game, and that his object always has been to lead off a sufficient number of Whigs into the delusive ranks of the Liberty party, so that locofocoism might reign triumphant. But a wise Providence has devulged the deception in time to save the country. Whig Abolitionists cannot vote for Birney.

From the Genesee County, (Mich.) Democrat Extra, Oct. 21, 1844,

Since our paper went to press this morning, we have received the following statement and accompanying letter from Mr. Garland, together with his affidavit and the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, which we hasten to lay before our readers, that they may judge of the political honesty of James G. Birney.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 28th of September last, the Democratic county Convention of Saginaw Michigan, met at the house of E. Jewett in said county for the purpose of nominating county officers. I was a member of that convention, and with several of my Democratic friends strongly urged before the convention the propriety of nominating Jas G. Birney to fill the office of representative to our State legislature. We so far succeeded as to obtain the unanimous nomination of Mr. Birney.--In so doing, I (and I believe those who acted with me) were prompted by good motives. We believed Mr. Birney honest and capable, and without any reflection as to what effect the nomination would have abroad, his name was announced as a candidate. The only objection urged by any member of the convention was, that was, that Mr. Birney was not a democrat. In reply to this, I stated to the convention that I had in my possession a letter from Mr. Birney, stating that he was and always had been a democrat, and pledging himself [that in case he should be elected] he would go for democratic men and measures.

A few days after the nomination, and after the news had gone abroad, I am informed that some of the democrats of this county had received letters from different parts of the State complaining bitterly of the injury that Mr. Birney's nomination was doing the democracy throughout the Union. I was called upon by several gentlemen from Detroit, Pontiac and elsewhere, [members of all the parties] and requested to exhibit the letter referred to I declined upon the ground, that it looked like a breach of confidence on my part towards Mr. Birney, but promised that in case Mr. B. denied having authorized me to use his name before the convention in the manner in which the same was used, that I would publish the letter to the world. Within a few days past I have become well satisfied that Mr. B. has denied authorising his name to be used before the Convention as a candidate for office.

The question now becomes a subject of veracity between Mr. Birney and myself, which I trust will be deemed by all a sufficient apology for publishing the letter. The following is a true copy of the same--

Saginaw. Sept. 28, 1844

Dear Sir--I have for several days past, been seriously reflecting upon the proposition made me by you and your friends, at our private meeting, on the evening of the 17th inst. To morrow I start for the East, and shall not return until after the election. My journey is indispensible, else a Duelist and Gambler, will go to fill the seat of a Washington, Jefferson, and a Jackson.

After mature reflection, I have concluded to accept the nomination of Representative to the State Legislature, provided your convention see fit to nominate me. In case my abolition principles are assigned as a reason why I should not receive the nomination at the hands of the Democrats, you are hereby authorized to say to the Convention that ☞I am, and ever have been a democrat of the "Jeffersonian School"☜ The Democracy of the country must be well satisfied that I am rendering them more effectual service by advocating abolition principles, than if I were ☞openly a democrat.☜ You are further authorized to say to the Convention, that in case I should be elected to the office of Representative from this county, I shall cheerfully and gratefully perform the duties assigned me, and (as you suggested in our recent conversation) will forego the agitation of the slavery question in our State Legislature.

Commend me to your amiable lady, and believe me truly yours, &c,

JAS. G BIRNEY.

State of Michigan, }
County of Genesee. }

J. B. Garland, being sworn, says, that he has carefully compared the above copy with the original now in his possession, and believes the same to be correct.

J. B. GARLAND.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of October 1844.

ROBT. R. PAGE,
Justice of the Peace.

State of Michigan, }
County of Genesee }

I, Thomas R. Cummings, Clerk in, and for the County of Genesee, aforesaid, do certify, that Robert R. Page, the person before whom the affidavit purports to have been taken, was at the time of taking the same an acting Justice of the Peace duly qualified to administer oaths; and I further certify that I am acquainted with the hand writing of said Page, and believe the same to be genuine.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Circuit Court [L. S.] the County of Genesee aforesaid, on this 21st of October, 1844.

THOMAS R. CUMMINGS.
Clerk of said County.

State of Michigan }
County of Genesee, }

We, the undersigned. Whig county corresponding committee, for the county aforesaid, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the above named J. B. Garland, that he is a man of irreproachible character, and a member of the Presbyterian church of good standing in this village --that he this day called upon us and exhibited for our inspection the letter, of which the above is a true copy--that he stated to us that he had called upon the publisher of the "North Star" published at Saginaw, and requested him to published the foregoing, but that he refused--to all of which we hereby certify.

Flint, Genesee Co. Oct. 21, 1844.

JAMES BRIDSAL,
A THAYER,
A. P. DAVIS,
County Corresponding Committe.

Murder of U. S. Troops.--The Lancaster, W. T. Herald of the 12th inst, says: We are informed that an express arrived at Prarie du Chien from Fort Snelling, with news of the murder, by a band of Soosatong Indians, of ten of the detachment of Dragoons lately sent out from Fort Atkinson, for the purpose of ferriting out the perpitrators of the late murders in that quarter.

ELLA AUBREY.

OR THE MAGIC OF MUSIC.

Ella Aubrey was every thing that was amiable in woman--fair, beautifully proportioned--her lip ever crossed with smiles--her deep blue eye so full of innocent animation. Her fascinating loveliness had won many hearts, but of that many, none were greeted with so sweet, though tremulous welcome, so bright a smile, as Edgar Morris. Mild, generous, and noble; possessed of every external or mental quality which could charm the soul or attract the eye, no wonder that her young heart so soon owned a reciprocity of feeling; and when the sentiments of his heart were disclosed to her, she blushed and smiled assent. Open as day to all the soft and amiable feelings of the soul, what she felt of her sincerity thought not of disgusting.--Charmed with her innocent frankness, his affection increased every day; and for a short time there appeared no interruption to their happiness, but it was doomed soon to be clouded. Ella was the daughter of Mr. Aubrey, by a former marriage. The present partner of his joys and griefs, (or rather of his property) likewise had a daughter by a previous marriage. Henrietta was in every respect the reverse of Ella. Art, deceit, and selfishness, were as conspicuous in the character of the former as simplicity, sincerity and disinterestedness. were in that of the latter.

Henrietta had always looked upon Edgar Morris as a desirable match for herself, and it was during her absence from home, on a visit to a friend in ——, that his attachment for her sister had been revealed; and it was a communication to her mother to that effect, which had hastened her return. Herself and mother, therefore, (who had always been reckoned an excellent hand at a plot,) immediately concerted a plan to supplant Ella and bring about the desired event. She was therefore never permitted to see her lover, except in the presence of her sister, who always found some trivial excuse for being present during his visits. She also contrived to have *tete a tetes* with him, in which she artfully aspersed the unsuspecting Ella, and with seeming reluctance, and well counterfeited sincerity and delicacy, that was staggered. She expressed great concern that he should be the dupe of an artful girl, (such as she represented Ella,) who did not appear to have any regard for him, but in private made him the constant object of ridicule and sneers; and then apparently excusing her as a spoiled child, and one whose affections had been previously thrown away on a most dissolute character, who was the contempt of the whole family but herself, the knowledge of which caused her father to threaten his eternal curse, if she married him. "There is, however, some extenuation of her conduct," she continued, "in her extreme youth, but I grieve for you, dear Edgar, for whom I already feel all the affection of a sister; but there may be a great change wrought by your kindness and attentions after you have married her, (if she has any remaining feeling to appreciate it,) and for your sake, Edgar, I sincerely hope it may be so." A low sigh here escaped her, and putting her handkerchief to her eyes, she artfully retired to conceal the absence of tears.

This recollection of a similar story which had reached Edgar, previous to his introduction to the Aubrey family. Hitherto he had supposed it related to Henrietta, (which was in reality the case,) as Ella must have been at that time almost too young to have entered into any matrimonial engagement, for, he remembered her then as a mere school girl; but he had now learned the truth, from one who, had it been herself, would have forborn to mention the circumstance, and who could have no object in communicating any thing which could tend to disadvantage one so nearly connected with her, and who evidently regretted the necessity (or rather her sense of justice) which compelled her to betray it. He therefore at length grew evidently cool, and the unsuspicious girl remained long in ignorance of the cause. She very naturally attributed it to a change in his sentiments, but could not determine what could have produced so sudden a revolution in his feelings. She could not believe in a transfer of his affections to her sister, as he had known them both at the same time, and long enough to have made the election of his heart dictated without fear of a change. Her cheek soon lost its wonted bloom, and her lip its freshness--her innocent laugh no longer resounded through the house. Her father noticed the change and endeavored to rally her drooping spirits, little suspecting the cause, still supposing the engagement between Edgar and herself (which he fully sanctioned) existed as formerly. He was naturally a fond father, but his close attention to his business, had prevented him from noticing many little unkindnesses which were received by his daughter from her mother-in-law, and sister; and she was too meek and gentle to offer resistance or complain; so he remained in ignorance of many things which passed beneath his roof.

At length, accidentally overhearing a part of a conversation between Mrs. Aubrey and Henrietta, Ella learned the treachery which had been practiced against her. Hitherto their schemes had succeeded admirably. Edgar had indeed never made love to Henrietta, but she flattered herself he could not much longer resist her charms if he were once entirely detached from her sister; and the rupture of this connection seemed very nearly accomplished, for he sometimes saw her and scarcely noticed her presence, but directed his attention entirely to Henrietta. His heart had in reality, never been estranged from the innocent Ella; and frequently on observing her ingenuous face, it would make him incredulous, and he would determine to solicit an explanation, but the chilling idea that she had or still loved another, and her supposed art and coquetry, would again rise before him and deter him.

One day Ella happened to be present and Edgar had treated her with the most marked and indignant coolness, which she returned with interest, reproaching him in her heart, for believing so easily and without enquiry, the base falsehoods that had been told of her, when the attention of all present was arrested by a female voice from the opposite house, accompanying too piano with a soft and plaintive air. The words were distictly heard and were as follows:

Thou saidst that thou
Wouldst love me, and forever, and my heart
Unconscious, dreamt not that we must e'er part
Where art thou now?

I could have breath'd
My latest sigh, my dying prayer for thee,
Nor murmur'd at my fate--but thus to be
By thee deceived!

'Tis well, 'tis well!
These charms once loved are fleeting fast away
This heart--it cannot curse, but only say
Farewell!--farewell!

But yet, should e'er
Thy footsteps stray to where this form is laid,
Think of her, whose fond heart thou hast betrayed:
Give me one tear!

The voice of the singer died away, and Edgar stole a glance at the neglected Ella. A tear trembled in her eye, which she endeavored to conceal. A sigh escaped him--perhaps a doubt that the assertions her sister had made were untrue, suggested itself; perhaps a hope that it was so, at this moment lingered at his heart. That tear had revived all his former tenderness. The sigh which the recurrence of former feeling had called from him was not unheeded by Ella. She raised her head, their eyes met, and in that one look all was explained. It was too much for the excited nerves of Ella, and before Henrietta had perceived that which was likely to be a death blow to her hopes, Ella had burst into tears and left the room. The deceived Edgar, forgetful in his desire to a reconciliation of every thing else, flew after and detained her, before she was arware of his object, had made a thousand apologies, and asked a thousand questions with the rapidity of lightning. The remaining actors in the scene, looked awkwardly on each other. Henrietta's passion could scarcely be restrained to see all her plans thus easily frustrated. The mother was furious, but it was all unheeded by the lovers. In the explanation that followed, Edgar soon detected the base deceit which had been practiced against the innocent and lovely Ella, and never desisted till he had overcome every obstacle, and obtained the forgiveness (for she could not withhold it after discovering the various stratagems which had been resorted to, in order to separate her from her lover,) and hand, of her whose heart he could no longer doubt he possessed.

The leading incidents of the above little story are strictly true.

☞ The bet of $5,000 offered by the Hon. George H. Proffit, of Indiana, on the election of Polk, has been accepted by Senator Barrow of Louisiana.

The Philadelphia American of Wednesday says a number of Millerites returned to the city yesterday, while others, as we understand, intended to remain at their camps until twelve o'clock. It is reported on good authority that one of their preachers has gone to "parts unknown" with £1000, which had been placed in the treasury.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of Wednesday, speaking of the encampment formed near that city, says—The scene at times was frightful. The shouts and screams of the women and children, together with the groans, lamentations, and exclamations of the men were calculated to excite feelings of deep commiseration for the wretched objects of delusion. In the morning two little children were found in the encampment, perfectly cold, stiff and dead. Many grown persons were also suffering severely, and the persons who reside in the neighborhood absolutely forced some of the females into their houses, with the object of saving their lives. Much misery and poverty will no doubt be the result of this delusion.

A Newspaper in Oregon.—A newspaper is to be established in Willamette, in the Oregon territory, the materials for which are to be shipped at New York, to the care of Messrs. Ladd & Co, Oahu, Sandwich Islands. The people subscribed $545 for this purpose, and the Hudson Bay Company increased it to $800.

St. Louis Repub.

Sending Troops Abroad.—Petitions are circulated in England against the prevailing practice of sending troops to foreign and Colonial countries. It is stated that in the last three years 12,000 soldiers have perished in India, China and Bermuda; that, in a regiment of 1000 in Jamaica, 140 died. They beg that no appropriations may be voted for sending troops out of the country.—N. Y. Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The National Intelligencer says:—It is said we know not how truly, that a comparison of the Congressional votes will show a popular Whig majority. We have examined the vote of two of the districts—those of Mr. Pollock and Mr. Buffington—and Mr. Shunk's majority in the former to be 711 and in the latter 142 votes, while the Whig Representatives to Congress are elected by a majority exceeding 200 votes.—This exibits a difference in favor of the Whigs in these two districts, of more than a thousand.

Loss of Brig Mentor, of Boston.—We are indebted to Captain Carsen, of the ship Adirondack, for the following intelligence:

"The brig Mentor, Capt. H. F. Merrill, sailed from Bath, Maine, on the 1st of October, loaded with lumber bound for Guadaloupe. On Sunday, the 6th, in lat. 40 30, lon. 65, encountered light buffeting winds, from the North and East, accompanied with a heavy sea. Toward evening the wind increased, and before ten o'clock P. M. a heavy gale set in, wind blowing from the Southeast; by 11 o'clock hove to under a close reef main topsail.

The gale all the while increased and before 4 o'clock, A. M. of the 7th, it blew a hurricane; every particle of canvass was blown off the brig, and a heavy topping sea makeing a clean breach over her. With difficulty the lumber lashings were cut away, and with the loose timber a seaman by the name of Peter Francisco, was swept overboard.

By six o'clock, every spar was blown off the vessel. The fore and main mast were snapped off even with the deck. In a few hours the hurricane abated leaving the wreck with eight souls on board entirely, at the mercy of the waves For thirteen days they were drifting about on the ocean.

A barrel of bread, some pork and a few apples were got out by cutting through the deck on which the the crew subsisted. While on the wreck they passed by a vessel of about 70 tons, bottom up, painted green.

On the morning of the 19th they saw a large ship standing towards them; it proved to be the Propontes of Salem, Capt. Silver, bound for Sumatra, who immediately sent his boat and removed the unfortunate sufferers on board.

He paid them every attention humanity could prompt. In about three hours afterward the ship Adirondack, Capt. E. B. Carston, from Liverpool bound to New-York, hove in sight and kindly took the sufferers on board and brought them to New-York.

In about an hour after the removeal of the crew from the Propontes, the Adirondack fell in with the wreck of the brig, and passed her about 200 yards to leeward. She was completely water logged and every thing above deck swept cleanoff

N. Y. Tribune.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—RELEASE OF ALL THE PEROTE PRISONERS.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 18th, has the following advices by way of Havana, from Vera Cruz up to the 30th of September, being sixteen days later than we have received direct. They were taken to Havana by the British royal mail steamer Trent. Quite the most important intelligence received is the release of the 104 remaining Texian prisoners confined in the Castle of Perote. The glad event took place on the 16th ult. We hail it with unaffected pleasure. It not only restores to freedom a hundred hearts, as brave as ever beat, but will releive a painful solicitude in their behalf, existing in the minds of hundreds of relatives and friends, both in Texas and the United States. We presume this act of clemency is due to Santa Ana, whose heart [having been quite recently wounded by a severe domestic affliction] may have sought fitting alleviation in this deed of mercy.

We have before stated that Santa Anna has obtained leave of absence from the Chambers to attend to his private affairs, and solace himself in his affliction at the loss of his wife. He left the capitol on the evening of the 12th of September, for his retirement at Megna de Clavo.—[N. Y. Sun.

SHIPWRECKS.

Reported loss of the U. S. Cutter Vigilant and Twelve of her Crew.

The Charleston Mercury has the following account of two shipwrecks:—"We learn from Capt. Churchill, of the ship Nathaniel Hooper, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Boston, that he spoke on the 14th inst ship Isaride, of Newburyport, from New Orleans, sailed 4th inst, for London who requested him to receive on board three wrecked seamen, two of them, Michael Driscoll and Henry Hoyt, believed to be the only survivors of a crew of fourteen persons belonging to the U. S Revenue Cutter Vigilant Captain W. B. G. Taylor, of New Orleans, which vessel was blown from her anchors out of the harbor of Key West, on the 5th inst, during a gale, and capsized. The above named seamen caught hold of a very small canoe, which got loose from the schooner while bottom up: they there retained their hold for two days and nights, the sea continually breaking over them.

AN OLD HORSE.

A horse is exibiting at Vaughall Gardens, New York, forty two years old. Mr. Mauran his owner drives him into N. York almost daily from Staten Island, and he can now travel a mile in less than 4 minutes. He is active, and eats hay as well as ever. The oldest horse on record in the British Museum, was 52 years. This is believed to be the oldest horse in the country.

☞ We take the following, relative to the different classes in England, from the Commercial Bulletin:

ENGLAND AS IT IS.

We are accustomed to talk of the vast power of England and its great property. Let us see where it lies. England, Scotland, and Wales have a population of about twenty four millions, divided into the following classes:

1st Nobility, Clergy, Bankers, rich Manufacturers, Military and Naval Commanders and principal merchants—one million.

2d. Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, large Farmers, and persons with incomes—two millions.

3d. Base Tradesmen, mechanics, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Traders—one million.

4th. Laborers in manufactories, mines and buildings—eight millions.

5th. Agriculturists, and working Farmers—eight millions.

6th. Paupers, &c.—four millions.

Clay we say will carry the day,
So dont delay or stay away,
But come and vote,
On Friday next be at the pole.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

There is great force in the following considerations urged by the New York Evening Mirror, in favor of cheap postage:

"Constant intercourse with home is of the last importance to the morals of the young when they quit the parental roof. Cheap postage would generally secure it. And we hesitate not to say that the frequent use of the pen is one of the most valuable modes that can be contrived for training the youthful mind. Scarce a better boon could be conferred on the young by a government, than the encouragement which would be given to this practice by the removal of all expense from it. It is our opinion that the benefits intellectually and morally would fall not far short of those derived from the common school system. The "National Education" scheme failed in England, and it was a lamentable failure; yet the government did a vast deal for the education of the common mind, when it established the penny postage system. Two hundred and twenty millions of letters in one year are not written without putting to use a vast number of pens, which under the old system would never have indicated a solitary epistle. Every one of these which was written with a social, a friendly or a benevolent aim, has carried a blessing with it at least to the writer. Very many, even of this class, were written because they could be sent for a penny.

Fifty letters a year, or about one a week for every family in the Kingdom! The number of letter writers is probably double under the operation of the new system. What an immense addition to the intelligence and mental power of the masses! And the impulse must be felt throughout the community.

Whenever, in our country, the number of letters transmitted through the post office, shall equal one per cent for every family in these United States, the mental power of the nation will be vastly increased. The reduction of postage to one quarter its present rate, will speedily bring about this desirable consummation.

Does *James K. Polk* believe that the people have *no right* to know the opinions of a candidate for office? Hear what he said in a letter to a Committee at Memphis, in a letter dated

Columbia, May 15, 1843.

"The chief, if not the only value of the *right* of suffrage, consists in the fact that it may be excercised *understandingly by the constituent body*. It is so, wether the immediate constituency consists of the Legislature, or of the people in their primary capacity, in the election of their executive or Legislative agents in *either* case *the constituent has a* RIGHT TO KNOW THE OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATE BEFORE HE CASTS HIS VOTE.

JAMES K. POLK.

IMPORTANT ELECTION DECISION.

Judge King, of the Court of Common Pleas, at Philadelphia, decided on Saturday morning that by the naturalization of a man, all of his minor children residing in the United States are, ipso facto, made citizens, and entitled to vote when of age. Judge King based this decision on the Act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, and on a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Cranch's Reports, where it is expressly laid down that "the children of persons duly naturalised shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States."

This decision is in accordance with the opinion given by Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore, and Judge Marshall, of Frederick.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A scoundrel named Bennett was committed to prison in Philadelphia on Thursday, charged with knocking down a woman in the street, without any provocation whatever. The villian attempted to knock down the officer who arrested him. The police judged very properly, that a man who would raise his hand to strike a woman must be guilty of other crimes, and on inquiry it was discovered that he had been an active rioter in Kensington, 7th May last. He was committed on three charges.—New York Sun.

The Birney Abolition paper at Syracuse is edited by a Locofoco, who issues a Polk Locofoco paper from the same [illegible] Mr. Clay and the Whigs [illegible] though not worse than from the [illegible], Albany Patriot, Christian Freeman, and other organs of the misnamed "Liberty" party.

N. Y. Trib

American Steamers.—"Talk about your northern steamboats," said a Mississippi fireman the other day, "you haint had a biler burst for five years. It dont require no [illegible] to navigate them waters; any fool can [illegible], but it takes a man, stranger, to hold one of these here alligators boats hand up to a sawyer, high pressure and the valve soldered down, 600 passengers on board, and every soul endangered."

Morse's Telegraph worked by lightning from the Clouds.

During a thunder storm [illegible], on Tuesday, the superintendent [illegible] Magnetic Telegraph removed the [illegible] batteries and suspended the operation of the Telegraph to avoid being injured by the electrical discharges from the clouds, the lightning having been attracted by the wires, counteracted the effect of the discharges from the batteries, and interrupted the operation of the Telegraph On the withdrawal of the Batteries, the wires were operated upon by each successive flash of lightning, the telegraph working precisely in the same way as when in operation for the transmission of intelligence: thus proving what few doubt that the electricity of the atmosphere and that generated by the galvanic battery are identical, or alike in their operation upon conducting substances.—

Shakespeare and Queen Elizabeth.—Queen Elizabeth condescended sometimes to a little flirtation. Shakespeare was performing the part of a king, Queen Elizabeth's box was contiguous to the stage; she purposely dropped her handkerchief upon the boards, at the feet of Shakespeare, having a mind to try whether her poet would stoop from his assumed majesty. She was mistaken—"Take up *our* sister's handkerchief," was his prompt and dignified order to one of the actors in his train.

At an evening party a gentleman carving a chicken, asked a lady what part she preferred. "I will take a foot handle," said she. The squeamish creature wanted a leg.

Handel used to console his friends, when previous to the curtain being drawn up, they lamented that the house was so empty, by saying—"Never moind, de music vil sound de petter."

Terrible Disaster!

EXPLOSION OF THE LUCY WALKER!!

From 60 to 80 Killed and Wounded!!!!

It is with feelings the most acute and painful that we record the following fearful disaster, and the loss of so many valuable lives.

The steamboat Lucy Walker, Captain Vann; left this place for New Orleans, yesterday, crowded with passengers. When about 4 or 5 miles below New Albany, and just before sunset, some of her machinery got out of order, and the engine was stopped in order to repair it. While engaged in making the necessary repairs, the water in the boilers got too low, and about five minutes after the engine had ceased working, *her three boilers exploded with tremendous violence, and horrible and terrific effect!!!* The explosion was upwards, and that part of the boat above the boilers was blown into a thousand pieces.

The U. S. Snag Boat Gopher, Capt L. B. Dunham was about two hundred yards distant at the time of the explosion. Capt Dunham was immediately on the spot, rescuing those in the water, and with his crew rendering all the aid in his power. To him we are indebted for most of our particulars. He informs us that the Lucy Walker was in the middle of the river, when the accident happened, and that such was the force of the explosion that parts of the boiler and boat were thrown on shore. Just after the explosion the air was filled with human beings and fragments of human beings. One man was blown up 150 feet and fell with such force as to go entirely thro' the deck of the boat. Another was cut entirely in two by a piece of the boiler. We have heard of many such truly heart-rending and sickening incidents.

Before Capt. Dunham reached the place where the Lucy Walker was, he saw a number of persons who had been thrown into the river drowned. He however saved the lives of a large number of persons by throwing them boards and ropes, and pulling them on his boat by hooks. Immediately after the explosion, the ladies' cabin took fire, and before it had been consumed, she sunk in 10 or 12 feet water. Thus is presented the remarkable circumstance of a boat exploding, burning and sinking, all in the space of a few minutes.

The screams and exclamations of the females and those who were not killed, is represented as having been distressing and awful—We believe none of the females on board were injured—some however may have been drowned. The books of the boat were destroyed, and of course it will be impossible to ascertain the names or the number of those killed. There are at least fifty or sixty persons killed and missing, and fifteen or twenty wounded, some seriously.—Louisville Courier.

ATTACHMENT.

AT my Instance an attachment was this day issued by George D. Graham, a Justice of the Peace, of Truro township, Franklin county, against the property and effects of Benjamin Tompson, a non-resident of said county.

PATRICK BU-EY.

October, 30, 1844. 4w—67

Land for Sale.

200 acres of land lying near the west line of Licking County, about two and a half miles north east of Reynoldsburgh one and a half north of the National Road, thirteen from Columbus lying South West of and adjoining Mathias Young's farm, being lots No, 21 and 22 in S. 8 S 1 R. 15 of the U. S Military land.

The land is of a good quality well timbered, a small stream running across it, is unimproved except about ten acres deadened and partly cleared—it is considered worth $7,00 per acre. It is offered for sale on favorable terms, A part is required down, A good title will be given.—For further particulars inquire of

WALTER THRALL.

Columbus, Oct. 17 1844.

Sarah Calhoun }
vs. } Franklin Com. Pleas.
Sam. Calhoun }

THE defendant will take notice that the complainant has this, the 12th day of September A. D. 1844, filed in the Clerk's office of Franklin court Com. Pleas a petition setting forth the marriage of Complainant and defendant, and that defendant left complainant more than three years since without cause, and has not been heard of since, and praying for a divorce.

The defendant will also take notice that depositions will be taken at the house of John Shaffer in the town of Lancaster, in the state of Ohio on the 28th day of October A. D. 1844 between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., of said day.

SWAYNE & BATES,
for Complainant.

Sept 14, 1844.

DRY GOODS
AT FIVE PER CENT.
WILLIAM A. BEECHER,

52 BEAVER (near William St.) NEW YORK,
Is Daily receiving from Auction,
ALL SORTS OF DRY GOODS,
which he will sell from the bills, at
FIVE PER CENT, FOR CASH.

The actual cost is always marked in figures on each article.

☞ *Also Goods suitable for Milliners, Merchant Tailors, Hatters, Shoe and Stock, Manufacturers.*

July 15, 1844. 43—3m53.

Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser.

New Counterfiets.

WE have this day seen and examined two boxes of Counterfiet Brandreth's Pills. We are sorry that there is living in our community any set of men so base as to attempt to palm off on the public a medicine of such a discription, as they not only injure the character of the *Genuine* Brandreth Pills, but seriously affect the health of all that buy the Counterfeits, and use them, as we have been informed by those who have been imposed upon by the venders of the Counterfeits.

Remember that no druggist, Apothecary or Pedler ever sell the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, and no person in Franklin County but the advertised agents and in Columbus only by

GEORGE & BROWN,
Sole Agents.

Oct. 5, 1844.

GROCERIES!

PROVISIONS, DRY-GOODS, TIN-WARE BOOTS AND SHOES, For sale at

A. & C. FRANKINGBERG'S
Retail Store, East side High Street
between Mound and South,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,

They also manufacture and repair Boots and Shoes, and warrant their work. They keep constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of the above articles, with sundry others too numerous to mention.

They receive in payment most kinds of country produce, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, beans, pork, butter, lard, eggs, honey, beeswax, tallow, feathers, dried fruit, clover, timothy and flax seed, &c. &c. on reasonable terms.

The public are invited to give them a call.

September 18.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.* ☜

THE following are the only duly authorized Agents for the sale of the *Genuine* BRANDRETH PILLS in Franklin county, Ohio:—

GEORGE & BROWN,	Columbus.
JNO. REES,	Reynoldsburg.
J. B. WIRT,	Wirt's Grove.
J. H. STAGE,	Lockburn.
A. HOPPER,	Alton.
HENRY MILLER,	Harrisburg.
CUTLER & DAVIS,	Dublin.
FULLER & ANDREWS,	Worthington.

THE well known efficacy of the genuine Brandreth Pills precludes all necessity of any recommendation or puffing—they are undoubtedly the best medicine for all human diseases ever discovered or invented. These pills have been before the public in this country for the last nine years, and they have fully sustained their character as a universal or general medicine, and are for sale only by the subscribers, the only authorized agents for the genuine Brandreth Pills in Columbus.

September 16, 1844 GEORGE & BROWN.

VILLAGE HOTEL,
BY U. AND J. BEERS,
Worthington, Ohio.

A WORD TO MECHANICS.

It is the case of politics that brainless but brazen men undertake and usurp the leadership of a campaign. Their ignorance confounds well-laid undertakings, and their impudence disgusts well-meaning men. Deluding demagogues, professing patriots, pestilential politicians: these are the kind of men who, too frequently, control the direction of elections, to the great disgust of an honest community.

The remedy is in the people themselves. They can assume the management of their own affairs, and should. It is their interest, and therefore their duty, to lend occasional attention to the affairs of the commonwealth—at all times most assuredly, when the election of the agents, through whom they wish the Government administered, is concerned.

The blacksmith, even if his labors were as onerous and lucrative—for in this happy country labor and wealth are the hand maidens each of the other—as to require whole days of vigorous exertions, could yet find time, in the pause of labor between the descending and ascending stroke, to cogitate public questions of paramount importance—could find time, at the required period, to give his public approval to measures he has endorsed in the secret meditations of the smith

The carpenter, as with vigorous hand he planes the yielding board, could at the same time make clear to his apprehension the dangers of a doubtful policy; could separate the useful from the only specious, and detect the arts of the demagogue in the professions of the eager candidate for office.

The tailor, whose sedentary occupation suggests reflection, and whose temperament feeds upon it—for thinking is the badge of all their tribe—could go through with a long process of ratiocination compare and combine differences; detect and expose sophism—construct and recommend theories—originate and mature—without encroachment upon his sedulous labor; with Harrington, frame immortal commonwealths, which need but the opportunity for establishment.—J. P. Buckingham.

The last number of Brownson's Quarterly Review contains several papers written by the editor in his usual vigorous style, and breathing his well known independent tone and spirit. In one of these papers, upon the subject of "the Protective policy," Mr. Brownson, who avows similar views on the protective policy annexation of Texas, &c., to those entertained by Mr. Calhoun, is very severe upon Mr. Polk for his coquetry in regard to the tariff question, as is shown in the last letter of that gentleman on the subject. He more than intimates that Mr. Polk dares not avow his honest convictions to the people, and to call things by their right names, lest, if he should avow the policy which he believes to be the true one, the people should go against him. He says:

"We are not a little impatient with this unfair dealing with the people. We, as one of the people, demand on the part of all men, no matter how high or how low, frankness and honesty; and especially do we demand of the politician who solicits our suffrages, a plain, honest frank statement of the policy he really and truly approves, and wishes to see adopted. We despise the meanness, we detest the wickedness, of attempting to get into power by false pretences, by double dealing, by concealing our views, or using language which permits the inference that we are in favor of one thing, while we are really in favor of another. Success by such means is more dishonorable, more fatal, than defeat. Better to be defeated fighting for principles, than to succeed by abandoning them.

We have been deeply grieved at Mr. Polk's letter. We had hoped, that, with Mr. Van Buren, the 'betwixt and betweenity' policy he had represented for so many years would retire to the shades of Lindenwold, and that henceforth we should be at liberty to adopt an open, manly, straight-forward policy, alike creditable to the leaders of the party, and beneficial to the country; but we fear we have gained little by the exchange. We have, we fear, only another disciple of the same school, and that the same old demigogical dynasty is to be renewed and perpetuated; the same dread of open honest avowals, the same want of confidence in the people, the same crooked, serpentine policy, which caused us to be hurled from power with such overwhelming indignation in 1840, are to be again our characteristics. We are afraid that we are likely to prove, as a party that we cannot profit by experience, and can learn no wisdom from defeat. We have not read, we have not heard, during the canvass thus far, a single noble sentiment, or a single manly appeal. The whole canvass has been conducted in a tortuous manner, by low and demoralizing appeals, disgraceful to the actors and deadening to the public conscience. We justly merit the wrath of Heaven; and should we fail, it would only be a righteous judgment upon us for our want of firm principle, nobility of soul, confidence in the people, and fidelity to the sacred cause intrusted to our keeping."

New York Courier and Enquirer.

"Faith," said an Irishman the other morning, "there are six States going for Polk an' Texas."

"What are they," inquired a by-stander.

"Wy there's Ellinoy, and Missouri, and Pe-ory, and Peru, and Shecaago, and Gallany."

"Jim, what are you doing there on the floor?"

"Why sir, I've had a shock."

"A shock?"

"Yes sir."

"What kind of a shock?"

"Why sir, one of our subscribers came in during your absence, and offered to pay a year's subscription, which produced such an effect upon me that I have been perfectly helpless ever since."

"No wonder, Jim, but cheer up! if you survive this you are safe, as there is little prospect of another such a catastrophe in this office.

ECLIPSE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.

OYSTERS and other Refreshments serves up, at the above place. ACKERMAN & PHILLIPS.
Columbus, Nov. 4 1843.

TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE:

NO. 36, STATE STREET,
South side of the Market High Sts.

SUMMER DRINKS served up in the best manner. F. HALL.
Columbus, May 14th, 1844.

TREMONT HOUSE.

South end of High Street, By

WM. BROWN,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balzarines, Chussus, and printed Launs, together with every style of goods adapted to the season, for sale by
JAMES BECKWITH.

DR. S. M. SMITH,—LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM,—*Office on High street opposite the* CITY HOUSE. ☞ RESIDENCE, *at Mrs. Robinson's in the Eight Buildings.*
Columbus, Nov. 18, 1843.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

NO CURE NO PAY.

WE invite the attention of those afflicted with that troublesome disease, the

CHILLS AND FEVER,

To a remedy for sale at S. Thompson's Grocery Store, corner of Friend and High Streets,

has for sale, which he in *all* cases warrants to cure *permanently*, *as well* as to renovate and stregthen the system.
August 20, 1844.

FAMILY FLOUR,

OF the best brands, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, by
C. G. DESHLER & CO.,
August 6, 1844. Broad street.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF Summer Goods, for gentlemen's wear from ten cents to two dollars and fifty a yard, for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

S. THOMAS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant and General Produce Dealer,

AT the White Ware House, west end of the Scioto Bridge, Columbus, Ohio. Advances made on consignments when desired. Nov. 4, 184g.

NOTICE. After thirty days from this date there will be a petition presented to the Trustees of Montgomery Township Franklin county Ohio, to vacate a Township road recently established between half sections No. 30 and 31, Township 5, range 22, Refugee lands running north and south along the line of said half sections from the Jacksonville road, to W. Merrion's place. West of this line is the property of Morrison's heirs, lately divided, and east the property of Ernest Frankenberg and Harmon Ochs. H. C. OCHS.
May 3d, 1844. pd

AMERICAN LABORER—Important work for Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers and Politicians. The American Laborer devoted to the cause of protection to Home Industry, embracing the Arguments, Reports and Speeches of the ablest Civilians of the United States in favor of the Policy of Protection to American Labor, with the Statistics of Protection in the United States, &c., &c.

The above highly useful and valuable work is published in one large double column octavo volume, done up with cloth backs and in substantial covers. Price only one dollar.

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, has been received at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

Saturday Visiter.

J. E. SNODGRASS, EDITOR.

Free thoughts, free speech, frank avowals—these are the elements for the Truth to live in. By them she will triumph.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. FIVE, NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Advance Payments.

1 copy, for	1 year in advance,	$1 50
1 "	eight months,	1 00
5 "	one year,	5 00

☞ Any person obtaining ten subscribers, and remitting $10 free of postage, shall receive as a *HANDSOME PREMIUM*, a copy of Graham's Magazine, the Lady's Book, or Ladies Companion, *a whole year*, beginning with any number he pleases. The price of these elegantly illustrated works, is *THREE DOLLARS*; which makes our offer extremely liberal, and presents a rare chance for postmasters and enterprisin young men!

Columbus Academical and Collegiate Institute.

This institution will commence its fourth year on Monday the first of September next. The Trustees have recently adopted a systematic and somewhat extensive course of studies in the Female Department, and will present a Diploma to each young lady who shall reputably complete this course. A Diploma will also be given to each younggentleman who credibly pursues and finishes the course prescribed for the Male Department. Those wishing to know what studies are embraced in these respective courses, are respectfully referred to the catalogue just published. The institution is situated in a healthy and retired part of the city, and is supplied with competent and experienced Instructors. The government is parental, yet decided, and a healthy moral and religious influence is exercised on the pupils. The Female Department is entirely separate from the other, yet has the advantage of attending Lectures, and in some branches of reciting to male teachers. All the branches of science usually taught in the best institutions of our land are thoroughly taught here. From our knowledge of the Institution, and of the competency of the instructors, we most cordially recommend the Institute to the confidence and patronage of those who wish thoroughly to educate their sons and daughters. Board may be had on reasonable terms; and several may be accommodated with board in the family and under the superintendence of the Principal.

The Faculty consists of Rev. J. COVERT, A. M. President; R. S. RAWORTH, Professor of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; T. C. HUNTER Assistant and Teacher of Vocal Music: Mrs. L. COVERT, Principal of Female Department; Miss ———, Assistant, Miss ———, Teacher of Music on the Piano.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Juvenile Department	$4.00
Common English Department	$5.00
Higher English and Classical Department,	$7.50
Music on Piano, extra	8,00.
Painting in Water Colors, Theorem and Mezzotint, Extra	3,00
Embroidery, without charge.	

TRUSTEES.

H. N. HUBBELL, Prest.
J. RIDGWAY, jr. V. P.
M. J. GILBERT Secy.
WM. CHAPIN.
D. W. DESHLER
J. S HALL.
I.G. JONES.
H. L. HITCHCOCK.
R. THOMPSON.
A. P. STONE.
J. COVERT

B. R. BRONSON.
H. F. HUNTINGTON
H. F. GARD.
S. MEDARY.
T. C. HENDRON.
W. THRALL.
J. W. THOMPSON.
B. DICKENSON.
B. B. CLARK.
L CURTIS.

Aug. 26.

DURAND & WISWALL

SIGN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
(Room in the Buckeye Block, Second Story.)

WILL execute any orders in the following branches of PAINTING, viz: Infantry Cavalry, and Artillery Banners, on Silk and Lustring, in Gold and Colors, Masonic and Odd Fellows Emblems. Views from Nature of Country Plantations and Public Buildings. Prespective drafts of Machinery, Designs for Bank Notes Diplomas, Transparencies, Portraits and Miniatures in Oil Colors and Daggereotype, Plain and Ornamental Signs. Imitations of all sorts of Wood and Marble, Bronzing, Embo sing and Christalizing.

☞ Instructions given in Botanical, Horticultural and Landscape Painting, Oriental and Mezzotinte, and Fancy Drawings.

ALBERT DURAND.
GEORGE WISWALL.

Columbus, Jan. 1844—30 tf

New Establishment.

FOREMAN & SELLS,

TAILORS, two doors north of the City House in the shop formerly occupied by J. E. McCormick, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest and and most fashionable style. Persons buying cloths of the Merchants will find it to their advantage to have them selected by the undersigned, by so doing, they will get those which will be durable, and, at the same time will get a garment as cheap as can be purchased at any establishment in the city the State establishment not excepted. From their experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Cutting done at the shortest notice and warranted to fit. Feb. 20, 1844

N. B. Messrs. Foreman and Sells have just received the *Spring* and Summer Fashions direct from New York.
Saturday March 23.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 69 cents to [illegible] per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushan [illegible] de Lanes, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, [illegible] Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive [illegible]ment of Silks, together with every variety of *Dry Go*[illegible] Please call and examine the quality and prices.
Columbus, Feb. 20, 1844. JAS. BECKWITH.

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by
JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

MACHINE BRUSHES, made to order at the Columbus Cheap Brush Manufactory, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER,
One door north of the Franklin Bank, Columbus, Ohio
October 28 1843.—tf.

LARGE GLASS of superior quality for pictureframes fitted to any size without extra charge, at the Drug store, corner of High and Broad streets.
Aug 14. J. B. WHEATON.

The Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide.

THE Ohio Officer and Justice's Guide, embracing the Duties of Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other township officers; including officers under the school Law, with appropriate Forms, also Directions and forms for Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, with Treatises on the law of Partnership, and Bailment, and the Duties and Liabilities of Common Carriers, Carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers; with a collection of Forms of Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Powers of Attorneys, Wills, &c. &c. By Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. 640 pages

Price REDUCED to TWO DOLLARS,

The present edition of the above work has been compiled with great care, and is now presented to the public with many important additions, and improvements. The Publisher indulges a strong confidence that the present edition will prove a valuable assistant to Justices of the Peace, Constables and other Township officers. The principal Statutory provisions relating to their duties, with the construction sanctioned by the courts of the State and other legal references and embraced under appropriate heads. The Forms for those officers have been revised, and large additions made to their number. To the Justice of the Peace, and man of business, the compendious Treatise on the law relating to Partners and Partnership, as also that relating to Bailment, including the duties and liabilities of common Carriers, carriers of Passengers, and Innkeepers, will be of great practical utility.

The Forms of Articles of agreement, and Conveyances, and other instruments of writing necessary in the daily transactions of life, will be found of great convenience to every man of business. The above valuable work is for sale at the reduced price of *Two dollars*, in good Law Binding, at the Book Store of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
Columbus, May 28th.

A TWO HORSE WAGON of a superior quality, also a buggy for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, Feb. 20

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
columbus, May 6.

SILKS. A variety of splendid Chamelion silks, a new and fashionable article, together with a general assortment of dress and Bonnet silks for sale by JAMES BECKWITH
Columbus, May 6.

THE [illegible] MINSTREL.—The Clay Minstrel or [illegible] Songster, in which is prefixed a sketch of the Life, [illegible] Services and character of Henry Clay. By John [illegible] Littell, President of the Clay Club of Germantown. Illustrated with a likeness of Mr Clay, the Birth Place of Mr. Clay, Ashland, &c.

The "Clay Minstrel, and National Songster," a collection of songs of various merit—many of a high degree of excellence—intended to promote the election of the great Whig champion, and through him, the establishment of those principles of sound policy which, embracing the interests [illegible] whole Union, and laying the deep foundation of [illegible] prosperity, may truly be denominated *national*. The character of Mr. Clay, ably and correctly delineated by John S. Littell, esq., of Germantown, in a Biographical Sketch, prefixed to the 'Minstrel,' is calculated to excite in every American bosom, feelings of affection, pride and admiration; and we doubt not that the little book, so opportunely put forth, will exert an important agency in the approaching conflict. It is dedicated, we observe, to the Clay clubs throughout the United States," by whom its general dissemination will be found not the least beneficial part of their operations. It should be freely circ[illegible] both in our own and in all the other States. [illegible] tions are a likeness of Mr. Clay, the Birth [illegible] Clay, Ashland, &c.—*United State Gaze*[illegible]

For sale [illegible] dozen or single copy, at the Bookstore of
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.
January, 22, 1844

I. D. POUNDS

GUNSMITH,

AT SAM'L THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)

HAVING purchased the interest of Samuel Thompson in the above establishment, is prepared to do any kind of work in his line of business, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NEW RIFLES made to order, with mountings to suit the taste of individuals.

ALL REPAIRING done will be warranted to give satisfaction.
Columbus, April 16th, 1844
Columbus, May 6.

BOTANIC MEDICINE.

Kept constantly on hand, a good assortment of Botanic Medicines. A fresh article of Blackberry Syrup, for Summer Complaint, or Diarea. Howard's Books at Reduced prices, and Dr. R. H. Ayers Asthmetical Medicine.
H. HOWARD.
Corner of High and Friend St., Columbus.

Fire! Fire! Murder!

JUST received and for sale 20 Kegs of

Rifle powder,

4 Kegs Cannon or Blasting, do. by
GEORGE & BROWN.

A CARD—W. B. HUBBARD & Co, have opened an Office, or Bank of Discount and Deposit, and for colections on terms usual, among Banks, in the Banking house late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus.

They have made arrangements also, promptly to remit by drafts to such commercial points, East or West as may be required, and in general to act as Agents in all monied operations entrusted to their care.

Sights exchange constantly on hand,
Office hours from 9 o'clock A M till 3 P M.
Columbus, Nov. 15, 1843. n30

WHITE FISH—The subscriber has just received, on commission, direct from Detroit, twenty barrels of White Lake Fish, duly inspected, and equal in flavor to the Shad of the Delaware and Chesapeake.
B. F. FISK, Grocer,
High street, opposite Franklin House
Nov. 25, 1843.

A. W. READER,
CABINET MAKER,
High St. between Town and Rich Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

Will constantly keep on hand CABINET WARE of all kinds. He has an excellent Hearse, and is prepared to make Coffins and attend Funerals at the shortest notice. Coffinsof allkinds constantly on hand. Terms reasonable.
Columbus, June 17, 1843.

FINE GROUND MUSTARD, for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,
Corner of High and Broad sts.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A general assortment for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Feb 20

REMOVAL.

H. H. CHARLTON,

HAVING removed to the new brick blacksmith-shop on Rich Street, between High and Third Streets, will continue to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as

Ironing and Repairing Wagons. Carriages Wheel barrows, Horse-shoeing, Repairing Axes &c. &c., in the Shortest order, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce.
Columbus, May 7th.

GROCERIES Cheaper than ever!!—At Samuel B Shaw's Grocery and Flour Store, on State street, may be had all kinds of articles for family use in the Provision line, at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in Columbus. Would you be convinced? come and try. Potash, Pearlash, Saleratus, and Produce wanted generally, in exchange for goods by
Columbus, February 29. SAMUEL B. SHAW.

EVERY body presais Jayne's Hair Tonics and for the best reason in the world, because it is the only hope that the bald headed can have of once more regaining the full flowing locks of hair with which nature adorned their heads in youth, which it does to the admiration of all who use it as directed. Try it all you who need more of handsomer hair. It is the very thing for you Prepared and sold at No. 20, South Third st., Philadelphia. For sale low by
J. B. WHEATON, Drugist,

Cheap Enough.

Cholera Morbus cured for fifty cents. Thousands upon thousand's of cases of Diarrhœa and summer complaint have been cured by a single bottle of Dr. Jayne's Carminative. Indeed it is a rare occurrence that it fails, no matter how long the disease has prevailed, this Carminative gives relief in a few minutes.

A case of Summer Complaint occurred in a family in North Second st., in which three physicians had pronounced the child dying, not that it would die, but that it was then actually dying; yet Jayne's Carminative very soon cured the dying child, and it still lives in spite of the doctors. The above, however, is but one case among the thousands of others, where it has cured after the patient has been pronounced incurable.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20. South Third st., Philadelphia. For sale by
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,
Cor. High and Broad sts. Columbus, Ohio
Aug. 21.

Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that this well known house, on Broad street, is now under his charge—is fitted up in superior style, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Travelers and Boarders. *His Table* is furnished with the very best productions of the country, and his *Bar* with the choicest liquors.

Attached to the house is a very large and commodious Stable, which is attended with great care.

It is the intention of the subscriber to spare neither pains nor expense to render satisfaction to all who call on him; and by charging moderate bills commensurate with the present hard times, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.
H. HURD.
Columbus, Dec. 13, 1843.—n35

Only Man—No Pig With TWO HEADS.

THE undersigned give this motto to solicit the attention of their friends and the public to their shops at the west end of Mound street, where they manufacture *WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, &c.*

ALSO—Wool wheels, Cut reels made; Flax wheels repaired. ALSO—*EDGE TOOLS*, such as chopping, broad, and hand axe's, Cooper and foot addzes; Pump augers and drawing knives; Mattocks, Picks, &c. Common smithing in all its branches.
R. WARFORD.
ISAAC ALTHOUSE & Co.
Columbus, April 1st, 1844.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

FRONT STREET.

THE Subscriber has again established himself at the well known stand.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
AND
Horses Kept At Livery.

Columbus, Jan. 24—n42tf] WM. BARKER

A general assortment of SILK can be found at the store
J. BECKWITH.
Feb 20

George & Brown,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS—*Corner of High and Friend streets*, COLUMBUS, Ohio, keep constantly on hand a Full Stock of Groceries—Family Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, &c. which they offer at the very lowest prices, for cash or Produce,

ARROW ROOT.—50 lbs. Bermuda Arrow Root (warranted not to be Starch) for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets. J. B. WHEATON.

WM. M. DINGMAN

TAILOR; WORTHINGTON, O.

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Receiving the fashions regularly, he is enabled to execute his work in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Cutting done on the most accomodating terms, and warranted to fit if properly made. Nov. 4

POTTERY.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he carries on the above business at his old stand on High Street, immediately south of Peter's Tan-Yard, where he offers for sale every article in his line, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. The attention of Gardeners and others is particularly invited to his style of FLOWER POTS of different sizes which are constructed on a new plan, which renders them superior in elegance and strength of material to any heretofore manufactured.
LAWRENCE DIPPEL.
Columbus, August 16, 1844.

COLUMBUS IRON STORE, Sign of the Black Anvil, No. 6, Exchange Buildings, Broad street.

Rolled and hammered Iron, wrought and cut Nails, Castings, Steel, Window Glass, Blacksmith Tools, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, &c. &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap for ready pay.
Dec. 10.—37. GEORGE GERE.

Magistrates Blanks for sale at this Office.

CASH STORE!!

NEW GOODS

I HAVE just received a new stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Boots and Shoes, which will be sold low. Call and see for yourselves, on High street, between Town and Rich, and next door to Dr. Sisson and Denig & Son.
July 23, 1844. SAM'L CROSBY.

Major Jones' Courtship

DETAILED with other scenes incidents and adventures in a series of Letters by himself with twelve illustrations 1 vol. 50 cents.

Yankee Stories, By Judge Haliburton in one vol. with illustrations, for 75 cents.

Just received by
I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGTON.

THAT old favorite, and Sterling remedy for Fever and Ague, and Dyspepsia, Rowand's (Improved) Tonic Mixture, with the *written signature* of the proprietor over the mouth of every bottle, *is warranted to cure in every instance* or the money will be promptly returned.
JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D.,
No. 28 North Second st., Phila.
For sale by J. B. WHEATON,
Aug. 1844 Corner of High and Broad sts.

THE partnership heretofore existing, between the subscribers, in carrying on the Blacksmithing business in Columbus, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Mr. Samuel Thompson, grocer, on Friend street, is authorised to settle the accounts.

All indebted to said Company, if they wish to save costs, are requested to call and settle with said Thompson immediately; and either pay or give a note.
S. BRADFORD.
Aug. 23, 1844. THOS CALDWELL.

THERE is an Agency established in connection with the Office of the Ohio State Tribune, Columbus, Ohio, for the collection and receiving subscriptions for *Periodicals, Magazines, and Newspapers. Also, for the sale of Books, Paper, and Patent Medicines, on commission. Advertising and collecting accounts, and will extend through the central counties. Terms reasonable.*

All communications, post paid, addressed to the Ohio State Tribune, will receive prompt attention.
August ,28 1844

Godey's Lady's Book For 184

EDITED MRS. HALE AND OTHERS.

The best MAGAZINE of the Season, and the greatest circulation of any in the world.

It contains line and mezzotint engravings, colored fashion plates, music and contributions by the best authors in the United States.

A great inducement to new subscribers.—For every new subscriber, sending three dollars, we will send a copy of the *DRAWING ROOM ANNUAL FOR 1844,* or, a Gift for *EVERY SEASON.*

This is a Quarto Annual, containing 15 large engravings, and 64 pages of reading matter, by the most celebrated authors; or, for every new subscriber sending three dollars, we will send a copy of Godey's Centre Table Ornament, or a back volume of the Lady's Book; or the Saturday Courier, Saturday Post, or Saturday Museum six months.

It is distinctly understood that the above terms refer only to new subscribers, or such old ones as may have paid up all arrearages, and remit for 1844, in advance. In no other case will the premiums be sent. Those who send at once will be in time to have the valuable work on their centre tables by Christmas.

We will give the same premiums that any publisher may offer.

The price for one years subscription is	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Five do	10 00
Eight do	15 00
Elev'n do	20 00

Address L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

Dr. Rosnebaugh, German Doctor

LIVES on the corner of State and Third streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, doth profess to cure all kinds of diseases by merely bringing the name of the person, even if a hundred miles off, such as Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Lung Complaints, all kinds of Rheumatic pains, Palsy and Cancers: all kinds of inward and outward sores, Fits, and other diseases.
September 10.

CHROME YELLOW.—120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, (Orange and Lemon colors,) of the best quality, for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets.
Nov. 25. J. B. WHEATON,

TRUSSES—Thompson's Marsh's Hull's Common and Ivory Pad Trusses—a large a[illegible] at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers—full instructions given for their application. For sale at the Drug Store on the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON

BURDELL'S, No. 2, Neil House.—W. BURDELL has just received from New York, (where he purchased them in person) the largest and most splendid lot of French Cassimeres and Figured Silk Velvet Vestings ever brought West of the Mountains. The richness of these articles has never been equalled. Gentlemen will please call and see for themselves.

He will be constantly receiving from New York City, the newest styles of Goods and the latest Fashions.

All articles of Gentlemen's Apparel constantly on hand. Also, a new article of Buckskin Life Preservers.
Jan. 17-40 tf

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the Tribune Office

WALTER THRALL,

Attorney at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE—On High street, No. 59.

SHOW BOTTLES, Tincture Bottles, Specie Jars &c., &c., of all sizes, for sale by the dozen or single at the Drug Store corner of High and Broad streets, by,
Oct. 14. J. B. WHEATON.

☞ Incorruptible Teeth. ☜

H. THOMPSON, DENTIST, *High street, Columbus Ohio*, has on hand and will be receiving from time to time, a Splendid Assortment of Incorruptible Teeth, of all sorts and sizes, shapes and shades, direct from the Manufactory of Messrs. Uffington and Kunz, Dentists, can be supplied by the hundred or larger quantity at the manufacturers' *wholesale prices*.

Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves
Nov. 13, 1843. n30

PIANO FORTES.

TWO good second hand Piano Fortes for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire at this Office. July 1

WINDOW GLASS.—A full assortment of Window Glass, comprising all sizes from 8 by 8, to 24 by 30 just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad steets.
Oct. 14. J. B. WHEATON.

CITY HOUSE.

BY P. H. OLMSTED,
Corner of High and Town streets.
Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENTS

INSERTED in the *TRIBUNE*, on reasonable terms. Give us a call.